

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[May 12 to 25, 1962/Vaisakha 22 to Jyaistha 4, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 14, 1962/Vaisakha 24,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Insurance Scheme

692. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.I.C. has recently implemented a new scheme to carry life insurance further to the rural areas; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the above scheme and the States in which it is now in force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(i) It has been decided, as an experimental measure, to entrust premium collections to Branch Post Offices doing Savings Bank work and Sub Offices in rural areas where no banking facilities exist at present. A pilot scheme covering 25 Post Offices has been launched in Rajasthan. The collection will be confined to first year and renewal premiums or any other dues and will be made on production of identity certificates or renewal notices from the Corporation. The premia will be accepted at only 538 (Ai) LSD—1.

those rural and Branch Sub Offices doing Savings Bank work which are specially authorised by the head of the Postal circle in consultation with the Corporation. At the month-end the Head Post Office will issue a cheque for the total amount collected, less collection charges, to the concerned office of the Corporation.

(ii) A scheme for utilising Panchayats for doing rural business is already operating in Rajasthan. The Life Insurance Corporation is holding discussions with other State Governments to introduce the scheme. Under the Scheme, a nominee of the Panchayat will be appointed as an agent of the Corporation on a year-to-year basis to obtain business. A service-cum-collection agency will be given to the Panchayat. The Panchayat will collect all premiums and transfer the collections to the Corporation.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether this scheme is in any way different from the scheme which is there in the urban areas; if so, what are the differences?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The difference mainly is that in the urban areas it is done through the usual channel—the agents, the field officers and other staff of the LIC are there—whereas in this case the branch post offices in the rural areas and also the panchayats will be doing the work.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government is thinking of keeping special agents or inspectors in the rural areas to make the villagers insurance-minded?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The LIC is trying to expand its activities in the rural areas. The field officers and other agents are also operating in

the rural areas. The work is progressing and the staff will also be increased.

Shrimati Savitry Nigam: May I know what special measures have been taken by the Government to popularise this rural insurance in the village areas and whether some rural agents are being trained in the insurance technique or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The LIC has started with a pilot scheme.

Mr. Speaker: A new scheme has been started and the statement gives the agents who would be appointed for that scheme.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The panchayat and the branch post offices will be the agents.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह देखा गया है कि रूरल एरिया में जो फील्ड वर्कर काम करते हैं वह बाजारों को लेते हैं न कि गांवों में जाते हैं। गांवों में जाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या इन्तिजाम सोचा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : गांवों में जाने के लिये यह सब इन्तिजाम हो रहा है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy May I know what is the percentage of total business in the urban and the rural areas?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The scheme has just been started, and the hon. Members should wait for some time before the results can be given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What I wanted to know was whether there is any break-up of the urban and rural business done so far.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want a separate notice for that.

Mr. Speaker: I presumed that he had not got the figures.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the risk involved is accepted only when the money is received at the central office and not in the branch offices;

if so, for expansion of LIC's business in the rural areas, may I know whether it is not possible to accept the risk as soon as the money is deposited in the rural branch offices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) The scheme is very simple. It has been simplified for this very purpose. The whole group including the medical doctor and others goes to the villages, there a person is examined and nothing else is required afterwards. As soon as he makes the payment the policy is issued. So, there is no question of any difficulty in that matter.

Mr. Speaker: One hon. Member has written to me that in spite of my taking a resolve with the consent of the hon. Members that we should cover more questions, the same number of supplementaries are being allowed and we are not making any progress.

Supersonic Jet Aircraft

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

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further development has been made of the first Prototype of the Supersonic jet aircraft designed and developed by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.;

(b) if so, the nature of development made; and

(c) when it is expected to be fully developed for commercial manufacture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Progressive development of this successful aircraft is being carried out.

(c) Simultaneously with such development the aircraft production is being progressed as planned.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it has been able to increase the speed of this aircraft

Shri Raghuramaiah: On the 26th April this aircraft crossed the sound barrier.

Shri Subodh Hansda: My question was whether it has been able to increase the speed of the aircraft.

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is the maximum speed contemplated at the moment.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any foreign expert's help was taken for designing this type of supersonic jet?

Shri Raghuramaiah: A team of German experts have been employed on this.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that pending the completion of the development of this plane, Government are contemplating purchasing jet aircraft from the Soviet Union?

Mr. Speaker: That would be quite a different thing altogether.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit that this aeroplane was to be fitted with MIG engines from the Soviet Union but now it transpires that the frames that have been manufactured at Bangalore are too light and as a result—this is a directly related matter—it is being suggested that we should purchase some planes from the Soviet Union? So, this arises out of the main question.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, as you have rightly pointed out here we are dealing with the developmental work of HF 24. What other planes Government of India would require or consider purchasing, I submit, would be a separate question.

Shri Nath Pai: Then may I know...

Mr. Speaker: I will come to him again. Now Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question has already been covered.

Mr. Speaker: Then Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that these very planes which we are trying to develop at Bangalore were to be fitted with Soviet MIG engines but it now transpires that MIG engines are too heavy for the frames of these planes?

Shri Raghuramaiah: These planes are to be fitted with Orpheus engines.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that after having fitted the Orpheus engines to our aircraft it was found that HF 24 cannot regularly maintain supersonic speeds and it has actually proved to be subsonic?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already said that it is in developmental stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in the press reports to the effect that this Indian-designed supersonic jet is not likely to go into full production for another two or three years and, if so, what arrangement is the Government making for equipping our Air Force with the required type of aircraft?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Government are always conscious of the time factor involved and the steps they will take will depend on the circumstances that arise from time to time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not get the last part of the answer.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The steps that Government will take will depend on the circumstances that arise from time to time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been fully answered. What arrangements are they making to equip our Air Force with the necessary type of aircraft until our

factory goes into full production? That is my question.

Shri Raghuramaiah: This question relates to a particular type of aircraft. If the question is what other planes the Government of India are contemplating, that would be an entirely different subject, and a very wide subject too.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. The question relates to supersonic jets and the Minister admitted that it is a developing aircraft. My question was: so long as it does not go into full production, what arrangements are the Government making for equipping our Air Force with the necessary type of aircraft?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to enquire about the other arrangements that the Government might be making. His question is whether any other arrangements are being made until this is developed. The hon. Minister says, and I agree with him in this respect, that the particular question here is the progress of the development made so far, as far as this factory and this particular prototype are concerned. Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not irrelevant at all. It is a collateral question.

Mr. Speaker: I have held it is a different question. I am sorry. Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are helpless in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: That is the only trouble.

Confirmation of Civilian Defence Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that orders for 80 per cent permanency in respect of civilian non-industrial and indus-

trial employees in Defence have not yet been actually implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay;

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) to (c). The orders regarding 80 per cent permanency in respect of civilian non-industrial and industrial employees are being implemented by the Defence Establishments. The decisions in these cases have to be taken in consultation with the Finance & Audit authorities concerned.

* Instructions have been issued for expediting the complete implementation of these orders.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Government have been able to take a decision regarding implementing these orders for 80 per cent permanency to industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in the case of civilian employees in the Air Force also who are working in lieu of Airmen?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The existing orders do not cover units and establishments raised after 1956, like, the Headquarters Maintenance Command, IAF, and the expansion caused due to the recent re-organisation of the Corps of EME Field Units and posts sanctioned for specific projects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these orders are being implemented in all those establishments which were in existence before 1956?

Shri Raghuramaiah: They cover specifically Ordnance Depots in the AOC, EME Workshops in the Corps of EME, Ordnance Factories, TDEs, Engineer Stores Depots and Engineer Works in the MES, IN Dockyard in the Navy, BRDs in the Air Force and similar other industrial establishments which employ a bulk of civilian employees both industrial and non-industrial.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has any time-limit been fixed for implementing these orders for the lower formations?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In the very nature of things it would be very difficult to fix a time-limit because the Audit has to be consulted, financial concurrence has to be obtained and verification has to be made in regard to the length of service. All this will take time. But we are trying to do our best to expedite the matter.

All India Services

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- *695 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Yajnik:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to establish three All-India Services viz., the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical and Health Service has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No. It is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्टेट सरकारों से जो इस विषय में बातचीत हो रही है, उस में क्या यह तय हो गया है कि ये सर्विसिज आई० ए० एस० के ढंग की होगी या इन का और कोई रूप होगा ।

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that under the

Constitution a Resolution has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha in this respect under article 312. That was done late last year. Then the draft scheme has to be submitted to all the State Governments; the UPSC will be consulted and legislation will follow.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सत्य है कि अठ्ठिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने इस मुद्दा का विरोध किया है और इसी कारण से देरी हो रही है ?

Shri Datar: No, Sir.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether any State Government or associations of any of these sections have raised any serious objections against the formation of any of these cadres?

Shri Datar: So far as the State Governments are concerned, this matter was taken in hand after the Chief Ministers had agreed in principle to the formation of these services. Thereafter detailed rules of the draft scheme were submitted to the State Governments and they are considering them.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Warrior: The question has not been fully answered.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will give him another opportunity. I have called Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: While forming more and more All-India Services has the Government of India considered the question of infringement of the rights and powers of the States, even going contrary to the spirit of the federal constitution that we have?

Shri Datar: It is not a question of taking away the powers of the States. In fact, this question, as I stated, was considered by the Chief Ministers and they agreed in principle. Now it is for the purpose of improving the services under these three items.

Shri Warior: I want to know whether the Institute of Engineers or similar associations of other sections have objected to their formation.

Shri Datar: I have seen some opposition to this in the press.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In constituting these All-India Services will proper steps be taken to guarantee adequate representation to the backward classes?

Shri Datar: That will be provided for because there will be a certain measure of direct recruitment and for direct recruitment there is a proportion fixed of 12½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Heda: May I know if any State Government has opposed the scheme and, if so, the name of that State Government?

Shri Datar: That is what I have pointed out, namely, that we are awaiting the detailed views of the State Governments. But in principle it has been accepted already.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The hon. Minister has avoided my question. He confined himself to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It is the backward classes as understood by the South Indian States that I am referring to.

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that there is no representation for other backward classes under the Government of India.

खेल-कूद सम्बन्धी जांच समिति

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*६६६. { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि पिछले ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय दल की असफलता तथा अन्य परिस्थितियों की जांच कर के रिपोर्ट देने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति ने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ग) देर से देर कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों विशेषतया रोम में हुए पिछले ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारत के खेल के स्तर की समीक्षा और उस के विषय में रिपोर्ट देने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ।

(ख) समिति ने कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में बहुत से व्यक्तियों से भेट की है। समिति और अधिक प्रमाण प्राप्त करने के लिये शायद कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर भी जाएगी ।

(ग) आशा है कि समिति अगस्त १९६२ के अन्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगी ।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) The Committee was appointed to review and report on the performance of India in International Meets with special reference to the last Olympic Games held at Rome.

(b) The Committee has interviewed a number of persons at Calcutta and Delhi and is expected to visit a few other places also for receiving more evidence.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of August, 1962.

श्री भक्त वर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य है कि इस समिति को स्थापित हुए काफी समय बीत चुका है ? यदि हां तो फिर इसकी रिपोर्ट में इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, यह सत्य है कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने में देर हुई है। मालूम होता है कि इस के काम में कुछ कठिनाई हुई है इस के अध्यक्ष इस सदन के सदस्य श्री जयपाल सिंह हैं। वह कुछ

कामों में व्यस्त रहे और मैंने खुद कई बार उनमें दरखास्त की लेकिन उन्होंने मजबूरी जातिहिर को। मालूम होता है कि अब उन्होंने मेरी दरखास्त को मुना है और अग्रस्त तक रिपोर्ट देने का वायदा किया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, दूसरे ओलम्पिक खील कुछ ही वर्षों के अन्दर होने वाले हैं और उन के लिये अभी से तैयारियां शुरू हो गई हैं। अतः क्या इस समिति को आदेश दिया जायेगा, या आप मुझे क्षमा करें—श्री जयपाल सिंह जो जो चेतावनी दो जायेगी कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दें ताकि हम तैयारी कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब चेतावनी की जरूरत नहीं। उन्होंने न खुद मान लिया है।

Shri Barrow : I am informed that the delay is largely due to the fact that some of the witnesses are not appearing before this Committee. Will this Committee not be able to invoke the provisions of the Commissions of Enquiry Act?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I do not think that is the only reason: that may be one of the reasons, but the main reason is that the committee had not taken up its work seriously enough. But now I hope they have taken up the work seriously. They have interviewed some people in Calcutta and also in Delhi. I am hoping that the report would be submitted by the end of August.

Shri Jaipal Sing rose—

Mr. Speaker : Does the hon. Member want to put a question or give explanation?

Shri Jaipal Singh : I want to correct a wrong impression that the hon. Minister has created about the committee. The Rome Olympics finished two years ago. We could not even begin our work because the report and accounts of the Chef-de-Mission were not available. The hon. Minister himself received them more than

a year later. We could not begin our work till then. In between came the elections.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : May I know whether Shri Ashwini Kumar and the Maharaja of Patiala have been examined by this committee? If not, is it proposed to examine them or not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : It is for the Committee to decide whom they should call for examination. I am sure if the Maharaja of Patiala is invited he would appear before the committee. He is the Chairman of the Sports Council.

Shri Hem Barua : Besides enquiring into the causes of the debacle is this committee going into the conduct of the home team at Rome Olympics?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : Its terms are very wide. They can look into all these matters which affected our games.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad : I hope the Minister is aware that I was one of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee. Is the Minister aware that I was asked to come at 9-30 and the committee members were asked to come at 10-30

National Integration Conference

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*697. {	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
	Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
	Shri Bhakt Darshan:
	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
	Shri A. S. Saigal:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the positive steps that have been taken by Government towards furthering the ends of National Integration in the country since the holding of National Integration Conference; and

(b) the salient features of the steps taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The recommendations of the National Integration Conference embodied in the Statement issued on its behalf cover a wide variety of subjects.

The conference reaffirmed the decisions taken by the meeting of the Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held on August 10—12, 1961 on the question of language and safeguards for linguistic minorities. These decisions were communicated to the State Governments. We have received reports from a number of States which show that the matter is receiving attention. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is also looking into these matters. Further, a Committee of Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Councils has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to keep in touch with the working of the safeguards for linguistic minorities and the promotion of national integration. The first meeting of this Committee was held on 10th November, 1961. The Committee decided among other things that a Standing Committee should be appointed by each Zonal Council to review the progress of implementation of the measures relating to national integration from time to time. The Committee has recommended further that at the State level, the Chief Minister assisted by the Chief Secretary should assume responsibility for coordination of all work relating to national integration (including safeguards for linguistic minorities) and that at the district levels, this responsibility should vest in the Collector or district officer.

In regard to the preparation of model text books, the Union Ministry of Education have made arrangements through the Central Bureau of Text Books Research. They also propose

to appoint an Advisory Board on Text-Books as recommended by the National Integration Conference.

A National Integration Council has been set up to review all matters pertaining to national integration and to make recommendations thereon.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that communal and other parochial parties are the main danger to national integration and, if so, what action is being taken or will be taken to meet this danger?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): What the hon. Member has stated is correct, that the communal organisations and other such bodies are the real danger to the integration of the country. As regards action being taken, of course we have the necessary powers with us and we have been taking action against them whenever occasions have arisen.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know of any action that has been taken up to date by the Government against any of these parties?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, if the hon. Member is referring to the suggestion of declaring such parties as unlawful. (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: No) ... of course, we have not taken action against any party as such, but we have taken action against individuals and groups.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said in the statement that a National Integration Council will be set up. May I know if it has set up, how many times it has met and what recommendations it has made?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has been set up. It has not met so far. It is meeting on the 2nd June next.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: May I know if any attempt is made in the realm of education to inculcate the spirit of secularism in the young progeny?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Conference had suggested the prepara-

tion of model text-books and made some other proposals. They laid special emphasis on the preparation of proper text-books. The matter has been referred to the Education Ministry, and the Education Ministry has already taken some action in that behalf.

श्री गु० सि० मुत्ताकिर : क्या गवर्नमेंट एन्टी-शनेनल प्रचार को रोकने के लिये कोई मुनासिब कानून बनाने का इरादा रखती है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम ने अभी पिछले लोक सभा के तेरहवें सेशन में क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट बिल पेश किया था, जिस को हाउस ने मंजूर कर लिया था। अब यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर बहुत कुछ मूनहसिर करता है कि व उस के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करें।

Shri Nath Fai : Is it not a fact, as revealed by the results of the elections, that forces detrimental to the unity and integration of the country have emerged stronger and, if so, what steps Government are contemplating to counter it; and may I know whether there has been a change in the composition of the National Integration Conference after the elections?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : No, there has been no change—it is not the Conference but the National Integration Council, a smaller body. Well, some of these matters could be considered in the next meeting of the National Integration Council. The repercussions of the last elections, the forces that have come up, communal or otherwise, we could certainly consider these matters in the next meeting of the Council.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair : May I know whether Government is aware of the principle that the unity of India is based on the concept of unity and diversity and whether Government consider any precipitate action possible, feasible or healthy to the future of India?

Mr. Speaker : That is too general a question.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये ललित कलायें और विशेषकर नाटक बहुत उपयोगी हो सकते हैं ? इसलिये क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खास प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि एक भाषा से दूसरी भाषा और दूसरी भाषा से तीसरी भाषा में इस तरह का साहित्य उपलब्ध किया जाय और इस प्रकार की ललित कलाओं और नाटकों आदि का प्रदर्शन हो सके ?

Mr. Speaker : It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi : As far as I remember, this Integration Conference had recommended that a big campaign for obtaining from the citizens of India an oath of national unity be launched and some organisations for unity be set up either on district or other levels. I wonder if Government has taken any positive steps in this direction.

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Members give more information than they try to get.

Shri Tyagi : There was that recommendation. I want to know whether that has been implemented.

Mr. Speaker : Every question is pre-faced with a lengthy statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Perhaps Shri Tyagi is referring to the Peace pledge which was considered in that conference and to which reference is made in the statement issued after the conference. It is true that it was considered then. It is also correct that we have not done much in that regard so far. However, the statement itself was a special appeal to the people as well as to the non-official organisations to take up that kind of work.

Shri Hem Barua : In view of the fact that the Chief Ministers of the

States themselves evolved the three language formula, may I know whether that language formula has been implemented by any of the States so far?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think almost all the State Governments are trying to implement them and some of them have gone ahead to a great extent.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that the committee had recommended that a Standing committee should be formed in each Zone to look after national integration work. May I know if any such committees have been formed in the various Zones and how many sittings they have had?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Recently, I think, about 4 or 5 months before, this decision was taken and we have written to the State Governments. I am not aware, I do not think they have formed Standing committees. But, they will do so. I have no doubt on that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put a supplementary on my previous question? Will the Minister's reply be comprehensive?

Mr. Speaker: It might have been. I have passed on to the next question. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Vijnan Mandirs

*698. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of the terms of transfer of the Vijnan Mandirs to State Governments have been worked out; and

(b) how many of these have already been transferred to the States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural

ral Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Steel Prices in U.S.A.

*701. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to recent reports of rise in steel prices in U.S.A.;

(b) whether the Third Five Year Plan will be affected thereby; and

(c) if so, in what manner and to what extent?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Increase in price announced by the U.S. Steel Mills has been rescinded and therefore the issue raised does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To what extent is India dependent on the U.S.A. with regard to steel and other essential items for the implementation of the Third Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot give the exact figure. We import some categories of steel. More than that, we import machines also. If the steel price is increased, automatically, it will get reflected in the prices of the machines also. Therefore, if there is any increase in the price of steel, it will certainly affect us.

Shri Nath Pai: The steel industry in the American States is a monopoly. They raised the price of steel, but the President intervened and the prices were slashed down. Will the Government of India try to find out what were the measures employed to cut down the prices as this is a problem which we are continuously facing in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as steel prices are concerned, in India, they are controlled and there has not been much of a complaint with re-

gard to the price. Therefore, I do not think there is any need to adopt the American method for the purpose of controlling the steel price here.

Post-graduate Engineering Education and Research

*702. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the attempts that are being made for the development of Post-Graduate engineering education and research; and

(b) what were the recommendations of the two-day conference of the Principals of the Technical Institutes in the country and State Directors of Technical Education held at Delhi recently?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The report of the expert Committee on Post-graduate Engineering Education and Research is available in the Library of the Sabha. The main recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and a Board has been set up to implement them.

(b) No specific recommendations were made but, there was a free exchange of views on the manner of implementation of the report and related aspects.

Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad: May I know whether this Ministry has got any assessment of the present requirements in the Third Plan in the field of engineering?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of course, yes.

* **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know what attempts are being made to fulfil the shortage that we have at present according to the assessment that the Ministry has

Shri Humayun Kabir: At the present moment, there is no shortage.

We have met the requirements at present. For the plans which are in hand, we will be able to meet the requirements by 1966.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether discussions were arranged between professors of the various subjects with regard to post-graduate research in engineering, because post-graduate research depends upon mainly the professors and not on the principals?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Almost a hundred people were here during the discussions, and they were mostly heads of all engineering colleges including higher technological institutes, and State Directors of Education, and there was free exchange of views, and we shall take note of those views.

Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation

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*704. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has been set up by the Government of West Bengal with the help of Government of India and some foreign organisations;

(b) what are the authorities that are being consulted for detailing the Plan and for its execution;

(c) whether any expert Committee has been set up for the same; and

(d) what the estimated cost is and what is the actual Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Government of West Bengal has set up the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation.

(b) Ford Foundation Consultants, different Departments of the State Government, the Central Road Research Institute and other Statutory and Non-statutory Bodies are being consulted. As the Plan is not yet ready, the question of execution does not arise.

(c) Study Groups have been set up to examine problems relating to traffic transportation, Socio-economic conditions, housing and land use.

(d) The Plan and the estimated cost thereof are under preparation.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Bengal Legislative Assembly will have any control over this Metropolitan Planning Organisation that will be set up?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This organisation is being set up for preparing the plan, and over the preparation of the plan and the conducting of surveys, it will have control.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any foreign collaboration for the execution of this plan has been received, because it had transpired that USA was offering financial assistance for this purpose?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Ford Foundation is going to provide free funds as well as consultants. Also, the United Nations Special Fund has agreed to provide assistance for the survey of the water supply, sewage and drainage problems of Greater Calcutta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know in what proportion the Central Government will share the expenditure with the State Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The West Bengal Government have set apart a sum of Rs. 1 crore in the Third Plan for the preparation of this plan, and for financing this Metropolitan Planning Organisation. Apart from that, the Central Government have made a provision in the Third Plan of Rs. 10 crores to be provided

for the execution of the plan, but the execution does not arise at present because the plan is not there. Also, the West Bengal Government are going to set up Rs. 10 crores in the Third Plan for this purpose.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know to what extent the Central Government are being associated with the preparation of the plan itself?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I gave that information in the answer to the main question. The Central Government are being consulted.

Financing of Schemes

*705. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after certain budgetary reforms, the money required for a very large number of schemes meant for implementation during the last financial year was given during February and March, 1962; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government are taking to prevent this last minute hurried expenditure in order to avoid the money budgeted from lapsing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Normally money is made available for expenditure on schemes well in advance. In cases, however, where the details of the schemes are worked out in the later part of the year, late allocation of funds becomes unavoidable. In such cases also the money provided is limited to what can normally be expected to be expended during the remaining part of the year.

(b) There are rules prohibiting a rush of expenditure in the closing months of the year. The spending Departments have also been assured that in cases where they are unable, for valid reasons, to utilise fully during the year the funds provided for

approved projects, the Ministry of Finance would consider reallocation of funds in the succeeding year, provided the purpose of the original allotment continues to be operative.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that in spite of the arrangements that the Deputy Minister has referred to in reply to part (b) of the main question, the position still continues that expenditure takes place during the last two months of the financial year, and, in fact, some of this expenditure does not actually take place but certificates are given by the people who contract with us; and the money is drawn before the contractor gives the service, and the actual expenditure takes place only later?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There may be a few cases, but we have no information about the number of cases in which funds were allotted like that. We see that except for unavoidable reasons, no allotment is made in the last two months of the financial year. We have also provided under the revised arrangements for budgeting and financial control that no lump sum provision can be made then except for minor works and petty temporary establishments. Provision in respect of new schemes can be made in the budget only after details pertaining to the schemes have been furnished, and accepted by the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Does the hon. Minister mean to say that this evil of spending in the last two months of the financial year has been completely eradicated because of the rules framed recently or it is still continuing?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have answered it. There might be stray cases, but we see that this does not happen usually.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Since we are having five year plans, is it not possible to let this money not lapse at the end of the year but continue it only in one or two specific cases,

but generally speaking so that wasteful expenditure is avoided?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We see to it that the minimum of wasteage takes place. Rules have been framed to see that this sort of spending money at the last moment does not happen.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Are Government aware that this delay is due not so much to the rules as to the correspondence that takes place repeatedly and in a prolonged manner between State Governments, the Central Government and the various agencies?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already said that circulars have been issued assuring Ministries that where grants have not been spent or are not likely to be spent in the current year, we can re-allocate those very funds if the purpose is more or less the same. By that step, we hope that this expenditure in a hurry will be avoided considerably.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted information on the point that more time is spent on correspondence between States and the Centre, thus taking a long time.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is also sought to be minimised now.

Third Machine Tool Factory

*706. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Third Machine Tool Factory is proposed to be set up in the public sector in Assam;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Besides expanding the Machine Tool plant in Bangalore, Hindustan Machine Tools propose to set up another unit at Pinjore in Pun-

jab. In addition, they are also examining the possibility of setting up one other unit. Proposals in this regard are awaited.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there was any communication from the Government of Assam as regards setting up such a factory in Assam?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, we have received communications from almost all State Governments requesting that the third machine tool plant be located in their States.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Are Government agreeable to selecting a site in Assam for the location of the third machine tool factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have stated, proposals are awaited.

Mr. Speaker: How can promises be given?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is any assessment available with the Ministry as to the annual out-turn of the second unit once it goes into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid I do not have details in regard to the output. But the capital cost of the factory will be Rs. 7.5 crores.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In this matter, do Government take into consideration the factor of regional distribution of industries to be established?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly that would be taken into consideration.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether any foreign collaboration has been obtained for this third plant contemplated somewhere in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir, not yet.

Manufacture of Textile Machinery

***708. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to manufacture textile machinery in India has made any headway;

(b) if so, the latest position;

(c) the value of the textile machinery India is importing at the moment; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d): Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of textile machinery within the country. Roughly machinery spares and accessories of the value of about Rs. 25 to 26 crores is now being made in the country. Imports during the last half year for which figures are available, namely April to September 1961 were of the value of about Rs. 14 crores. In order to reduce the country's dependence on imports it is proposed that indigenous manufacturers should expand their capacity and accelerate their programmes, and if necessary, new units should be established. I hope that as a result it would be possible for the industry to meet the major portion of the requirements of the country within the next three or four years.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the entire achievement relates to the public sector, or whether the private sector is also included in it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is purely in the private sector.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government has taken into consideration the suggestion which has been made by an erstwhile Industries Minister that a consortium of manufacturers be formed, and whether any progress has been made in that direction?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice for this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that some other units may have to be established. I want to know the number of units likely to be established during the Third Plan.

Shri C. Subramaniam: New Units? No, Sir, I have no idea. Already 46 firms are engaged in this. Perhaps by expanding these very firms, it would be possible to meet the requirements, but for certain specific categories we may have to have new units.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the All-India Manufacturers' Association has taken up this work and is going ahead?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Which work, I am unable to understand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Manufacture of textile machinery.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Textile machinery is being manufactured, as I have already stated, by 46 firms. If it is suggested that the Manufacturers' Association is taking steps to improve production, perhaps it is being done.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any incentives will be given by way of financial assistance for expanding or starting of new units for the manufacture of textile machinery?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Wherever necessary, financial assistance is also given.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the heavy sum that we have to lose in the form of exchange, may I know if the Government is contemplating the production of such machinery in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not go in for every machinery in the public sector. Where there is already production in the private sector, it is not necessary. We have got other commitments in the public sector.

Shri Heda: Apart from the inadequacy of the manufacturing programme, is it not a fact that these units are not taking to the manufacture of improved machinery, so that the textile industry itself is in favour of more imports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree that there is demand for certain types of machines to be imported, but the quality of our manufacture is also improving now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that textile technology has improved and developed very fast in America, may I know whether we are only manufacturing the old type of machinery which we used to get from Great Britain, as are manufactured in Coimbatore, or whether new types are also attempted in order to meet the rest of the demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we have to take into account the conditions prevailing in India, and taking that into account, whatever machinery is required we are manufacturing here.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is the national requirement of this textile machinery in India, and how far is it met from the production of existing factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is expected that during the Third Plan the target of textile machinery required will be Rs. 22 crores per annum, and the licences issued so far would cover about Rs. 20 crores. There is a small gap.

जलपानों के इंजल इंजनों का निर्माण

*७०६. { श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार

इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जहाजों के मैरीन डीजल इंजन भारत में बनाये जायें,

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इस के लिये कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है ?

(घ) क्या इस काम के लिये किसी विदेशी कम्पनी का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाना है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह सहयोग किस आकार का तथा किन शर्तों पर प्राप्त किया जाना है ;

(च) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय इस काम के लिये अपनी सेवायें प्रस्तुत करने को तैयार है ;

(छ) क्या सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया था ; और

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (h). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (h). A proposal for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of marine diesel engines has been under the consideration of Government for the past few years. Recently, the Cabinet has given its approval in principle for undertaking negotiations for securing collaboration from a foreign firm for the establishment of the manufacture of marine diesel engines.

The cost of the project is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

No decision has yet been taken about the location of the factory.

The subject is within the competence of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. The implementation of the project will be handled and processed by that Ministry. It is intended that the unit to be established will supply the needs of shipping and harbour craft as indicated by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) as also the requirements of the Ministry of Defence for diesel engines for naval craft and some stationary types. The exact manner of implementation as well as the agency and location will be decided after examination by a technical committee.

It is also intended to use the facilities available in the public and private sector—e.g. foundry and forge facilities for manufacturing some components of marine diesel engines which need not therefore be manufactured in the Marine Diesel Engine factory.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that the location of the factory has not yet been settled. May I know the factors that are to be taken into consideration by the Government for locating this plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We take into account the facilities available; and taking them into account the location will have to be fixed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that an Expert Committee will be appointed by Government to see how to implement this project. May I know whether this committee has been appointed or not and whether it has begun its work?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor could I. The hon. Member may speak a little more loudly and distinctly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am always speaking loudly; but I may perhaps be unfamiliar to the hon. Minister.

From the statement I find that an Expert Committee will be appointed by Government to see how to implement

this project and to select the location of the project. If so, may I know whether that Expert Committee has been appointed and whether it has got into working?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; not yet.

Shri F. C. Borooah: May I know if any project report has been made for this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; not yet.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know if the negotiations with the foreign firm have already started; and if so, what is the name of the firm?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is MAN firm from Germany.

Cost of Gold From Kolar Mines

*710. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of gold mined at Kolar Gold Mines; and

(b) the difference between the cost of gold obtained from Kolar Gold Mines and the prices fixed by the International Monetary Fund?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) During 1960-61, the average cost of mining gold was Rs. 10.32 per gramme.

(b) The difference between the average cost of acquisition of gold by the Central Government and International Monetary Fund rate was Rs. 6.17 per gramme during 1960-61.

Passage of Olympic Torch Through India

*711. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Olympic Torch for 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo is to be carried through India;

(b) whether the route across India has been decided; and

(c) what other arrangements are being made to ensure the successful

organisation of this historic occasion?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Torch is tentatively proposed to be flown by air via Delhi and Calcutta.

(c) The Indian Olympic Association, which is responsible for the arrangements, will plan out suitable programmes as soon as the route and the dates are finally decided.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know the reason for this decision that on a part of the way the torch will be carried by air and not across the road?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that these arrangements are being made by the Olympic Committee of Japan; and they have decided about this whole matter. I do not know what reasons weighed with the Olympic Committee of Japan. But they are responsible for all these arrangements.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether, in this case, the Indian Olympic Association is making any attempt to find out the reason? I would like to know whether on any previous occasion of Olympic games the torch has ever been carried by air in any part of the world.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as we are aware, we had agreed to give them all the possible facilities if they decided to take the torch by the road. But, I do not exactly know the reasons which ultimately weighed with this Olympic Committee of Japan. As I said, it is for them to take the decision.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The question has not been answered, Sir. I know.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know why this departure is made, that normally the torch is carried through land but now it is being carried by air. The hon. Minister replied that we had offered every facility but that he cannot say why they did not agree to take it by road.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I wanted to know whether our Olympic Association proposes to contact them and find out the reason. He said, he does not know.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that the Indian Olympic Association is an autonomous association and Government do not come into the picture over this matter. I can only assure the hon. Member . . .

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow there is a suggestion and it may be considered. We might ask them.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has the Government ascertained from the Indian Airlines Corporation whether it is safe to carry a burning torch in the aircraft?

Mr. Speaker: Those who are responsible will certainly do that.

Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company

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*713. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration to take over the British owned "Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company" and run it as a joint venture of the Central, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments; and

(b) if so, what is the decision in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmalah): (a) and (b). As had been reported to the House on the 4th September, 1961 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3216, this Company had filed writ petitions in the High Courts concerned, and obtained injunction on the 31st May, 1961, against the refusal of Government to grant them further renewal of their leases. Those writ petitions are still pending. But, recently, by mutual consent long adjournment of hearings

has been obtained. The reason is that, at the request of the Company, negotiations outside Court have been taken up to see if a solution can be found. Those negotiations are now at a final stage; if they are successfully concluded, the litigation will end and the mines will be operated by a new Rupee Company proposed to be formed in which the Central, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra Governments between them will hold majority shares and the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company will have the minority share.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the mining lease of that company have been extended and if so for how many years and under what terms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): They have not actually been extended; Unless there is an agreement to extend there can be no extension. The possession of the company is continued under the stay orders issued by the High Courts.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government have taken into consideration the production of manganese from these mines in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and whether the quantum and share of these Governments will be decided on this basis or any other basis?

Shri Hajarnavis: Every factor will be taken into consideration and the Government will try to see that they secure the best possible terms.

Association of Engineers

*714. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Engineers which is the oldest engineering guild is not registered; and

(b) whether non-recognition has led to very few students sitting for

the diploma examination held by such associations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Association is registered under the Societies Registration Act.

(b) According to the report received from the Association, no examinations have been held so far.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that it is one of the oldest organisations set up even at the time when the British were here for Indian scientists and engineers and whether the reason for no student sitting for their examination is on account of the fact that it was not recognised by the Government of India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That may be a reason but we go by the fact whether examinations have been held. When we asked them, they say they have not held an examination.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Do I take it that recognition is dependent on the fact as to whether an institution carries out an examination or not?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is recognition for two different purposes: recognition for consultation as bodies who have special knowledge in a particular field for which no examinations are necessary. Where an association wants that the examination conducted by it shall be recognised for the purpose of employment, we must know what is the standard of the examination, what is the syllabus, which are the examinations held, etc. and scrutinise them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the hon. Minister has received any application from this association for recognition and the reasons for its being turned down?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It wrote in 1960 for the recognition of its diplomas. I have given the reasons why

that request—I do not say it has been turned down—has not been accepted so far.

Indian Archaeological Mission to Egypt

*715. **Shri M.K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian archaeological mission to Egypt under the UNESCO-aided programme has completed its work;

(b) whether the mission has submitted any report to Government regarding its findings; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two sites, dating 3000 B.C. and 2000 B.C. in Nubia were excavated. In one site near Afyeh an area of about 1500 sq. metres was excavated which revealed a number of Middle and late Stone age tools; the other Site near Tomas contained a cemetery out of which 119 graves were dug out.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: The Cairo correspondent of the *Times of India* reports that the Indian mission dug up several megalithic sites of ancient Nubians which bear an uncanny resemblance to cemeteries of early Dravidians which are found all over Western Southern India. May I know whether the report of the Mission throws any light on the probable relationship between the ancient Nubians and the Dravidians of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is too premature to answer this question. The excavated materials are being examined and studied.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that there is a geophysical affinity between central India and the Egypt?

tian areas and may I know whether these findings have confirmed that? At the same time, may I know whether these findings confirm the arenaeological affinity between these two areas?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All these are matters of speculation at this stage.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: According to Mr. Lal, the Head of the Mission, the Dravidians and the Nubians came from a common centre of migration possibly in south Arabia or southern Iran. May I know whether the Government have got any proposal before them to conduct excavations in south Arabia and southern Iran? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government tried to assess the extent to which digging up the past helps the present, and whether the expenditure incurred is commensurate with the return?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are intangible values which cannot be measured in terms of pound, shilling and pence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pounds, shillings and pence?

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी

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*७१६ { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी को अपेक्षित प्रगति देने के लिये सरकार ने कोई समिति बनाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समिति कब तक बन जायेगी और इसका कार्य क्या रहेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सिखाई गई थी, वे उसे व्यवहार में न लाने के कारण भूलते जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी को प्रगति देने की दिशा में कोई बिल्लेष निर्णय किये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका नमूरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के कामकाज में अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का समय-समय पर पुनरावलोकन करने के लिये एक विभागीय समिति बनाई गई है ।

(ग) से (ङ). मार्च, १९६१ से अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर अधिकाधिक प्रयोग का एक कार्यक्रम लागू किया जा रहा है । उन हिदायतों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १११/६२] जो इस बारे में जारी की गई है ।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) and (b). A Departmental Committee has been constituted to review from time to time the progress of implementation of the programme for the progressive use of Hindi, in addition to English, for the official purposes of the Union.

(c) to (e). A programme for the progressive use of Hindi in addition to English is being implemented since March, 1961. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-III/62].

श्री विभूति मिश्र: सरकार की तरफ से जो किताबें या रिपोर्टें मिलती हैं उन में अक्षर तो हिन्दी में रहते हैं और अंक अंग्रेजी में रहते

हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस को कब तक खत्म करना चाहती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जी नहीं, उस को खत्म करने का तो अभी कोई इरादा नहीं है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब सरकार कहती है कि वह हिन्दी की उन्नति के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी स्टेट्स से पत्राचार हिन्दी में होता है और कितनी स्टेट्स से अभी तक अंग्रेजी में पत्राचार हो रहा है और क्या इसका कोई लक्ष्य है ?

श्री त्यागी : सदाचार (हंसी) ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : ज्यादातर तो पत्र व्यवहार पत्राचार, अब इतनी हिन्दी तो मैं जानता नहीं लेकिन पत्र व्यवहार . . .

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब पत्राचार अगर यहीं शुरू हो गया तो कैसे सुनाई देगा । अगर आप खामोश हों तो सुनाई देगा । हां जी ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य को तो शायद जानकारी होगी या होनी चाहिए कि उन प्रदेशों से उन सूबों से जहाँ से हमारे पास अंग्रेजी में अभी तक पत्र आते हैं इसलिए जवाब भी उन के अंग्रेजी में ही जाते हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : भाषा आयोग और उस आयोग पर विचार करने के लिए जो संसदीय भाषा समिति बनी थी उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ कहा था क्या वे सब सिफारिशों का रूप में परिणित कर दी गई हैं और अगर नहीं की गई हैं तो क्यों नहीं की गई हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : उस पर जो प्रेसीडेंट आर्डर निकला है उसे माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा और जिन बातों की ओर प्रेसीडेंट आर्डर ने ध्यान दिलाया है कि कार्यवाही की जाय हम उन के अनुसार धीरे धीरे काम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सिद्धान्ती . . .

डा० गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उधर चला गया हूँ । बाद में आप की तरफ आऊँगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : गृह मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना की इच्छा रखता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त कार्यालयों में हिन्दी को प्रगति देने के विषय में क्या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का सहयोग और सहानुभूति उन को प्राप्त है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर दे रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उत्तर आप भी जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी के विकास के लिए जितनी रुकावट पैदा की जा रही है, उस को देख कर मुझे तो स्वयं लज्जा आती है । जब हमारे देश की राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी है, (Interruptions), माननीय सदस्य न बोलें । अगर उन्होंने बोलना है, तो जब वे बोलेंगे, उस समय हम भी इसी तरह बोला करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी से मुझे विनती करनी है कि वह सवाल करें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस धीमी गति से हिन्दी को चलाया जा रहा है, तो वह किस तरह से और कितने दिनों तक राष्ट्रभाषा बन सकेगी ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य को यह भी अनुभव करना चाहिए कि अगर वह किसी भाषा के विषय में इतनी जल्दी कि आदमी उसे सीख भी न पाए, तो वैसे भाषा

का प्रसार नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर माननीय सदस्य इस को गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखेंगे, तो वह अन्दाजा लगा सकेंगे कि इस बीच में हिन्दी का प्रचार और प्रसार पहले की अपेक्षा काफ़ी हुआ है।

डा० योचिन्द दास : अग्री मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भाषा आयोग और संसदीय हिन्दी समिति की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी का आर्डर निकला है। क्या उस आदेश के अनुसार सारी कार्यवाही हो गई है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं हुई है और कब तक उस के होन की सम्भावना है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम उसी आदेश के अनुसार कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और करने की कोशिश लगातार जारी है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा प्रश्न तो इतना है कि

Shri Hanumanthiah : On a point of order, Sir. The Minister may give his replies in English also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने एक दफ़ा पहले कहा है कि अगर हम इस तरह की ज़िद पर रहेंगे और जो कुछ कहा जाता है, उसको समझने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारा बहुत वक्त लगगा। अगर हर एक सवाल पर, जो माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी नहीं समझ सकते हैं, वह कहें कि मुझे अंग्रेज़ी में समझाया जाये और जो अंग्रेज़ी नहीं समझ सकते हैं, वह कहें कि मुझे हिन्दी में समझाया जाये, तो इस में दुगना वक्त खर्च होगा। इस लिए मेम्बर साहब यह कोशिश करें कि अपने पास बैठें हुए किसी मेम्बर को इस बारे में पूछ लें, ताकि हम ज्यादा प्रगति कर सकें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस सिलसिले में मुझे माननीय सदस्यों का मिल-बर्तन और को-अपरेशन हासिल होगा और इस तरह से काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा।

स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द।

Shri Hem Barua : On a point of order. My point of order consists of the fact that so far no Member from the non-Hindi-speaking areas has been allowed to put a supplementary question. Does it mean that only the people coming from the Hindi-speaking areas are interested in this thing and other people are not interested?

Mr. Speaker : Probably if he had allowed me, I might have called somebody, but the Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Accident in Cambay

S.N.Q. 8. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to Rumanian Oil experts who were working at Cambay and were involved in an accident; and

(b) if so, the amount paid?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) The two Rumanian technicians who were involved in a fatal accident at Well No. 3 at Cambay on 1-2-1960 were insured under the contract between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the INDUSTRIAL EXPORT of Rumania and their beneficiaries were to be paid compensation by the Rumanian Insurance Company.

(b) The amount of compensation paid by the Rumanian Insurance Company is not known.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्थानीय अलबारों में यह बात प्रकाशित हुई है कि जो रमानियन एक्सपर्ट थे, उन को दो लाख रुपए कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया और वहीं काम करने वाले हिन्दुस्तानी लोगों को सिर्फ़ तीन हजार रुपए दिये गए। क्या यह बात ठीक है?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : जो खर्च किसी और-जिम्मेदार अलबार में निकला करती है,

उन पर तो मैं ज्यादा ध्यान भी नहीं देता और उन को पढ़ा भी नहीं करता। अगर कहीं कोई ऐसी खबर निकली है कि दो लाख रुपए कम्पेन्सेशन किसी रमानियन को आयल एंड नैटवर्क गैस कमीशन ने दिया, तो वह खबर बिल्कुल निराधार और गलत है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही स्थान पर काम करने वाले रमानियन लोगों को, चाहे इन्गोरेस से और चाहे कहीं और से, दो लाख रुपए प्राप्त हुए और हिन्दुस्तानियों को तीन हजार रुपए प्राप्त हुए, दोनों में जो यह अन्तर है, क्या यह ठीक है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मुझे तो मालूम नहीं कि जो रमानियन यहां काम करते थे, उन को रमानियन गवर्नमेंट से क्या दिया गया है। लेकिन उन के साथ, उन की कम्पनी से, आयल एंड नैटवर्क गैस कमीशन का एक करारनामा था कि जब तक वे यहां रहेंगे, जो इन्गोरेस उन्होंने वहां कराया है, उस का प्रोमियम हम उन को अदा करेंगे। उस हिसाब से षाई सौ रुपया महीने की दर से हम उन को दिया करते थे। उस एक्सिडेंट के बाद, उन का देहान्त हो जाने के बाद, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि रमानियन कम्पनी ने उन को क्या कम्पेन्सेशन दिया। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तानी काम करने वालों का ताल्लुक है, उन को यहां के लेबर लाज के अनुसार कम्पेन्सेशन मिला, जो कि गालिबन तीन और चार हजार के बीच में था।

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it a fact that dead bodies of foreign people working at Cambay were sent to their own lands at Government expense, and may I know what was the expense incurred by the Government? May I also know what happened to the dead bodies of the Indians who died there?

Mr. Speaker: He has combined so many things in one question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The dead bodies of the Rumanians were flown

to Rumania—I am speaking subject to correction—on our account, and were also removed from the oilfields to the place of 'take off' of aeroplanes at our expense.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oil Storage Installations

*699. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are constructing adequate oil storage installation;

(b) what storage capacity is needed at present; and

(c) what are the programmes for this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Indian Oil Company is constructing Oil storage installations at main ports and at selected points inland to serve as inland stocking points for imported and indigenous products respectively. As regards the adequacy of the capacity of installations, it may be stated that it is the endeavour of the Company to plan the availability of products, the growth of the selling organisation and storage capacity in a coordinated manner. As availability of products and selling capacity develop, the storage capacity will require to be increased, from time to time.

(b) and (c). The Indian Oil Company has already put into operation six major installations at Bombay (Antop Hill & Wadala), Kandla, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Siliguri and Calcutta (Budge-Budge) with a total capacity of about 110,000 tonnes. It has also put into operation sixteen

inland bulk depots with a total capacity of about 5000 tonnes. Another twenty-five inland bulk depots and additional tankages at all the six major installations are under construction. The Company is also planning to construct by the end of March, 1963 a total of about 325,000 tonnes of capacity. These figures have been decided upon, with due regard being paid to the Company's expectation of development of its marketing organisation, its capacity to import and its capacity to take over the production of the inland refineries for direct sale through its own organisation.

हिन्दी का प्रचार

७००. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले ५ वर्षों में अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों में किन-किन गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं ने हिन्दी के प्रचार का कार्य किया ; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं को सरकार ने क्या वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री. का. ला. श्रीमाली) :

(क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया (देखिये संख्या—LT—110/62)]

University Teachers in Andhra

*703. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have implemented the scales of pay for teachers of Universities and Government and non-Government colleges as recommended by the University Grants Commission during the Second Plan period;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have implemented the University Grants Commission's scales of pay for teachers of Government Colleges. The three Universities and 31 non-government affiliated colleges in the State have introduced these scales for their teachers, out of their own resources.

(b) With effect from 1st March, 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Factory of Neyveli, Madras

*707. **Shri Dharmalingam**: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of a Fertilizer Factory at Neyveli in Madras State;

(b) the reasons for delay in the establishment; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel

(Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). About 76% of plant and machinery have been received from the foreign suppliers. Erection of underground piping is nearing completion. About 30% of civil works have been completed so far.

There has been a delay in the setting up of the plant due to factors beyond the control of the Corporation. These factors relate to difficulties in obtaining the requisite quality of steel for fabricating certain items of the plant, shortage of building materials and the initial difficulty in getting designs for the foundations of the huge compressors to be installed.

Assuming that the imported steel is made available for indigenous fabrication by August, 1962, as scheduled it is expected that the erection of the plant can be taken up early in 1963, trial production started by March, 1964 and full production in December, 1964.

Sibpur Botanical Gardens

*712. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance and management of the Sibpur Botanical Gardens is going to be transferred from the West Bengal Government to the Government of India;

(b) if so, when such transfer will take effect;

(c) what will be the conditions of service of the present employees; and

(d) whether all of them will be retained in service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under pleased to state:

Defence Medical Employees

*717. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the recommendations of the Director of Medical Services, Armed Forces, regarding the defence medical employees; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It is presumed that the question relates to recommendations of the Director of Medical Services (Army) regarding civilian medical employees under him. The decision taken

by Government in this regard relates to revision in pay scales and is as follows:—

The pay scale of Sanitary Assistants: was revised on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations from 275—15/2—300 to Rs. 210—10—290—276—15/2—300 to Rs. 210—10—290—15—320—E. B.—15—380 and the pay scale of Sanitary Inspectors was similarly revised to Rs. 150—5—175—6—205—E. B.—7—240 in substitution of the following three earlier scales:

(a) Rs. 100—5—125—6—155.

(b) Rs. 100—5—125—6—155—E.B.—6—185.

(c) Rs. 150—7—185—8—225.

2. Certain other recommendations made by the Director of Medical Services (Army) are still under consideration.

Corruption

*718. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to deal effectively and quickly with corruption cases;

(b) whether Centre has asked the States for views on the proposal;

(c) if so, the nature of replies received, if any; and

(d) the broad details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Proposals to this effect are under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) the replies so far received indicate that many of the State Governments are generally in favour of the proposed amendments. Comments of some of the State Governments are still awaited.

(d) 1. Amendment of the Prevention of Corruption Act—

- (i) to extend the presumption enunciated in Section 4(1) of the Act to trial of offences under Section 5(1) (a and b) of the Act;
- (ii) to delete the words "in the discharge of his duty" from Section 5(1) of the Act;
- (iii) to enable Inspectors of the Special Police Establishment to investigate offences without obtaining prior permission of a competent Magistrate;
- (iv) to make possession of assets disproportionate to known sources of income a substantive offence;
- (v) to enable attachment of assets acquired by corrupt practices.

2. Amendment of the relevant Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to eliminate delay that occurs consequent to stay of proceedings by Courts exercising revisional jurisdiction when revisions are filed against inter-locutory orders and delays that occur due to the prohibition of recording evidence in the absence of the accused.

तीन वर्ष का डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम

७१६. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन विश्वविद्यालयों में तीन वर्ष का डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है; और

(ख) ऐसा करने के लिये उन के मार्ग में क्या रुकावटें हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० भीमालो) :

(क) बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय और उत्तर प्रदेश के चार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय अर्थात् आगरा, इलाहबाद, गोरखपुर, और लखनऊ।

(ख) बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय ने इस योजना को शैक्षणिक सिद्धान्तवश आरम्भ करने की अनिच्छा प्रकट की है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासकीय तथा वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण इस योजना को आरम्भ नहीं कर सका है।

Impact of Industrialisation on Tribal Economy

*720. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the industrial region comprising the adjoining parts of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh the tribal economy and their life and culture are having a terrific impact by the tremendous pace of industrialisation developing in this region;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Dhebar Commission has strongly emphasised to carry out a comprehensive Socio-economic survey to study the effects of the impact of this industrialisation; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission have drawn attention to the rapid transformation, as a result of industrial programmes, of the areas which have been the traditional home of the tribals and have suggested that research studies may be conducted on the impact of industrialisation on the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people, with a view to taking

measures to assist them in adapting themselves to the new conditions.

(c) The recommendations of the Commission are being examined in consultation with the State Governments and ways and means of investigating the problem closely with a view to taking action, are being considered.

Higher Secondary Schools in Andamans

*721. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 369 on the 1st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether now that the Central Board of Secondary Education has re-constituted itself to conduct an All-India Higher Secondary Examination Government will take immediate steps to affiliate the Government Higher Secondary Schools in Andamans to the Central Board; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The question of affiliation of the Higher Secondary Schools in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the Central Board is under examination of the Government.

Delay in Nomination of Members for Lok Sabha

*722. { **Shri Rishang Keshing:**
Shri Swel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been undue and unusual delay in the nomination of the members for Lok Sabha from Nagaland, NEFA, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) whether members from these areas could not be present on 16th April, 1962 fixed for oath taking, 17th April, 1962 for election of the Speaker and 18th April, 1962 for Joint Session of Parliament addressed by the

President on account of delay in their nomination;

(c) whether members from Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu had not been able to be present in the House till 21st April, 1962; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). There has been a slight delay. Action for nomination of members to the Lok Sabha was initiated immediately after the Third Lok Sabha was formally constituted on the 3rd April, 1962. Notifications regarding the nomination of the members from Nagaland, NEFA and Dadra and Nagar Haveli were issued on 16th and 17th April, 1962 and the members were informed accordingly. Members from Goa, Daman and Diu have not been nominated so far.

Investment by International Finance Corporation

*723. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Vice-President of the International Finance Corporation has declared in Calcutta that the Corporation is willing to invest in private sector directly without any guarantee from Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). During his discussions with the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Limited, the Executive Vice-President of the IFC brought out the fact that the Corporation could invest in private enterprises directly without any guarantee from the Government. As the IFC is authorized to do so under its Arti-

cles of Agreement itself and since there was nothing new in this statement, the question of Government's reaction does not arise.

भारत-भूटान सड़कों

*७२४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहिले भारत को भूटान से जोड़ने के लिये कुछ मोटर सड़कों के निर्माण की योजनायें स्वाकृत की गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जायेगा जिसमें बताया गया हो कि उनमें से प्रत्येक सड़क के निर्माण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और अब तक हुए खर्च का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन सब मोटर-सड़कों का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जा हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस समय इससे अधिक सूचना देना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

Collieries

*725. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of the Deed transferring all assets and liabilities of the Ex-State Collieries to National Coal Development Corporation has taken place;

(b) if so, when it was done; and

(c) if not, why there is delay?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The management and ownership of the ex-State collieries were transferred to the National Coal Development Corporation with effect from

1-10-1956. But the formal deed of transfer could not yet be executed. The delay was due to difficulty in verification and scrutiny of very old figures relating to the assets and liabilities of the ex-State collieries. It is, however, now proposed to execute the transfer deed in two parts. The first relates to items for which no further verification seems to be called for. This part may be executed shortly, if there is no difficulty in separating the items. Scrutiny of the remaining items will continue for inclusion in the second part of the deed for transfer. Efforts are being made to expedite the whole thing.

Development of Coal Mines in West Bengal

*726. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 307 on the 27th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the West Bengal State Government's proposal for developing its own coal mines; and

(b) if not, at what stage are the discussions between the Government of India and the State Government in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under discussion between the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India.

Raw Material for Steel Plant

*727. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the long term raw material needs of the steel plants are being studied; and

(b) by what time this study is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). These are being studied continuously.

Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

*728. { Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for Rourkela a Fertilizer Plant 75 per cent of equipment has been procured in the country;

(b) if so, how much total expenditure will be incurred on it now;

(c) whether its expenditure is going to be higher than previous estimates; and

(d) by what time it will go into production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 23 crores for plant and ancillaries including township.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) September, 1962.

Diamond Cutting

*729. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to train persons in Diamond cutting and polishing Industry by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd;

(b) if so, whether this proposal is finalised;

(c) where these people will be trained; and

(d) how long they will be given training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines & Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) No, Sir.

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

'Actual Users' and 'Small Scale' Import Licences

*730. { Shri Balmiki:
Shri Satyanarayana:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of cases relating to the 'actual users' and 'Small Scale' categories for the import licences for October 1961— March 1962 pending for disposal for more than two months; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Parachutes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some types of Parachutes which could be manufactured in Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur will now be manufactured by contractors;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the local management is unable to undertake such manufacture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Electrification of Taj Mahal

*732. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to electrify the Taj Mahal at Agra has been finally decided upon; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There is no proposal to electrify the Taj Mahal.

(b) Does not arise.

Gold in Kerala

*733. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India has undertaken large scale mapping of the Wynad Gold Belt area in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what is the progress of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines & Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Not so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Plants

*734. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of programme of expansion in each steel plant in public sector;

(b) whether similar expansion programme is also being undertaken in the steel factories run in the private sector; and

(c) in what shape foreign collaboration, is made available both in the public and private sector plants?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) **Bhilai:** The detailed project report for expansion of Bhilai Steel Works submitted by the Soviet Organisation was approved by the Government of India in November 1961. Contract for the supply of equipment, etc. for expansion was signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Soviet Organisation on 9th February 1962. Contracts for civil engineering works are likely to be placed shortly.

Rourkela: Invitations to tenders for the plant and equipment for the expansion have been issued except three items. Preliminary works at plant site have also started.

Durgapur: Arrangements for the issue of tender enquiries for the plant and equipment for expansion are being made. Preliminary works at plant site have also started.

Mysore Iron & Steel Works: The expansion programme originally envisaged in the Second Plan is being executed in Third Plan. Import licence for the plant and equipment has been issued.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the case of Bhilai and Rourkela imports of plant and equipment for expansion are expected to be covered by foreign credits from Russia and Germany respectively. In the case of Durgapur it is expected to be covered by a credit offered by the British Government.

Extension of Training Period of the Trainees in Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal

*735. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the training period of nearly 2000 trainees has been extended by another month in the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons for this extension;

(c) whether there was no agreement to this effect at the time of ending the strike; and

(d) steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The extension of the training period in each case depends upon the actual time lost due to irregular absence.

(b) The training course has to be completed in full to enable the trainees to attain the requisite standards and skills before absorption in the factory. The time lost due to absence has to be made up.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Applications for Licences Under 'Actual Users'

*736. { Shri Balmiki:
Shri Satyanarayana:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for import licences sponsored by the State Director of Industries from Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi separately relating to actual users in small scale industries for the period October, 1961 to March 1962 have been received and how many are pending disposal;

(b) what ceilings are fixed for the current period, i.e., April, 1962, to September 1962 for these States for the licensable items for actual users in small industries; and

(c) what items are licensable by Iron and Steel Controller for the said period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) 367 sponsored applications have

been received from Director of Industries, Delhi for October, 1961—March 1962 Licensing Period. Of the sponsored applications 230 have been licensed, 137 cases are pending with the Licensing Authority. 22 sponsored applications have been received from the Director of Industries, Jammu and Kashmir State in the same licensing period, out of which 14 cases have been licensed and 8 applications are pending. These cases are pending with the Licensing Authority awaiting clarification from applicants/sponsoring authorities.

(b) Ceilings for the licensing period April-September, 1962 for the States have not yet been fixed.

(c) A list of items licensable by Iron & Steel Controller is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

फिल्म अभिनेता

११८७. श्रीमती भिनोमाता : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि अनेक फिल्मी सितारे निर्माताओं से "ब्लैक मनी" लेते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों पर कर लगाने की कार्रवाई करने के लिए बम्बई और कलकत्ते में विशेष आय-कर मण्डल (स्पेशल इनकम-टैक्स सर्किल्स) स्थापित किये गये हैं ।

Grant for Development of Libraries in Mysore

1188. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations that have received grants

from the Central Government for development of Libraries in the State of Mysore during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them; and

(c) the condition under which the amount was sanctioned?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b).

Name of the organisation	Amount sanctioned	
	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mysore State Adult Education Council, Mysore	40,000	
2. Karnatak Prantiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Dharwar	3,420	3,420
3. Yogic & Culture Institute, Chitradurga	195	
4. S.B.V.P. Sanskrit Elementary School Padubidri, S. Canara	1,800	
5. Sanskrit Pathasala, Nyamati, Shimoga District	500	
6. Sanskrit Pathasala, Halugur Malavalli Tq., Mandya District	2,000	
7. Rural Institute, Hanumanamatti, Darwar District		3,580
8. S. S. K. B. M. High School Shantigrama, Hassan District		1,285
9. Silver Jubilee Sanskrit Pathasala, Mysore		1,800
10. Shree Sidhaganga Gurukul, Tumkur		6,000

(c) The organisations are required to meet their share of approved estimated expenditure on the projects on an agreed basis and to maintain and submit to the Ministry separate audited accounts in respect of the grants.

Literature for Neo-Literates and on Social Education.

1189. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations in the field of social edu-

cation literature and literature for neo-literates which were given assistance during 1960-61 and 1961-62 in the State of Mysore;

(b) the nature of the assistance given to each of them; and

(c) the progress achieved?

The Minister for Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) None.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Social Education Literature

1190. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what assistance is given to the publishers, printers and booksellers of Mysore State in the field of social education literature and literature for neo-literates in the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Under the scheme of prize competition for books/manuscripts for neo-literates, 1,500 copies of the prize winning book 'Upanishat-tina Sanna Kathegalul' in Kannada were purchased and Rs. 525 was paid to the publishers of this book.

Inter-University Cultural Meets

1191. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for inter-university cultural meets;

(b) if so, a detailed statement of such meets;

(c) whether there is any practice of interchange of teachers amongst the universities;

(d) if so, the conditions under which they work; and

(e) whether there has been any assessment of the benefits accruing therefrom?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir. The Inter-University Youth Festivals are held annually by this Ministry where cultural programmes are presented by

groups of students from different universities.

(b) Selected University students live together in a camp for seven to ten days and present programmes of dance, drama, classical, vocal and instrumental music, group songs, etc. They also participate in discussions and debates. An art exhibition of works produced by students is also put up at the camp site. About 800 students drawn from over 35 universities participated in such a meet last year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Production and Transport of Coal

1192. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a regular procedure of holding joint meetings between the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Mines and Fuel and Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries to discuss the question of production and transport of coal; and

(b) how priority is determined with regard to the satisfaction of urgent demands of railways and industries in private and public sectors?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Joint consultations with the concerned Ministries is a normal feature of Governmental activities.

(b) Movement of coal to any consumer is effected according to the priority assigned to that consumer based on the recommendations of the Fuel Efficiency Committee and there is no question of making a distinction between private and public sector industries in this regard.

Mineral Survey of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad (M.P.)

1193. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether an intensive mineral survey of the districts of Narsinghpur 538(Ai)LSD—3.

and Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) has been undertaken and completed;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines & Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) and (b). Systematic geological mapping and investigation of mineral deposits have been carried out in the past and are being continued. Geological mapping has been carried out on a scale of 1:63,360 over an area of 9000 square Kilometres in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts.

(c) The results of mineral investigations carried out in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

Hoshangabad

Total area geologically mapped on the scale of 1:63,360— 7,744 sq. kms.

Clays: The seam of white clays (of Jabalpur series) at Bagra is worked for tile manufacture. The intertrappean clays in the Makrai region in particular at Junapani and Thuyapani are calcareous and unsuitable for ceramic industry. None of the deposits is of large magnitude. It is not of economic importance.

Coal: A band of shale with a four feet (1 metre) thick seam of coal is mentioned in the Moran River at Lokartalai. It is not of economic importance.

Iron ores: Iron ores principally hematite occur in the breccia in the Bijawar series at Kajberi, Nimkhera and Sontalai. The deposits are of limited extent. They are not of economic importance.

Lead: The silver mine at Joga khurd is in the Bijawar limestones. The limestone shows scant disseminations of galena which contains silver up to 21 ozs. to the ton of lead. The deposit is practically exhausted. Prospect operations at Jhiria for lead show the mineralisation is in the quartz veins which disappear at shallow

depths. These occurrences are not of economic importance.

Manganese ore: Manganese ore in the form of impure lode is exposed at Sontalai but this contains only 16.73 per cent Mn. These are low grade ores and are not of economic importance.

Narsinghpur: Area geologically mapped on the scale of 1:63,360—1,450 sq. kms.

Minerals Recorded:

Clays: The white clays between Saduri and Hasnapur hill are refractory and may find use in fire brick manufacture. The bed of clay at Bakori is suitable for pottery.

Coal: The occurrence of coal at Mohpani was first discovered in 1835. Four seams of coal 1—5 metres were recorded. The coal is of excellent quality but the area of extension is small. In the Gotitoria area four seams were recorded, from 1.5—8.8 metres in thickness. About a million tonnes of coal were produced from 1904 to 1927 from Gotitoria and about 450,000 tonnes from Mohpani. Further work is being done now.

Copper: The stray boulders near the ancient mine for copper at Barunkhan Kalan show impregnations of malachite and azurite but the country rocks do not reveal any indication of copper. Specimen of the ore assayed, gave 27.8 per cent of copper. The occurrence is not of economic importance.

Gold: Tests of the Narbada river sands from Barunkhan Kalan did not show any trace of gold.

Iron ores: The iron ores at Umarpani consist of hard, earthy hematite. The ore was worked on a large scale in the past. Chemical analysis of the ore gave 61.97 per cent Fe. Hematite ore is also recorded at M.St. 11|31 on the Narsinghpur-Laknadan road.

Marbles: A narrow band of dolomitic marble occurs at Bachai and Sehara.

Post-Matric Scholarships

1194. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted to and allotted for Orissa during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 separately for granting Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students; and

(b) what amount was actually utilised during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

(a) (i) 1961-62.

Scheduled Castes ..	Rs. 1,43,300
Scheduled Tribes ..	Rs. 1,26,000

(ii) 1962-63.

No amount has so far been sanctioned.

(b) Scheduled Castes ..	Rs. 1,40,694
Scheduled Tribes ..	Rs. 1,27,444

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

1195. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period under the Central and State Sector; and

(b) if so, the amount that is likely to be spent under each scheme;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 31].

Coal for Orissa

1196. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of "hard-coke" fixed for Orissa for its industrial requirements;

(b) whether Government have received any representation requesting for increase of the quota as it is found inadequate; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Hard coke quota for Orissa State is 14 wagons per month of which 10 wagons are in Bye-product variety and 4 wagons in Bee-hive.

(b) and (c). Representation was received from the State Government for increase in the quota of Bye-product hard coke but it was not possible to enhance their quota due to limited availability of this variety of coke. Government is, however, taking necessary measures to step up the production of bee-hive hard coke to meet the increased requirements of all the States including Orissa. A large number of industries do not necessarily need B.P. Hard Coke, and it is proposed to meet their needs with the bee-hive variety.

Allotment of Cement to States

1197. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota of cement is allotted to States on population or requirement basis;

(b) the quota of cement allotted to States since 1955, State-wise; and

(c) how much cement was given to States in those years?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information about quota allotted to States is available from 1957 onwards and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 32]

(c) Quantities of cement lifted by each State during 1960 and 1961 are also shown in the attached statement. Figures for the earlier years are not available.

Allotment of C.I. Sheets to States

1198. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether quotas of corrugated iron sheets are allotted to States on population or requirement basis;

(b) the quota of corrugated iron sheets allotted to States, year-wise, from 1955 to 1961; and

(c) the quantity given to States, year-wise from 1955 to 1961?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Galvanised corrugated sheets are allotted to the various States on the basis of demand and availability.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the allotment and despatches of Galvanised Corrugated sheets to the various States is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 33].

Oil from Gujarat Wells

1199. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how much oil from Gujarat wells was sent to refineries outside Gujarat month-wise; and

(b) details of wells from which oil was sent?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Quantities of oil despatched from Gujarat wells to the refineries outside Gujarat month-wise are as under:

Month	Tons
September, 1961	2,980
October, 1961	1,720
November, 1961	2,680
December, 1961	2,720
January, 1962	2,740
February, 1962	8,785
March, 1962	19,320
April, 1962	17,914
Total:	58,859

(b) As the oil is being produced on trial basis, different wells are being used for testing their calibre of production. However, oil was produced from Well Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 26, 33, 34, 34-A, 36, 45, 47, 56, and 59.

Export of Copra and Betelnuts from Nicobar Islands

1200. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state: ,

(a) the quantities of copra and betelnuts exported from Nicobar Islands during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively; and

(b) the amount of royalty levied and realized on these exports during each year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sertha and Kalol Fields

1201. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation has been paid to owners of lands of Sertha (Gujarat State) and other villages of Kalol Taluk (Gujarat) acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Compensation for lands acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not paid to the owners of lands directly by the Commission. Such compensation is paid by the revenue authorities of the State Government. The Commission have deposited adequate advances with the local revenue authorities who are responsible for disbursing the amounts.

Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar

1202. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar has been re-constituted for 1962-63; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in the reconstitution of the Committee?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Illegal Entry by Pakistanis

1203. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many persons have illegally entered in Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur from East Pakistan during 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62?

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

The information in respect of West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur is—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
West Bengal	2,335	3,335	4,248
Tripura	1,558	1,685	1,516
Manipur	2	3	9

Information from Assam is still awaited.

Basic Education

1204. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the percentage of primary schools oriented to basic pattern till March, 1962 and what percentage remains to be oriented in the States and the Union Territories;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have sent instructions to complete the orientation by 1962-63; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All States/Union Territories have generally accepted the programme.

Development of Hindi

1205. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Offices at Calcutta and Madras for coordination, supervision and guidance of the activities of the voluntary Hindi organisations for propagation and development of Hindi have been opened; and

(b) if so, the special difficulties being experienced by them in propagation of Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The question of appointment of staff for the Regional Offices has already been taken up. It is expected that these offices will start functioning soon.

हिन्दी में नियमावलियां

१२०६. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्रा यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक हिन्दी निदेशालय के पास कितने मैनुअल, विभागीय कोड

आदि हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिये प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का अनुवाद पूरा करके सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों को वापिस भेज दिया गया है ; और

(ग) शेष कार्य में देर लगने का क्या कारण है और उसको शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) से (ग). हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिय अभी तक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पास ४२५ मैनुअल और विभागीय कोड आदि प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। २२१ मैनुअल कोड आदि का अनुवाद पूरा हो चुका है तथा ७१ की सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आगे की आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए वापस भेज दिया गया है। शेष १५० के अनुवादों की जांच की जा रही है। यह कार्य निरन्तर चलने वाला है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

१२०७. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ नए विभाग खोले जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने अन्य नए विभाग खोले गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि नये विभाग खोलने का योजना के साथ ही दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध मैडिकल कालेज की स्थापना का योजना भी विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब उसे कार्यरूप में परिणत किया जायेगा

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) और (ख). पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ विषयों को एक विभाग में पुनर्गठित करके आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं नामक केवल एक विभाग प्रारम्भ किया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी में उत्तर

१२०८. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल फायर सर्विस कालेज, नागपुर, सेंट्रल पुलिस ट्रेनिंग कालेज, आबू केन्द्रीय रक्षित पुलिस और विशेष पुलिस घापना (सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस एण्ड स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट) के इंस्पेक्टर जनरलों के कार्यालयों में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर अभी भी अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा की जाने वाली है जिसके द्वारा हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर अनिवार्य रूप से हिन्दी में ही दिये जायें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० दातार) : (क) और (ख). ३१ दिसम्बर दिसम्बर, १९६१ तक के अर्धवार्षिक आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि नेशनल फायर सर्विस कालेज, नागपुर में हिन्दी के पत्रों के सभी उत्तर हिन्दी में जारी हुए। अन्य तीन दफ्तरों में कुछ हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में भी दिया गया। तमाम हिन्दी पत्रों का बधा सम्भव हिन्दी में ही उत्तर दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में उचित कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Import of Furnace Oil

1209. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri V. K. Ramaswamy: }

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Company has recently imported top quality furnace oil from abroad;

(b) if so, from which countries and when; and

(c) what are the price and freight charges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) to (c). In terms of an agreement made on 11-9-61 by the Indian Oil Company Ltd., with the U.S.S.R. Export Organisation named SOJUZNEFTEEXPORT, a consignment of about 11,000 tonnes of Furnace Oil arrived at Cochin on 16-3-62. This Oil is of high quality, as its pour point and viscosity are better than the Indian Standard Specifications.

Information regarding price and freight charges is treated as trade secret. Payment both for the product and ocean freight is to be made in Indian Rupees.

विदेश भेजे गये सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल

१२१०. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ के दौरान कितने सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल विदेश भेजे गये ; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार का कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) चौतीस।

(ख) ३,४६,१६२ रुपये ।

Literary Workshops in Kerala

1211. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any literary workshops were arranged in Kerala during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A report from the State Government is awaited. The information asked for will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

मनीपुर प्रशासन के कर्मचारी

१२१२. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
श्री स० चं० सामंत :

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

(क) मनीपुर प्रशासन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये हिन्दी टाइप और हिन्दी शार्टहेड प्रशिक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है; और

(ख) यदि अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है, तो वह कब तक की जानी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). अभी मनीपुर प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बहुत सीमित स्तर पर ही होता है। आवश्यकतानुसार प्रशिक्षण के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

Coal Distribution

1213. { Shri Basappa:
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) the state-wise and industry-wise distribution of coal in the country; and

(b) what further steps have been taken for greater coordination between the office of the Coal Controller and

Railways in the matter and distribution of coal in the country?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) For purposes of allocation of coal, industries have been classified into two categories, those Centrally sponsored and those sponsored by State Governments. Quotas of coal for Centrally sponsored industries are not fixed statewise. Two statements showing (i) the revised monthly quota of coal in wagons for the Centrally sponsored industries and (ii) the revised monthly quota of coal in wagons for the State sponsored industries are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 34.]

(b) Movement of coal by rail is arranged by the Railways in accordance with the monthly Programmes issued by the Coal Controller and the present Procedure Provides for the necessary Co-ordination between the Coal Controller and the Railways.

भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों को दी गई जमीनें

१२१४. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को खेती तथा आवास के लिये १९६१-६२ में कितनी जमीनें दी गयीं;

(ख) ये जमीनें किस-किस स्थान पर दी गईं; और

(ग) उन्हें इसके लिये कितना धन देना पड़ा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बिजनौर में अफजलगढ़ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के उपनिवेश में ६२० एकड़ भूमि खेती बाड़ी के लिये और मकान बनाने के लिए प्रतिरक्षा उपनिवेश किरोकरी, नई दिल्ली में एक प्लाट ।

(ग) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से, उनको दी गई खेती बाड़ी के लिए भूमि के लिए, कोई कीमत नहीं ली गई ।

मकान बनाने के लिए प्लॉट के लिए, जो ६६ वर्ष के पट्टे पर दिया गया है, क्षेत्र का किराया और प्रीमियम निम्न दरों पर लिया जा रहा है ।

पहले २० वर्षों के प्रीमियम
लिए क्षेत्र का किराया

६८ रुपये ३७ नये पैसे ७५ रुपये प्रति वर्ष,
प्रतिवर्ष, इन्फोसर्वे १५ किस्तों में, पट्टे
वर्ष पुनरीक्षण का छटा वर्ष आरम्भ
अधीन होने से लेकर ।

Allotment of Land to Harijans by Delhi Administration

1215. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans allotted land for housing purposes by the Delhi Administration from 1960 upto April, 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sweeper class residing in rural areas is being ignored; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) 1656.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Air Defence Radar

1216. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force has manufactured an Air Defence Radar;

(b) whether the Radar developed at Poona by Flt. Lt. B. S. Solanki and his associates have been tested fully; and

(c) whether the development of Air Defence Radar has helped the Defence Ministry to depend on locally manufactured Radars?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Radar equipment in full or in part have been under development.

(b) and (c) It is not in the public interest to give any more information.

Beaver Riding Tiny Tractor

1217. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have granted licence to a firm in Delhi for the manufacture of 'Beaver Riding Tiny Tractor' in India;

(b) when the production of the small tractor is going to be started by this firm; and

(c) the approximate price at which the small tractor will be available for the Indian farmers?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Establishment of Steel and Heavy Industries

1218. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are encouraging the establishment of steel and heavy industries in the private sector;

(b) if so, how many such industries have been granted permission in 1961 and this year so far;

(c) in which States these will be located and for which industries; and

(d) how many such industries have been granted permission in Madhya Pradesh from 1961 till March, 1962?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 35].

Ankleshwar Oil

1219. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of oil drilled so far at Ankleshwar;

(b) what quantity of the above is refined;

(c) what are the products obtained; and

(d) what charges are paid to private sector refineries for refining?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total quantity of crude oil despatched from the Ankleshwar oil fields to two refineries at Bombay upto end of April, 1962, was approximately 58,859 tons.

(b) and (c) The crude oil is being sold to the two private sector refineries at Bombay refining under their own arrangements.

(d) Does not arise.

Bhjudih Coal Washery

1220. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilised out of Rs. 0.92 crores allocated to Bhjudih Coal Washery out of £30 million U.K. credit; and

(b) the percentage of work completed and the work which remains to be finished?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) An amount of £68,830 (Pounds sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty) has so far been utilised.

(b) In the expansion programme, work on the excavation of the foundations for putting up the clean coal banker, raw coal tippler and manual

unloading arrangements has commenced and is making progress.

Jharia Coalfield

1221. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount is actually utilised out of an allocation of 1.44 crores of rupees in the U.K. credit of £30 million for Ropeways for Area 'D' of Jharia coalfield; and

(b) the percentage of work completed and that which remains to be finished?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The order placed with the U.K. contractor covers the entire allocation of Rs. 1.44 crores. Actual payment so far is Rs. 14,37,154. The balance amount is payable in instalments at various stages of completion of the contract;

(b) At the installation site, construction of the contractor's camp has been completed. This represents 2½ per cent of the total value of the contract. In addition, the designing of the installation in the company's workshops in U.K. has been largely completed.

Pay Scales

1222. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fixation of pay in the revised scales of pay has not so far been completed in respect of the employees of Military Hospital and Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi Cantonment and arrears not paid;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Out of 429 employees in these two establishments, the pay of 416 em-

ployees has already been fixed in the revised scales of pay and arrears paid. Revision of pay is yet to be effected only in respect of 12 employees.

(b) The pay in the few pending cases could not be revised so far because, either the revised scales of pay for the posts in question are still under consideration or the individual cases are still under the examination of the administrative or audit authorities concerned.

(c) It is hoped that the pending cases will be settled soon.

505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt

1223. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. discharged or removed during 1960 strike have since been paid their provident fund amount with Government share; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Out of the three employees dismissed from service from 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt., two have been paid their own provident fund accumulations without Government share. One of these persons has subsequently been reemployed and the question as to how his Provident Fund account will be adjusted will be considered when he rejoins, in the light of any representation he makes in the matter. The third employees whose case for re-employment was under consideration of Government and whose case has since been rejected, will be paid his own accumulations without Government share shortly.

(b) In accordance with Provident Fund Rules, Government share is not payable in such cases.

Jharia Coal Mines

1224. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister for Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are fully aware of the dangerous situation that obtains in Jharia Coal field because of underground fires and surface subsidence affecting the means of communication and water pipe lines;

(b) whether Government have examined the report submitted by the Committee appointed in this connection in 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Committee suggested the introduction of a new legislation to deal with evacuation and payment of compensation to persons living in the affected areas and for control of new construction of houses in coal fields; and

(d) if so, when the legislation is proposed to be initiated and at what level?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel

(Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government are aware of the situation in the Jharia Coalfield, resulting from fires in that area. Most of these fires are 20 to 30 years old and of the 15 fire areas known to exist in this field, the fires have been brought under control in 9 cases through protective works such as construction of dams and barriers, cutting of isolation trenches, blanketing of fire areas with incumbustible materials, flushing of sand and flooding of mines. These works were undertaken by the Coal Board either departmentally or through the affected collieries. As regards the remaining 6 fire areas, protective works are in progress to bring the situation under control.

(b) The Government of India did not set up any Committee to examine and report on the situation obtaining in the Jharia Coalfield. It is, however, understood that such a Committee was set up by the Government of Bihar. The report of that Committee is state to be under consideration of the State Government.

(c) and (d). The Committee has made some suggestion on these lines. The implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, however, is the concern of the State Government.

Coal Target

1225. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of coal production to the extent of 60 million tons of the Second Five Year Plan has yet to be obtained after the lapses of one year of the Third Plan;

(b) how is the shortfall in production accounted for;

(c) how Government propose to carry forward the backlog in production and reach the pre-determined target; and

(d) whether there is any idea of pruning down the offers of the increased production of non-coking coal due to the paucity of transport?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel Shri K. D. Malaviya: (a) and (b) There has been no shortfall in the target as such. The target was to attain a rate of production of 60 million tons during the last quarter of the Plan—and this rate was actually exceeded. The total production was, however, 55 million tons.

(c) The fact that the total production in the last year of the Second Plan was 55 million tons has been taken into account while planning for a production programme of 97 million tons during the Third Plan.

(d) All offers by the private sector for additional production of coals of grade-II and above have been accepted for the purpose of detailed planning of production.

Coal Production

1226. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation failed to achieve the actual target of 13.5 million tons during the period of Second Five Year Plan;

(b) in the light of the earlier experience, what are the assuring efforts to justify the claim that the National Coal Development Corporation will produce 30.5 million tons by 1965-66; and

(c) how far the National Coal Development Corporation has been able to improve upon the productive efficiency so long obtained in the Private Sector?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The National Coal Development Corporation was required to achieve a target rate of production of 13.5 million tons, during the last quarter of the last year of the Plan. This rate was not only achieved but slightly exceeded.

(b) The earlier experience is one of success, and efforts to the same end are now being made. Project reports for a target of over eleven million tons of additional production have already been drawn up, and work in respect of all such projects has already started according to schedule. Preliminary work for other projects has also started.

(c) The output per man shift in the coal industry as a whole was from 0.5 to 0.6 tons. In the case of the National Coal Development Collieries this figure is 1.0 ton.

Dissolution of Territorial Councils

1227. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been delay in dissolution of the

Territorial Council inspite of the desire and wishes of the people; and

(b) if so, the reasons and difficulties therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The term of the existing members of Territorial Councils of Himachal Pradesh and Manipur extends up to the 2nd August, 1962, and of those of Tripura Territorial Council up to the 31st July, 1962, and under the law, the term cannot be curtailed.

Development of Geological Teams

1228. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to deploy geological teams, seismic parties, gravity magnetic and electro-logging units throughout the country during 1962-63;

(b) if so, how many teams and units are to be deployed; and

(c) in which States?

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

(b) 456 Geological field parties, 15 Gravity magnetic parties, 24 seismic parties and 23 electro-logging units are to be deployed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(c) Geological field work would be carried out in all States, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman, Islands.

The seismic and gravity magnetic parties will operate in the foothills and plains of Punjab, U.P., Bihar West Bengal, Madras, Rajasthan, Gujerat, Assam and Himachal Pradesh. Two gravity magnetic parties will, in addition to the above areas, also operate in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Electro-logging units will operate in Gujerat, Punjab, U.P., Assam, Rajasthan,

Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

D. A. to Government Employees

1229. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what approximate cost would be to the exchequer as a result of the increase in dearness allowance of the civilian employees of the Central Government; and

(b) what would be the total number of employees benefited by this increase?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) About Rupees 13 crores per annum for the civilian employees (including Railway employees and the civilians paid from the Defence Services Estimates).

(b) About 2 millions.

Central Provinces Manganese ore Company

1230. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many leases and for what area the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company possess;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of these leases; and

(c) when the different leases terminate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (c) A statement which details the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II annexure No. 36].

(b) All the leases except that at Balapur held by the 'CPMO' were pre-1949 leases. All of them were

modified by the Controller of Mining Leases, so that their terms and conditions were brought in accordance with the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act and the Mineral Concessions Rules, framed thereunder. The lease for Balapur was granted on 1-4-51, under the provisions of the Act and the Rules.

Displaced Persons of Tripura

1231. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new individual mortgage bond is being taken from the displaced persons of Tripura for their old debts;

(b) the number of displaced persons who signed such a bond;

(c) whether there is any reluctance on the part of the displaced persons to sign such a bond; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 400 (approximately).

(c) and (d) Due to reasons known to themselves a small number of displaced persons have been reluctant to sign the bonds.

Rehabilitation Centres of Tripura

1232. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies in Rehabilitation Centres of Tripura which are running at a loss;

(b) whether displaced persons demanded investigation into the causes of such loss; and

(c) steps taken by the Tripura Administration in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 42 out of 59 co-operative societies are running at a loss.

(b) No.

(c) A committee of officials by the Administration has been set up to investigate the position of each of the co-operative societies and to suggest ways and means of improving their condition. It is proposed to weed out the unworkable schemes and to re-vitalise the workable ones.

Accounts of Tripura Territorial Council

1233. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of the Tripura Territorial Council have been audited as required by the Territorial Councils Act of 1956;

(b) whether any audit report was placed before the Council during last 5 years of its life; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Jhumia Families in Tripura

1234. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Jhumia families in Raima-Sarma (Tripura) who are awaiting rehabilitation;

(b) how many Jhumia families of the said area have already been provided Jhumia grants so far; and

(c) what steps are taken to expedite the rehabilitation of the remaining Jhumia families?

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

(a) 1276 families.

(b) 456 families.

(c) The Administration has a scheme of rehabilitation of the remaining 1276.

Jhumia families in the Third Five Year Plan.

Assessment of Basic Education in Tripura

1235. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any assessment of the basic education imported to the students of Tripura; and

(b) if not, whether steps would be taken to make an early assessment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

• मध्य प्रदेश में आदिम जाति खंड

१२३६. श्री बड़े : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आदिमजाति खंड कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) केन्द्रीय शासन ने सन् १९६१-६२ में आदिम जाति खण्ड (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार खण्ड) निर्माण करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश शासन को कितना धन दिया; और

(ग) यदि धन दिया गया तो क्या उसका प्रयोग मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने किया और यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां और कब ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। सूचना प्राप्त होने ही एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

Survey of Border Areas

1237. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to survey the area in the India-

Burma, India-China and India-Pakistan borders;

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to raise a separate directorate for this purpose; and

(d) if so, what additional staff is likely to be recruited for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

Bhilai Steel Plant

1238. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers working as work-charged employees have been transferred to the operation side in the Bhilai Steel Plant from 1st January, 1961 to 31st March, 1962; and

(b) in how many of such cases salaries have been fixed and in how many cases the salaries for operational jobs have not yet been fixed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 1532.

(b) Salaries have been fixed in all the cases.

State Legislative Council Election

**1239. { Shri Manoharan:
Shri Rajaram:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) why the elementary school teachers are excluded from exercising their franchise in the teachers' constituency in the State Legislative Council Election;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal to this effect including the elementary school teachers from the Madras State Govern-

ment or from teachers' organisation; and

(c) if so, what is to be the attitude of the Central Government to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):

(a) In view of the provision contained in article 171(3)(c) of the Constitution, the elementary school teachers are excluded from exercising their franchise in the teachers' constituency in election to the Legislative Council of States.

(b) Government have received from the Ramanathapuram District Teachers' Guild copy of a resolution passed at the half-yearly conference of the Guild held on the 31st March, 1962, requesting that the rules and the Constitution may be amended, *inter alia*, "to enable all elementary school teachers to vote in the election of representatives to the Legislative Council".

(c) Government are of opinion that there is hardly any justification for giving the elementary school teachers the right to vote in elections to the Legislative Council.

Co-operative Housing Societies

1240. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the loans and subsidies that were being given to the Co-operative Housing Societies of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Gujarat;

(b) if so, when the loans and subsidies will again be granted to these Societies; and

(c) any other measures that Government propose to take with a view to help these backward classes to build their own homes or cottages?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government. A

statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information becomes available.

Special Multi-purpose Blocks

1241. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special multi-purpose Blocks started in the country so far;

(b) how many are in the tribal areas; and

(c) the number of Special Multi-purpose Blocks to be started in the remaining years of the Third Five Year Plan?

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

(a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Governments Union Territories Administrations. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House when the information becomes available.

Study of Hindi in Schools of non-Hindi speaking States

1243. Shri A. T. Sarma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the non-Hindi speaking States that have introduced Hindi either as a compulsory or as an optional subject in the High School classes; and

(b) the names of the States that have not yet introduced Hindi either as a compulsory or as an optional subject in the High Schools at all?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 37].

Engineering Colleges in Mysore

1245. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering colleges fully or partially aided by the Centre in the State of Mysore;

(b) whether any engineering college has been allotted to Mysore during Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the policy for starting new engineering colleges?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Ten.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) *By State Government:*

In accordance with the Plan provision made for the purpose in the Third Five Year Plan.

By Private Agencies:

The private agency concerned should provide 50% of the non-recurring expenditure. The Central Government and the State Government concerned will provide the balance in equal parts. As regards recurring expenditure, the private agency and the State Government should bear 75% for a period of five years and the Central Government 25%. After the five year period, the Central Government's share should be taken over by the State Government either by itself or in association with the private agency.

Iron ore in Calicut

1246. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that stones with iron ore were found out in Nanminda near Calicut in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken by Government to make use of them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The low quality of the ore and the need for beneficiation by crushing and electromagnetic separation, together with lack of coal in this region render these deposits uneconomical for exploitation.

चित्तली कबर, दिल्ली में बम विस्फोट

१२४७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री २० मार्च, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की जामा मस्जिद के समीप चित्तली कबर में जो भयंकर बम विस्फोट हुआ था, उस का पता लगा कर अपराधियों को दण्ड दिलाने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : मामले की अभी जांच हो रही है ।

Traffic Bottleneck in Delhi

1248. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the heavy traffic bottleneck in some of the main thoroughfare of Delhi, more particularly in Naya Bazar and G. B. Road where transport companies have turned it into a veritable loading and unloading yard;

(b) whether it is a fact that numerous schemes to relieve the congestion were formulated time and again and were shelved before they were given a fair trial;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any effective measures are proposed to be taken to relieve such congestion permanently?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government are aware of the great increase in the volume of vehicular traffic in Delhi and of the congestion at some places including Naya Bazar and G. B. Road.

(b) No. A number of measures have been taken from time to time to relieve congestion on busy roads such as the posting of adequate traffic staff in crowded areas, imposition of restriction on the entry of some classes of vehicular traffic and 'U' turns, enforcement of one way traffic, declaration of some areas as "No parking areas", posting of mobile courts, widening of five major roads, installation of additional electric signalling devices at certain junctions, organisation of training courses for the traffic police, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (i) The Town Planning Organisation has formulated a scheme to shift the transport Companies from their present site in Naya Bazar etc. to another site near Idgah Road. Yet another site on Ring Road has been selected for providing space for the idle parking of trucks. Both the schemes are included for execution in the third Five Year Plan.

(ii) The Railway authorities have agreed to provide a cantilever bridge on the existing Jamuna Bridge to reduce congestion. The construction of yet another link road between Old and New Delhi near Minto Bridge with a view to relieve congestion at the latter point is under the consideration of the C.P.W.D. authorities.

Fluorite Deposits

1249. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether some rich deposits of Fluorite have been found at Amba Dungar about ten miles from Chotta Udepur in Baroda District;

(b) if so, the details of the survey made; and

(c) the results of the qualitative and quantitative analysis made?

538 (Ai) LSD—4.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed large scale mapping on a scale of 1:3000 of an area of 1.14 square kms. containing fluorite mineralised zones was undertaken by the Geological Survey of India. Zones of different intensities of mineralisation were demarcated. Arrangements for carrying out detailed exploration by drilling are in hand.

(c) Preliminary analytical data show that the fluorite rocks carry on an average, 20 to 50 per cent fluorite. The reserves are expected to be about 1 million tonnes of fluorite rock.

Coal

1250. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal produced during the first three months of 1962 in the country;

(b) whether all of it has been moved for supply; and

(c) if not, the stock at present held at different places?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 15 million tonnes.

(b) The details of the disposal of the total quantity of coal produced during the first three months of 1962, are given below:—
(in million tonnes)

Despatches by rail and means other than rail	12.97
Colliery consumption and used up for coke manufacture	1.62
Coal added to stock	0.41
Total	15.00

(c) Coalfield	Stock in Million Tonnes on 31st March 1962.
Assam	0·029
Andhra	0·019
West Bengal & Bihar	3·428
Madhya Pradesh . . .	0·209
Maharashtra	0·004
Orissa	0·012
Rajasthan	0·002
TOTAL :—	3·703

The pithead stocks on 31-12-61 amounted to 3·289 million tons.

Pension Cases

1251. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pension cases of service personnel which have been pending for finalisation;

(b) the number of cases which are more than one year old; and

(c) the reason for the delay in their finalisation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The number of retiring pension cases of service personnel pending for finalisation on the 31st March, 1962 was 2679. Out of these, the number of cases which were more than one year old was 447.

(c) Out of 2679 cases outstanding on 31st March, 1962, about 1200 cases were less than 2 months old and were either under scrutiny and completion by the Record Offices or under submission to the pension sanctioning authorities. The remaining cases which were over two months old were outstanding either for finalisation by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), or for other miscellaneous reasons—necessity of obtaining orders of Government or other competent authority for the counting of former service, condonation of breaks in service, or for verification of former

service, completion of service documents by civil authorities in case of reservists discharged while at home, relaxation of rules, or for regularisation of certain special aspects of the individual's career.

Earth Sciences and Geophysics Centre at Hyderabad

1252. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are setting up a Centre for conducting researches on earth sciences and geophysics at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether the committee of experts appointed by the Central Board of Geophysics have submitted their report so far; and

(c) the personnel of the said committee?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. An institute for geophysical research is being set up at Hyderabad.

(b) The committee of experts is a standing Planning Committee to advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the planning and establishment of this Institute and is not meant to submit any report.

(c) The personnel of the Planning Committee is as follows:—

1. Director-General Scientific and Industrial Research. Chairman
2. Dr. D. S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Member
3. Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. -Do-
4. Dr. S. Bhagavantam, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. -do-
5. Director-General, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta. -do-

6. Dr. A. N. Tandon, Director (Seismology), India Meteorological Department, New Delhi. Member

Sainik Schools

1254. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

7. Shri L. Venkatakrisna Iyer, Special Chief Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Government, Hyderabad. -do-

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

8. Prof. Jai Krishna, University of Roorkee, Roorkee. -do-

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 1900 chargeable as annual fees by the Sainik Schools includes outfit charges and security deposit;

9. Shri B. S. Negi, Director, Geophysics, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun. -do-

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the total amount to suit the standard of lower-income groups;

10. Director, Central Board of Geophysics, Hyderabad. -do-

(c) the rank of Service Officers to be appointed in administrative posts of Sainik Schools; and

11. Financial Adviser to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. -do-

(d) the break-up of salaries and allowances as between Principal, Headmaster and Registrar of each School?

Aerodrome near Bareilly

1253. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(a) whether Government propose to build a new Aerodrome at or near Bareilly (U.P.);

(b) if so, why it is considered necessary in the presence of an already existing Aerodrome at Bareilly; and

(b) There is no proposal to reduce the fees. Children from lower income groups who qualify on merit receive scholarships from State Governments in full or in part and in large numbers. In addition, there are numbers of Defence Ministry scholarships to which children of services or ex-services personnel can qualify.

(c) whether the land required for the new Aerodrome will be available without rendering hundreds of cultivators landless and homeless?

(c) The Service Officers appointed in the Sainik Schools are of the rank of:—

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). There is no current proposal as to build a new aerodrome at or near Bareilly. The existing aerodrome, which was originally constructed for the Indian Air Force will again be taken over for the use of the I.A.F. after necessary extensions and improvements.

Lt. Col. Principal

Major Captain (or equivalent ranks of the two other services). One of these officers is appointed as Headmaster and the other as Registrar.

(c) The minimum additional land required for extensions and improvements is being acquired. According to the Uttar Pradesh Government, 346 persons will be rendered landless but none homeless.

(d) The pay and allowances of these officers are according to their rank in the Armed Forces and are borne by the Defence Budget.

Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

1255. { Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Degree Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of recognised private Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(c) the monthly fees charged from students in various classes;

(d) whether Government propose to impart free education in Delhi; and

(e) if so, from which date?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 2 Professional Colleges and 191 Higher Secondary Schools including 11 run and managed by Local Bodies.

(b) The number of Arts and Science Degree Colleges which are recognised by the University of Delhi either as constituent or affiliated colleges is 21. In addition, there are eight Professional Colleges and four Research Institutions. There are 109 recognised private Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) A schedule of fees charged is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 38].

(d) Education is already free in Delhi upto VIII Class. There is no proposal at present to extend free education further.

(e) Does not arise.

Criminal Cases in Delhi/New Delhi

1256. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases registered in various Police Stations

in Delhi and New Delhi during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far;

(b) number of challaned cases; and

(c) number of cases where accused were convicted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 39].

Land in Delhi

1257. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices evaluated by the Committee constituted for purpose of acquiring land in Delhi are proposed to be paid to the refugee claimants whose lands are acquired and according to the existing rates; and

(b) if not, what will be the basis of compensation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No Committee was constituted for the purpose of acquiring land in Delhi.

(b) Compensation to be paid to the refugee claimants and others whose land will be acquired under the 'scheme for the acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi', details of which are contained in the statement laid on the Table of House on 23rd March, 1961 in reply to the notice under Rule 197, from Shri P. G. Deb, will be in accordance with section 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

भारत के सर्वेक्षण विभाग के नक्शे—हिन्दी में

१२५८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्यों में श्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वे आफ इंडिया ने पिछले ६ महीनों में कितने नक्शे हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में छापे हैं;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में और कौन-कौन च नकशे हिन्दी में छापने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी कुछ नकशे छापे गये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो कौन-कौन सी भाषा में छापे गये हैं; और

(घ) नैशनल एटलस आर्गनाइजेशन द्वारा गत ६ मास में कितने नकशे हिन्दी में छापे गये और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भी क्या कुछ और छापने का विचार है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) १ हिन्दी में और १०६ अंग्रेजी में ।

(ख) भारतवर्ष का रेलवे मानचित्र, १९६२ का संस्करण ।

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) कोई भी नहीं ।

इस समय नैशनल एटलस आर्गनाइजेशन अंग्रेजी में एटलस का मुख्य संस्करण निकालने के काम में लगा हुआ है । हिन्दी का संस्करण १९५७ में निकाला जा चुका है ।

लोकप्रिय वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

१२५६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने की योजना के अनुसार हिन्दी में लोकप्रिय वैज्ञानिक साहित्य की कितनी पुस्तकें अब तक प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं ;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में और कौन कौन सी पुस्तकें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने विज्ञान को हिन्दी के माध्यम से लोकप्रिय बनाने की दिशा में क्या कुछ और भी किया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) ((वन्डर वर्ल्ड आफ साइंस" नामक किताब के भाग एक और भाग दो का हिन्दी रूपान्तर एक प्राइवेट फर्म ने सरकारी आर्थिक सहायता से प्रकाशित किया है ।

(ख) इस सीरीज के भाग तीन को १९६२-६३ के दौरान प्रकाशित करने की योजना है ।

(ग) जी हाँ । हिन्दी के कुछ लोकप्रिय वैज्ञानिक पत्रों को आर्थिक मदद दे कर ।

नियमों और नियम पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

१२६०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा जो नियम एवं नियम पुस्तिकाएँ आदि काम में लाई जाती हैं, उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद कराने के विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वातार) : (क) दिल्ली व हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि वे तमाम नियमों तथा मनुअलों का हिन्दी अनुवाद कराएँ या उनको इस मंत्रालय को भेज दें जिससे उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद यहाँ के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा कराया जा सके । हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने अभी तक आठ नियम व मनुअल भेजे हैं जिसको अनुवाद के लिये विधि मंत्रालय को भेज दिया गया है ।

(ख) अभी यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह काम कब तक पूरा होगा । कोशिश की जा रही है कि

जहाँ तक सम्भव हो प्रायः सभी महत्वपूर्ण मैन्यूअलों का १९६३ तक हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार करा लिया जाय ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने का रोस्टर

१२६१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से मंत्रालय हैं जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये रोस्टर तैयार नहीं किये हैं ; और

(ख) उनके तैयार न करने का क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वातावर) : (क) तथा (ख) पूरी सूचना इकट्ठी हो जाने पर विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Confirmation of Civilian Gazetted Officers of Ordnance Establishments

1262. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Civilian Gazetted Officers now working as Ordnance Officers in Ordnance Establishment have not been made permanent;

(b) whether some of these officers have worked as such for more than 10 or 15 years; and

(c) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):

(a) A large number of Ordnance Officers (Civ.) have already been made permanent against the authorised permanent strength. Confirmations against the remaining permanent vacancies are expected to take place shortly after the recommendation of the departmental Promotion Committee which is presided over by a Member of the UPSC, is received.

(b) yes, Sir.

(c) The total strength of Ordnance Officers (Civ.) is more than the authorised permanent posts. Confirmations can therefore be made as permanent vacancies occur.

Three-Year Degree Course in Madras

1263. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-Year Degree Course scheme has been implemented in all colleges of the State of Madras;

(b) if not, which are the colleges still left over and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by what time it is proposed to implement the scheme in full in the State of Madras?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Heavy Electricals Factory at Nangal Dam

1264. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal was under consideration of Government to set up a Heavy electrical factory at Nangal Dam; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Nangal in the Punjab was one of many sites in different States considered by a Technical Committee for the location of a Heavy Electrical Plant.

Following the report of the Committee Government announced on 20th September 1961, in a press communique the following locations for the new electrical plants in the public sector:—

(1) Heavy Electrical at Ranipur site in Plant at (Soviet Saharanpur Dist of U.P.

(ii) Heavy Electrical Plant (Czech near Hyderabad in Credit). Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) High Pressure Boiler (Czech. State. Credit). Tiruchi in Madras.

Bank of China Employees

1265. Shri P. E. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of the Bank of China were found guilty of subversive activities; and

(b) what action was taken against them?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) They were dealt with under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act, 1946, and seven of them have already left India.

Grants for Harijan Welfare for Punjab

1266. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Government of India to increase the grants for Harijan Welfare for Punjab; and

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

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

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Council for cultural Relations

1267. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state how much money has been spent by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the period from 1957 to 1961:

(i) for promoting cultural relations with countries in the Arabic

and Persian speaking regions of the world;

(ii) for promoting cultural relations with non-Arabic speaking countries in Africa;

(iii) for promoting cultural relations with countries in Latin America (including Brazil);

(iv) for promoting cultural relations with North America, Europe and Australia; and

(v) for promoting cultural relations with countries in South East and East Asia?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(i) Rs. 3,04,155.00 nP.

(ii) Rs. 3,26,197.00 nP.

(iii) Rs. 1,75,333.00 nP.

(iv) Rs. 2,73,715.00 nP.

(v) Rs. 3,76,231.00 nP.

Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

1268. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance that the Government of India have given to the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi;

(b) the number of research personnel at present on the staff of the Institute;

(c) the number of books, monographs etc. that have been published by the Institute; and

(d) how many of these publications were the result of researches conducted by the Research Staff of the Institute?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) Rs. 72.04 lakhs.

(b) The number of research personnel at present in position on the re-

gular staff of the Institute is as follows:—

Assistant Chief	
Research Officer	1
Research Officer	1
Assistant Research Officers.	3
Research Assistants	4
	—
Total:	9
	—

For specific projects Investigators and Assistants are recruited on an Ad hoc basis. The teaching staff of the School also are engaged in research work.

(c) The books, monographs etc., published by the Institute are listed in the statement. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 40.]

(d) The two monographs, the bibliography and the book on the Organisation of the Government of India were the results of research in this Institute. In addition considerable material in connection with a number of seminars and conferences, some of which have been detailed in the list of publications, was collected.

Exploitation of Minerals in Tiruchy

1269. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 100 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) the names of the areas with the names of the materials found in each area in Tiruchy District;

(b) approximate assessed quantum of those materials; and

(c) details of the steps taken by Government to exploit and utilise the materials?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 41.]

Iron Ore Deposits in Tiruchy (Madras)

1270. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits have been found in the Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchy District;

(b) if so, the total estimated quantity in the area;

(c) the percentage of iron content;

(d) whether Government contemplate measures for its exploitation and utilisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves of the deposits at Mallampatti are estimated at 50,000 tons (50,800 tonnes) to a depth of 6 metres.

(c) the iron content varies from 25 to 40 per cent.

(d) No, Sir. The quality and quantity of the reserves do not merit State exploitation.

(e) Does not arise.

Housing Scheme at Cannanore Cantt.

1271. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Low Income Group Housing Scheme at Cannanore Cantonment; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters sanctioned?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) No such proposal is at present under consideration by Government. They have no current information whether the

Cantonment Board has any such plan, but will inquire.

Primary Schools in Tripura

1272. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Schools in Tripura up to 1945, 1949 and 1961; and

(b) the total number of High English Schools in Tripura in 1945, 1949 and in 1961?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) The required information is furnished below:—

	No. of Primary Schools	No. of High Schools
In the year 1945	114	9
In the year 1949	399	23
In the year 1961	1261	34

Directorate of Income-tax Investigation and Research

1273. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to unit the separate Directorates of Income-tax Investigation and Research;

(b) If not, whether there was any proposal with Government to do so; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft of Sales Tax Forms

1274. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether three peons of the office of Chief Sales Tax Commissioner

were arrested for stealing of Sales Tax forms from the office;

(b) whether all the forms have been recovered; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Among 8 persons arrested so far, 6 are Class IV officials of the office of the Sales Tax Commissioner.

(b) Out of 480 stolen books of declarations in form 'C', 292 books have since been recovered.

(c) The arrested officials have been placed under suspension from the date of their arrests.

दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी स्कूल

१२७५. **श्री बागडी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के प्राइवेट स्कूलों को सरकारी स्कूलों में परिवर्तित करने का निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० धीमाली) :

(क) ऐसा कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है, और न ऐसा कोई प्रचेताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Compensatory Allowance to Government Employees in Andaman Islands

1276. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the deliberations at the first meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands held in July 1961 and state:

(b) whether Government have since taken any decision on the question of grant of compensatory allowance to Government employees in Andaman

Islands with a view to counter-balance the additional cost of living there;

(b) if so, the rate of additional allowance to be paid to those employees;

(c) what categories of Government employees will benefit from this compensatory allowance; and

(d) whether it will satisfy the demand of non-gazetted employees for 33 1/3 per cent. additional allowance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). There have been frequent representations from the employees of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the grant of an allowance to compensate the high cost of living in the Islands.

The Government have decided to sanction a compensatory allowance @ 7½ per cent of basic pay to persons locally recruited for service under the Andaman Administration and in receipt of basic pay below Rs. 500 p.m. subject to marginal adjustment.

This allowance will not be admissible to persons recruited or deputed from the mainland for service in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who are already in receipt of Andaman Special Pay.

Coal Mines in Khasi Jaintia Hills

1277. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government granted any Licence or Licences for operation of coal mine or mines in Khasi Jaintia Hills district (Assam) in last five years;

(b) how many applications are pending before Government for such mining rights; and

(c) when Government propose to grant these licences?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Mineral concessions for operation of coalmines under the Mineral Concession Rules are granted by the State Government, though the prior approval of the Central Government has to be obtained. The information available with the Central Government shows that during the last five years, only one new mining lease was granted for coal in Khasi Jaintia Hills district (Assam).

Certificate Course in Assamese in Delhi University

1278. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University proposes to introduce a certificate course in Assamese language; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the University authorities are in correspondence with the Assam Government with regard to the latter's suggestion for the inclusion of Assamese as a subject of study for B.A. (Pass) Course.

Allowances to Police Officers in Delhi

1279. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clothing allowance was given in initial stages to the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Constables in Delhi, and if so, at what rate; and

(b) whether any House Rent Allowance or conveyance Allowance was being given to the Police Officers and if so, at what rate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No clothing allowance is given. But on their first appointment to Police Service, they are supplied with uni-

forms at Government cost in accordance with the scales laid down from time to time. These uniforms are replaced at regular intervals free of cost.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, Annexure No. 42.]

Coal Shortage in Gujarat

1280. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of small factories have been closed down in Gujarat State due to want of coal;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from such coal using factories and merchant organisations; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Government have received no specific report of closure of any important industrial unit in Gujarat due to shortage of coal. Reports of occasional shortages and low stock position are, however, received from time to time and in such cases immediate supplies are rushed by way of special and preferential allotments and diversion from other consumers who may have adequate stocks of coal. In order to ensure more regular and satisfactory supplies, the State Government of Gujarat have agreed to create coal dumps at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bulsar and Viramgam. The suitability of these stations for dumps is being examined in consultation with the Railways.

Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun

1281. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers employed in the Sheltered

Workshop under the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun have been submitting their grievances to the authorities for several years without redress;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their emoluments and grant them any old-age benefits; and

(c) whether any surplus has accrued to the Workshop from the sale proceeds of its produce since its inception?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal to increase the wage rates for chair canning is under examination. There is, however, no proposal to grant any old age benefits because the Sheltered Workshop does not afford employment on a permanent basis, the normal duration of a worker's stay being three years.

(c) No, Sir.

Schools in Tents in Delhi

1282. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools in Delhi being run in tents at present;

(b) the amount of rent paid by each school for these tents per month;

(c) the names of schools which will be having their pucca school building during the coming summer vacation of 1962; and

(d) the reasons for not having the pucca school buildings by other remaining schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

(a) (i) Government School	31
(ii) Schools run by Local Bodies	102
(b) (i) Government Schools	Rs. 10,433 per month for all the schools
(ii) Schools run by local bodies	Rs. 23,327 per month for all the schools

(c) Govt.—3 schools, one in Jheel Kuranj two in Model Town.

(ii) Local Bodies—42 schools mostly in rural areas and one in Niti Marg New Delhi.

(d) A phased programme for construction of school buildings is in hand. In some cases, however, construction is held up for want of suitable land which is either not available or squatted upon by unauthorised persons.

Grants to Universities

1283. **Shri Jadhe:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of the Universities in India to whom grants were paid during 1961-62 and the amount paid to each University (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED KILLING OF FIVE ARMY MEN AND INJURIES TO SEVERAL OTHERS BY THE NAGA HOSTILES

Mr. Speaker: I have received calling attention notices from 12 hon. Members: Shri Bishanchander Seth, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Subodh Hansda, Shri Bagri, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri P. C. Boroah, Shri Nambiar, Shri Kunkhan, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri Basumatari and Shrimati Savitri Nigam. Now I will call upon Shri Bishanchander Seth to read it.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): All on one point or are there 12 points?

Mr. Speaker: Only on one.

Shri Bishanchander Seth (Etah): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported killing of five army men of the 4th Assam Rifles and causing injuries to several others by the Naga hostiles on the 7th May, 1962, near Kongai in Imphal'."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Four non-commissioned officers and one rifleman.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On the 7th May at 9.00 hours one armed rifles column consisting of one NCO and 12 riflemen left to some column north of Unhrul, Manipur, to link up their post at Kongai. Approximately 20 miles northeast of Ukhrul this column was fired at by a gang of hostiles approximately 40 strong armed with 2 LMGs and 20 rifles. In the exchange of fire that followed the column suffered the following casualties.

Assam rifles	5
Porter	1
Wounded: Asam rifles	4
Porters	2

We do not know what the casualties precisely were of the hostiles. Our column lost also some ammunitions and rifles.

This kind of thing sometimes happens, unfortunately. In fact, it is likely to happen even more when the Naga hostiles are in difficulties and have been pushed out from their strongholds and go about in gangs committing these atrocities.

श्री बागड़ी: (हिसार): स्पीकर साहब, हमें हिन्दी में भी समझ लेने दीजिये। आनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दुस्तानी भी जानते हैं और वे हमें हिन्दुस्तानी में बता सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नोटिस जो था वह अंग्रेजी में था बहुत ज्यादा का, इसलिए मुझे आगे चलने दीजिये। मैं आपको कुछ बतलाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : सवालों का वक्त तब निकल जायेगा और हमारी समझ में कुछ नहीं आयेगा । हमें कुछ तो समझ लेने दीजिये । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब पहले बता सकते हैं ।

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : नागालैंड को मान्यता देने के बाद भी उस क्षेत्र में शान्ति आप स्थापित नहीं कर सके हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इसलिए कि कुछ लोग अशान्ति के रास्ते पर चलते जाते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्यों चलते जाते हैं, हुकूमत ने उनको दबाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गार्डर गार्डर, श्री नाथपाई ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister's reply gives the impression that the security forces are succeeding in putting these Naga rebels on the retreat and in desperation they are committing these atrocities but the facts run counter to this and, therefore, I want to ask a question. I think it was on the 10th December that more than a hundred of them succeeded in crossing the border. Now we hear of this assault on our armed forces. Is it a fact, is the impression correct, that perhaps not sufficient vigilance is being exercised by the security forces, nor are they being as alert as they should be, and this inference, therefore, in unwarrantable, as it is they who seem to have seized the initiative?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to know whether it is true that the charge that was made on the floor of the House and also in the Consultative Committee by somebody who should know is correct. It is a question of fact and not opinion. It was suggested in the Consultative Committee that the C.O.C. in charge was given specific information about the movement of the Nagas. Now this comes in the footsteps of it, and therefore I am asking whether we

are failing in exercising that degree of vigilance which is expected of us. I think the Prime Minister is giving the reply.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I suggested was, in the totality of circumstances I feel, and we, all of us, after having examined this matter, feel that the Naga hostiles are being hemmed in and are in a much more difficult position than at any time previously. These incidents usually happen near the Burma border and the fact that they are being driven to the Burma border and across the border is itself evidence of the fact that they are put to great difficulties. However difficult this may be, occasionally a gang may escape and commit this firing on some Assam Rifles who are going after them. It is very difficult to prevent this kind of thing happening. Now everything is quiet. But I do think that, on the whole, the Nagas have been hemmed in and the situation is better than before.

As for the other matter, those people who have escaped to Pakistan, recently we had a conference on this subject in Shillong where representatives of the military and others from here as well as from Nagaland were present for enquiring into all its aspects. And I must confess that the result of that enquiry was that there was certain lack of co-ordination and information was not given to the proper quarters with the result they managed to escape. Though steps were taken to prevent them, in the heavily wooded area they managed to escape by various devious ways in bits—all the 150 did not go together—and when they arrived near the Pakistan border they were, in a sense, protected by the firing from Pakistan across the border on our police force that was a stationed there. Though about the number of them it is very difficult to say, many were killed by our firing. I have not been able to say how many because their bodies were taken away.

One question was asked, I think by Shri Nath Pai, previously about this, namely, what were the number of

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

arms captured from them and where they were manufactured. They were all Indian manufactured arms cannot go into details as to the enquiry but the enquiry generally leads us to presume that the chief cause of complaint was the lack of co-ordination. Steps have been taken to remedy that, for instance, the lack of wireless equipment. Some of those small groups that were pursuing these got to know some of these facts. They could not convey that information to the other groups in time. That is being remedied now.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This particular incidence did not take place in Nagaland itself. It took place in Outer Manipur area. From this are we to understand that hostile activities have extended beyond the limits of Nagaland into Outer Manipur as well because of the reported news of Mr. Phizo's presence in the neighbourhood?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is the last sentence of the hon. Member?

Shri Hem Barua: There has been intensification of the activities of the hostiles as demonstrated by the fact that these activities have extended beyond the limits of Nagaland into Outer Manipur area which also is a Naga area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What was the last sentence?

Shri Hem Barua: Have these hostile activities been intensified because of the reported news of the presence of Mr. Phizo in the neighbourhood?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as we know. Mr. Phizo is not in the neighbourhood. I do not know what might have happened yesterday, but till two days ago he was not there. He was in Geneva. I think they are due to the Naga hostiles being pressed hard by our troops. They are breaking out in gangs and doing this kind of damage. They have previously been to parts of Manipur also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know whether those Airmen who have now been released and are here in the country have been able to give some clue or more details about the hostile activities.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The airmen although they are generally not in a fit condition but generally healthy, nevertheless, are not quite fit. They have been kept in a hospital for some days. After they have rested a little after their very arduous experiences they will be questioned about various matters.

Shri Nambiar (Thiruchirapalli): In view of the fact that the activities of hostile Nagas by way of crossing into Pakistan and Pakistan is aiding them has been on the increase, may I know whether it is not found feasible to seal the NEFA-Pakistan border and prevent the danger from that source?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I remember, I may be mistaken, there is no such border.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Considering the intensification of activities by the Naga hostiles is it possible that our Government has issued instructions to the Armed Forces that they are dealing with this problem by methods other than military and, if so, is it a fact that the Army is more unwilling than unable to deal with this problem?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not understood this. Hon. Member refers to methods other than military; in other words, political and like methods. Well, the political approach is there in the sense that we have taken various steps in regard to Nagaland and it is, apart from the Army, being controlled by an executive of the Nagas which has considerable influence but it cannot control all the hostile Nagas who are against them. Hon. Member will see—it is not a fact that I am stating but an inference—that the mere fact of their having gone to Pakistan is a way of

escape. They could not stay here. They are trying to escape to other places.... (Interruption).

Shrimati Reau Chakravarty (Barackpore): The Nagas said that they had given prior information. In spite of that they went across and the Army did not take notice of that.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not equally true that we could not stop them from escaping and that somebody can come across the border if somebody cannot be stopped from going across the border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have already pointed out.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now a regular discussion has started. I had allowed each of them one question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have already pointed out that there was no regular information that was given. A porter gave some such information. It is a wide area. He did not give the area and the route that they would follow. There were at least half a dozen routes which might have been followed.

Shri Hem Barua: One of them was guarded by the Army.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, they were not. The Army did not come into contact with them. Once or twice they nearly came in contact, but they escaped. It is the police that are in contact with them. It is unfortunate. As I said it was due to lack of co-ordination which we regret greatly. My point is that the mere fact of the hundred and fifty Nagas going into Pakistan would lead one to think that they are too hard-pressed in Nagal and itself and they want to escape. They can do nothing much from Pakistan.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether there was any occasion to suspect dereliction of duty on the part of security officers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What does the hon. Member mean by security

officers—army, intelligence people or who?

Mr. Speaker: He evidently means intelligence officers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was an unfortunate lapse in communicating the information. The previous information was too vague. It is a fairly large wooded area of about twenty square miles. When actually more information came, it could not be communicated in time by wireless. The wireless instruments were not there with the troops. That was the only way information could be communicated.

12. 22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAZAGON DOCK LTD. AND THE GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LTD.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-103|62].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-104|62].

**RULES UNDER TERRITORIAL COUNCILS
ACT AND NOTIFICATION UNDER HIGH
COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SER-
VICE) ACT**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956:—

(a) The Territorial Councils (Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1252, dated the 22nd October, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-105/62].

(b) The Territorial Councils (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216, dated the 17th February, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-106/62].

(ii) A copy of the Mysore High Court (Vacation) Order, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 1088 dated the 14th April, 1962, under sub-section (2) of Section 23A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-107/62].

12.23 hrs.

**RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE.**

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ कालिग अटेंशन के सम्बन्ध में। मैं इस के लिये तीन बार खड़ा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मुमकिन नहीं है कि हर एक आदमी को, जिस का नाम शामिल किया गया हो कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस में, उस को मौका मिल सके। बाज दफा मिल सकता है बाज दफा नहीं मिल सकता। अब की वह सब करें, अगर इस दफा मौका नहीं मिल सका तो अगली दफा मिल जायेगा। हर एक आदमी को हर वक्त मौका नहीं मिल सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन लोगों का कालिग अटेंशन है उन को टाइम न दे कर, जिन का कालिग अटेंशन नहीं है, उन को टाइम अगर दिया जाना चाहिये तो ठीक है, नहीं तो मुझे मौका मिलना चाहिये। जब भी मैंने अटेंशन काल किया हिन्दुस्तानी में, आप ने कहा वेट करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा अगर आज मुझ से गलती हुई तो आइन्दा ज्यादा स्थान रखूंगा।

12.24 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SHANKAR COMMITTEE ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the recommendations of the Shankar Committee, which have been accepted by Government. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-108/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 738 dated the 17th March, 1962, under sub-section (5) of section 287 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-109/62].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is a very important notification and I request that it may be circulated to Members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member desires that it might be circulated. Is there any objection?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It has been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who desire to have copies can have them.

12:25 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"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, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 1962, 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."

12:25½ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1(h) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F. 11-7/60-C-I, dated the 30th March, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution".

538 (A) LSD—5.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1(h) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F. 11-7/60-C—1, dated the 30th March, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

ADVISORY FOR NATIONAL ATLAS AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Sir, I beg to move:

"I had in pursuance of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. 15-226/60-S-II, dated the 23rd March, 1961, as amended by Resolution No. 15-226/60-S-II, dated the 22nd May, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical names for a term of three years commencing from the date of notification in the Official Gazette, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. 15-226/60-S-II, dated the 23rd March, 1961, as amended by Resolution No. 15-226/60-S-II, dated the 22nd May, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Board

[Mr. Speaker].

for National Atlas and Geographical names for a term of three years commencing from the date of notification in the Official Gazette, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs, and also further discussion on the Cut Motions printed on separate lists moved on the 12th May, 1962.

Out of seven hours, one hour and twenty-five minutes were taken up on Saturday, and there are five hours and thirty-five minutes remaining. And that is exactly the time that we have till six o'clock. I will request the hon. the Prime Minister to reply at about 4-30 p.m. Will that be all right?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I hope I shall not take so much time.

Mr. Speaker: Then I can call him at 5 or 5-15.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would require at least an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will request him to speak at five o'clock. Shri D. C. Sharma might now continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, I was submitting very respectfully on Saturday that it does not become us to speak slightly of the honourable men who have presided over our foreign missions abroad and

of the members of our delegations to the U.N. Our foreign missions have been presided over by such eminent persons as Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Shri K. P. S. Menon. And even today there are some younger men who are doing their job splendidly, men like Mian Azim Hussain and Shri R. K. Nehru. In the same manner, our delegations to the U.N. have been manned by a great constitutional expert like Shri G. S. Pathak and an eminent jurist like Shri P. N. Saprú. Therefore, I believe that so far as these two things are concerned, we have been fortunate in finding persons of such eminence and calibre to do these things.

✓ But I will be failing in my duty if I do not give expression to the concern which this House has been expressing every now and then about our external publicity. In the report that has been given to us there are four long paragraphs on external publicity and they make a very good story. But when one analyses them one finds that most of this publicity has been along routine and stereotyped lines. I do not think that by means of this publicity we can project India and its policy and its plan as effectively in the other countries of the world as we should do. I therefore, think that our external publicity must be given a new face lift. We must find ways and means of putting a little more dynamism, a little more drive, a little more imagination into this service. One of the most disheartening things about this Publicity service is that though it is stated in the Report that its gradual integration has been taken up since 1959, I find that most of the members of the External Publicity Service are yet temporary. You cannot expect temporary men to put all their heart into their work. Moreover they, are not given all those advantages, all those amenities which are the privileges of the Foreign Service men. I wish the Minister for External Affairs will be

kind enough to overhaul external publicity. I would also suggest that some time before the External Affairs Demands are taken up in this House, there should be a small sample exhibition in which we should be shown the kind of material that is distributed by our foreign missions, and also the kind of brochures that are published by our foreign missions and also the issue that they bring out on the occasion of the Republic Day. We would like to look at these things so that we can find out what our foreign publicity is doing. I hope something will be done to speed up this foreign publicity. ✓

There are two problems which concern us internally. One of the problems is Kashmir and the other problem is China. On both of these problems some hon. Members have given their opinion. Much has been made of the violent statements which Mr. Khurshid, the so-called President of the so-called Azad Kashmir has been making. In the first place, I would submit that the very election of Mr. Khurshid was challenged by the people of Azad Kashmir. They thought that his election was held in a way which was not in conformity with whatever principles of democracy you find in Pakistan. At the same time, I think this Azad Kashmir is a misnomer. There is no freedom there, not even freedom from hunger. Our U.N. always has some committees to go to certain countries to find out the conditions there. I think the U.N.O. should send a committee to find out the conditions of the people who are living in Azad Kashmir. They are suffering from all kinds of lack of freedom, especially freedom from hunger. At the same time, it is misnomer to call it Azad Kashmir. I think somebody should go and find out how many of the native population of Muzaffarabad and Poonch and all those areas are living there. Most of these persons have been driven out of these areas and now most of these places are colonied by persons who have come from the North West Frontier

Province or from West Pakistan or from other States. Therefore, to take anything that Mr. Khurshid says seriously is to put a premium upon something which is non-existent.

He has been threatening us with some kind of an Algerian type of warfare. I think we all sometimes indulge in exaggerations. We all sometimes do some kind of fantastic thinking. We are sometimes given to opiate dreams. I think no sensible man would have thought that the people of Azad Kashmir, who are groaning under the heel of oppression there and do not have even the elementary amenities of life, will ever think of fighting a war on the Algerian pattern. Patriotism is a great thing. But, these persons who have been taken there to colonise these areas, do not feel for either Pakistan or for Azad Kashmir. They think that Azad Kashmir would be a kind of a slave camp where they have been brought together in order to subserve the political ambitions of a clique that is to be found in Azad Kashmir.

So far as China is concerned, I was surprised to find that some of the hon. Members in this House tried to plead the case of China, the case *vis-a-vis* China much more vehemently than they should have done *vis-a-vis* India. I find that our relations with China are not happy. To say that we should continue our negotiations with China is to give a counsel of despair. Such counsels of despair are always coming from the mouths of the members of a party, who are always trying to soft-pedal the gravity of the situation which we have with China. I think that the time of negotiations is past. As has been said in this report, our officers' report has proved the hollowness of the case of China. So far as international usage goes, and so far as tradition goes, so far as all these things go, there is no 'China case', and anyone who tries to think in terms of a China case in this country, I think, is not doing justice to his own country.

I believe that the days of negotiations are gone. We waited for four-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

teen years to negotiate with Portugal about Goa, and nothing came of it. We have been waiting all these years to negotiate with China, and nothing has come of it, and I shall not be a dismal prophet to think that nothing will ever come of it. Therefore, I think, that at the present the only policy that we should have towards China is the policy of retaliation, and I think that my country will not be found wanting in this policy.

I submit very respectfully that 44 crores of free Indians will be more than a match for 60 crores of Chinese, who are living under a regime for which they have absolutely no sympathy, which is bringing about near-famine conditions in that country, which has denied them even consumer goods, and which has denied them all kinds of freedom. I believe that the Chinese people, the good people, the peace-loving people the good-neighbourly people are the victims of this new warlordism preached by Mao Tse Tung and his party men. I believe that as the Chinese people did away with warlordism at the State level and liquidated the warlordism of Chiang Kai-shek, the day is not far off when the good people of China will eliminate this warlordism of Mao Tse Tung and others. But we need not wait for that. We shall have to embark on a policy of retaliation, so that the Chinese people understand that behind the sweet words of the Prime Minister of our country and behind the statesman like utterances of our leaders, there is also that great desire to get this occupation vacated as early as possible.

There are one or two other points to which I want to refer before I resume my seat. I am very proud of the performance of our people at Geneva, so far as the disarmament conference is concerned and also so far as the nuclear test ban treaty is concerned. I shall not be so vain as to say that all the wisdom of the world is to be found in the non-com-

mitted nations, but I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that if we want to have disarmament, and if the world wants to have an easy time, the proposals given by the non-committed nations should be made the basis of the disarmament proposals and the proposals for banning nuclear tests. And what are those proposals? The first of these is that no country should transfer nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries. Then, there should be atom-free zones in Africa, Central Europe and the Americas. We should make peaceful use of outer space. We should prohibit war propaganda of all kinds. We should avoid the production of fissile material for nuclear weapon purposes. We should take measures for prevention of war through accident, miscalculation and surprise attacks. I think if we undertake these precautions, the world will be a safer place for all of us to live in, not only for the members of this bloc or that bloc but for all the peoples of the world. At the same time, I would say that so far as disarmament is concerned, we should try to arrive at some kind of agreement between the two blocs as suggested by the non-committed nations.

I would conclude by saying this much. Though there may be criticism of our policy here and there by one group of persons or another, there is no doubt about it that the three-pronged approach of our foreign policy, the desire for peace, the liquidation of colonialism and the policy of non-alignment, has been accepted by the world.

I am very sorry that the Prime Minister recently took ill. During his illness, we saw the world Press round-up referring to it. Every country in Europe, Africa and even America referred to the great services rendered by India along these three lines under the leadership of our Prime Minister, who is the architect of this policy. We all depend upon the implementation of that policy by giving free scope to

the United Nations. We already find that there is a peace corps. So far as Indians are concerned, they have gone to Gaza, Korea and the Congo; they are in Viet-Nam and other countries. I believe it is peace corps like these which will bring about the cessation of hostilities between one bloc and another and which will bring about peace in the world which all of us want so that we can live in peace and children also will live in a world which will be free from all the turmoils, all these upheavals and all these tests and troubles.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to respond to the bell. I have to ring three or four times. That does not look nice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sometimes when one is speaking, one does not hear your bell.

Mr. Speaker: Then in future, to those who do not hear, I will have to show this bell.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is much better.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): While the threat of nuclear destruction seems to cloud the international horizon and while I have no doubt that India will play her traditional role in attempting to relieve world fears and hatreds, I have always felt very strongly that our foreign policy must necessarily be directed to 'meet the dangers or threats that are immediate to us.

I feel that recently we have been going through a somewhat unhappy phase. There have been so many tangled threads in this skein of our relations with our immediate neighbours that there is a tendency to oversimplify our problem. There may be a tendency to magnify one issue at the expense of another so that our view tends to become unbalanced, perhaps a little distorted. Yet I feel that I should very respectfully venture some analysis and attempt to put

into focus what I feel are the major issues in their order of priority.

Better late than never, our Government, while perhaps understandably going out of its way to conciliate our Chinese neighbours, appears to have come to a somewhat grim and disillusioned conclusion. In a recent communication to the Chinese authorities our Government has underlined the fact that Chinese policies are against the fundamental interests of Asia, and more especially of South-east Asia, and that Chinese policies are directed deliberately to creating situations of tension and conflict particularly in South-east Asia. I have no doubt that we will continue to attempt to negotiate not only with China, but also with our other neighbours, but I have also no doubt that today our Government has come to a long overdue realisation that in China we are dealing with a country whose rulers are not only militant but intransigent too, with a country whose policies have proved unfortunately to be not overscrupulous.

At one time, we appeared to go through a rather dangerous phase, a phase of somewhat dangerous credulity marked by unreal and not seldom almost hysterical proclamations of *Hindi-Chini bhai bhai*. I have no doubt that today the Government has come to a realisation—I think the Prime Minister said it perhaps in somewhat different terms—that China is wedded militantly to the Leninist theory or Leninist thesis of the inevitability of war and that a world Communist revolution can only be achieved by resort to war.

I have also very little doubt—I do not know whether many people will agree with me—that it is a basic tenet of policy of Chinese rulers today to over-run Asia, and it is in that larger context that I want to pose this particular problem. I have little doubt that China is committed to liberating, as they call it, for Communism Thailand, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines. The Prime Minister will per-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

haps remember that as recently as 1950 even India was marked down for Communist liberation from the running dogs of imperialism. So far as Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim are concerned, the approach is a little more intimate, almost touching. They are marked down not only for liberation, they appear to be marked down for reunion with their original motherland, China. I have always felt this. I said four years ago that China was committed to over-running Asia, and that she would over-run it if possible by subversion, if necessary by force. And what I said four years ago unfortunately happens to be coming true.

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There is no doubt today that China is avowedly irridentist. This irridentism perhaps draws its inspiration more from China's legend than history, the legend of Chinese dominion over Asia. That would be danger enough, but an edge is given to that danger. What do we see? We see China's population today increasing at a fantastic rate, bursting at her territorial seams. This means that an unlimited number of millions of Chinese can be used as expendable cannon fodder. And added to this, as my hon. friend has just pointed out, in spite of their much-lauded leaps forward, which appear to have emerged into rather pathetic limps, there are millions of half-empty mouths in China looking hungrily to the rice bowl of Asia. And that is the pattern as I see it, a multi-pronged Chinese expansionist scheme. I do not know whether even today we are looking at the picture in that context. The conquest of Tibet, which in a weak moment, we accepted—what has that done? It has brought to our northern borders for the first time in our history, millions of Chinese soldiers. No one knows what is the exact strength of the Chinese on our borders. While Tibet is enduring the humiliations of communist liberation, according to some newspaper reports, dozens of jet airfields have been com-

pleted in China. Whether it has been completed or not, it has been said that a 1500 mile railway line has been built from Peking to Lhasa. It has also been said that they have built a network, a vast network of roads, dumps and arsenals for our particular benefit, along our borders.

As I said no one knows—apart from the fact that most of our cities are within an hour or an hour and a half-flying distance, our cities which are completely vulnerable—what the strength of the Chinese forces along our borders is. I seem to remember having read a newspaper report towards the end of last year that the Prime Minister said that the number of Chinese troops in Tibet alone would exceed 50,000. That was at the end of last year.

So far as Nepal is concerned, the position to me appears to be not only dangerous but dangerously precarious. It is a little unfortunate that our relations with Nepal, recently, have not been as cordial as, perhaps, they might have been. There seems to have been some resentment on the part of certain of the Nepal authorities that people who were indulging in anti-Nepalese activities were operating from Indian soil. I think that that particular accusation has been repelled. But, what I feel is this: that the process of communist infiltration is taking place in Nepal and taking place rapidly.

My own view was that deliberately, to drive a wedge between Nepal and India, anti-Indian propaganda was mounted. But, mounted by whom? By a so called front of opposition parties led and inspired by whom? By the communists.

The purpose was obvious. And, temporarily at least, King Mahendra fell into the communist trap. And, what has happened? Perhaps, King Mahendra was a little resentful because, like all good democrats, we are inclined to shoot our mouths off,

to give gratuitous advice to people as to what form of government they ought to have. And, perhaps, he resented our sermonising him as to whether he should have controlled or guided or any other form of democracy. May I suggest, with a great deal of respect, that King Mahendra surely knows that India is not interested in Nepal, its territory, that we certainly recognise the right of Nepal, as a sovereign country, to pursue her own economic and foreign policy? But, may I say, with great respect, that I wonder if even today King Mahendra realises that he is playing dangerously with communist fire? It will not only burn his fingers; but it will destroy him first and the people of Nepal next. That is this agreement—I do not know how far it has gone—to build a road from Lhasa to Khatmandu. Chinese aid is pouring in apparently, increasingly, to Nepal. What is little Nepal going to do. Once, administratively economically and psychologically the Chinese and their agents dig their tentacles into Nepal, how long will it take before Nepal is embraced fatally to communism? That is the danger that is there to Nepal.

Then, there have been reports—I do not know how far they are true—of infiltration of one sort or another into Bhutan and Sikkim. We have heard of aggression through maps cartographic aggression and so on. I remember to have read somewhere that it has already taken place so far as Bhutan and Sikkim is concerned. Chinese maps at one time appeared to recognise Bhutan and Sikkim as Indian protectorates. I do not know whether I am right but I seem also to remember having read that from 1959 Bhutan and Sikkim are now shown in the Chinese maps as independent States. I hope the next Chinese step will not be to claim Chinese suzerainty over Bhutan and Sikkim. This, I feel, is our immediate and grave concern. I do not know what our Government feels in the matter but as I say there is this multi-pronged aggression. My own view, very respectfully, is this.

One of the major prongs today is directed at and through Viet Nam. One of my hon. friends on that side flaunted some paper and said: look at the massive aid American are giving to South Viet Nam. They forget conveniently all the massive and sustained aid that the Viet Cong are getting, immediate aid from the Chinese. This morning papers, one of our leading papers speaks of China helping the red drive in Laos. I do not know whether the Government feels that we can afford to be neutralised in Laos and more especially in Viet Nam. My own respectful view is that this is one of the prongs in the trident. We may not agree with many of the things that the president of Viet Nam does. I think his name is spelt Diem but pronounced 'jem'. If Viet Nam is over run, will it not mean that this noose that China is deliberately drawing around India will be tightened to to that extent? Militarily, economically and psychologically the China pattern is clear: expansionist, to isolate us and to drive us into a corner. When we interpret or attempt to interpret Chinese policies in that background the whole plan becomes obvious. Why has China sought to negotiate with Burma, Nepal and, very recently, with Pakistan—the same, obvious, consistent, sinister motive: to drive a ring around us and as I say, to isolate us and to drive us into a corner. I have little doubt that at the appropriate time backed by a powerful fifth column in this country, China will move to liberate India either through massive subversion or even by frontal attack or by a combination of both. That is clear.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We may also liberate China.

Shri Frank Anthony: Let us hope so: if we recognise this pattern early enough we may very well liberate China and the rest of Asia for democracy. But this clear pattern as it appears to be clear tends to become a little blurred because of our recurring pre-occupation with the sabre-rattling of Pakistan.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

While we must necessarily be prepared against any stupid adventurist action by Pakistan's present rulers, my own feeling is—perhaps what I say will not be welcome to certain sections of this House or the country—there are certain sections in the country that batten on tension between India and Pakistan. They exult in it. There are even certain parties that are not avowedly communal, that are avowedly non-communal, but they also secretly exult in it because every time there is tension between India and Pakistan, it helps them to divert attention from the real threat to India, the Chinese threat.

13 hrs.

I say this; sometimes, I hope sooner than later, somehow, we will have to seek a *detente* with Pakistan. To say so today seems extremely inappropriate. But, as the Prime Minister has remarked, these two countries are of the same bone, the same blood and the same flesh. And while our destinies may not be completely bound up, there is no doubt that when there are violent political differences, even strong economic rivalries, we are like Siamese Twins trying to strangle each other. Let us hope that the rulers of Pakistan—you may say that these hopes do not come easy *vis a vis* a dictatorship—but let us hope that the rulers of Pakistan sometime will realise in their saner moments the utter criminal folly of mounting up attacks against India.

A war between any two countries is a tragedy, but a war between India and Pakistan would be an unspeakable tragedy. No one else realises this perhaps more acutely than the Prime Minister. The first ghastly offerings at the altar of mass hysteria which synonymises a nation in arms would be the minorities—the millions of Hindus in Pakistan and more millions of Muslims in this country.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):
Nothing in this country.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am not usually over-convinced when Satan quotes scripture. As I have said, Pakistan too must realise that we are facing a common danger. We can only face it by facing outwards, not by facing inwards or by facing each other. I say this too: that this *detente* can only be achieved, can only happen in the life time of the Prime Minister. I have no doubt about it—that he alone has the authority, the stature and indeed the vision to be able, even in the most unfavourable circumstances, to attempt to achieve a *detente*. I venture to say this: if he could achieve it—and no one else can—it will be certainly the greatest legacy that he can leave to this sub-continent.

This also applies to Nepal. As I have said, surely the King must realise that we have not the slightest territorial or economic ambitions in Nepal and surely he must realise that the survival not only of the people of Nepal but of himself, the monarchy, depends on maintaining the friendliest of relations with India and facing outwards towards the common danger.

It is in this context that I venture to submit with respect that certain aspects of our foreign policy may require reassessment. We have been the most ardent champion of seating in the UNO of China, but what return have we got for our often passionate advocacy? We have got duplicity; we have got aggression; we have got increasing aggression. I know that the Prime Minister may say that it is logical that the UNO cannot function effectively unless numerically the largest nation in the world, China, is seated there. But may I say that so far as this particular logic is concerned, it is completely opposed to our own security. I know that the Prime Minister would not be able to answer me frankly as he might like to because he is the head of the Government. But what would be the effect of China being seated in the

ON? Taiwan (Formosa) would certainly almost have to be restored. The American Seventh Fleet would have to be withdrawn. What would happen? Millions of Chinese soldiers pinned down there would be ready to throw in against the whole of South-east Asia and more especially against our northern borders. I know that perhaps what I have said—this particular line of argument—will not commend itself to the Prime Minister.

Then again, so far as Vietnam is concerned. I pose the question, can we afford to be neutralist? Will not the over-running of Vietnam by the Chinese agents bring the dagger thrust—as I said, these dagger lines are drawn clearly and deliberately—closer to the throat of India?

I have this suggestion to make. Since the Chinese have violated obviously the understanding which we had with them to respect Tibetan autonomy, since they are practising genocide, have been for a long time, of the Tibetans according to the various Chinese refinements, what prevents us from allowing the Dalai Lama to function freely in this country? It would give heart not only to the Tibetans, but I submit with great respect, it will give heart to Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim, who have the strongest spiritual affiliations with the Dalai Lama and with Lhasa.

I feel that if we look at it in this over-all context, in that context, friendly relations with Nepal, a *detente* with Pakistan and giving some kind of heart to the people of Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim will help to close the ranks on this sub-continent against what I have no doubt is a common and growing danger.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, I should first like to mention that the External Affairs Ministry have brought out a report which gives very concisely and very clearly an account of their work and of our relations with other countries. I would like to thank them for doing so. Shri Anthony has spoken about our rela-

tions with our two neighbouring countries, which are so vital to us. First of all, regarding China, it is deplorable that while as a people we had spontaneously held out the hand of friendship to China, she should have hit us in the back and that the illusions which we had have been completely wiped out and shattered. During last year too, we find that there have been further incursions into Indian territory. But what is more, this *modus operandi*, this technique of turning and twisting and saying that it is India who is greedy with aggrandizement is something fairly new, but which seems to have been quite developed recently by China. What has been India throughout centuries historically and geographically is now being challenged and if our troops are in our own land, we are told that they have gone beyond the frontiers of India. Such is the position with China today.

Turning to the other side, regarding our Missions in China, the External Affairs Ministry report tells how difficult the position is and also how difficult the position is for our traders regarding trade with Tibet and China. On the other side, we find from the statement made by the Prime Minister yesterday in answer to a calling attention notice that the Chinese Mission in Kalimpong shot air guns towards the police headquarters of India. That has also resulted in one policeman being hurt. If that is so, to what extent have they been allowed to probe into our country. I am glad that the Chinese nationals who had gone in for subversive activities in India have recently been turned out. I am also glad that in regard to the renewal of the treaty with China India has been firm. It is strange that they should ask—I suppose it is not really strange—that we should continue our agreements regarding trade, but that the border violations by China can go on uninterrupted.

Sir, there are certain sections in this country who plead with the Prime Minister to follow the path of peace

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

and negotiation even today. What else has our Prime Minister done so far? Is it not India's policy always to follow the path of peace and negotiation? But it is China which has been slapping us in the face, which has been turning down any offer of negotiation. And today, if those whose loyalties are beyond the borders of India still ask the Prime Minister to negotiate, I would ask them to see what we did in the matter of Goa. We negotiated for a long time. We tried to follow the path of peace. India may be non-violent, but she does not believe in losing her self-respect. So a time may come—let us hope that it does not come—when if China continues this policy India will have to answer in the same manner she did in Goa. I do not believe in war. I believe in non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi himself told some young men who had gone in for violence that it was better to go in for violence than to lose one's self respect, one's dignity. Therefore, that is the attitude that we will have to take towards China for whom we had shown the greatest friendship.

Turning to Pakistan, as Shri Anthony and our Prime Minister have said. Pakistan is more akin to us than any other country. This sub-continent has been left behind for centuries in regard to development, and if we are to develop in a proper manner it is only if India and Pakistan are together in peace and friendship that we can develop. But things are getting worse. It is surprising that after all these years, when the bitterness and the tragedies of partition have gone, we should still be in this position. It is extremely sad that Pakistan should go to the United Nations over the Kashmir issue when they have themselves occupied Indian territory in what they call Azad Kashmir. It is extremely sad and even worse from the point of view of the ordinary people living in this land that things have become so bad in some of our border areas.

Sir, I come from Malda. I represent that area here. I would like to say a few words about what I personally know of the affairs that took place there. I was there myself until the morning of the 5th of April. Two events took place, very tragic incidents between the Muslims and tribals. They did not create any tension throughout the district. I know it for a fact that in the town this matter had died down. Although everyone regrets the incidents tension was created by giving some news about it. On the 5th evening the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner and his First Secretary passed through Murshidabad in a car. They met many persons some of whom said they were trying to incite them against the Hindus. That failed. They have reported in the Pakistan Press and also in the New York Times of many events; of lot of killings burnings of houses etc. in Murshidabad. But not a single thing happened. Then they travelled from there via Khajuria Ghat and Sujanpur which is the nerve centre of Muslim activity in Malda. At Sujanpur they stopped and started asking the people there about their complaints. It was pointed out to them by the District Magistrate that they should continue their journey and visit the affected areas because the Kalia Chowk Thana was not an affected area. But they went on and on the way they stopped and had meetings in that place. Although the majority of the Muslims were not swayed by what they said, it did have a great repercussion in the town. In the town the First Secretary went from house to house. He ignored the orders of the District Magistrate and the Security Officer. As a result of this tension grew. Some people said: "Is it Pakistan that has come to Malda saying, we shall give you redress, we shall give you protection?" That is why things got bad there. On the 8th they left. On the night before they left there was an incident in Khajuria Ghat where Hindus were the victims, where six Hindus were

burnt alive. On the 15th evening there were incidents of arson and loot in the town.

Sir, I certainly decry these incidents—25 houses burnt, seven shops gutted or looted and people were injured on both sides—but that was what happened in the town of Malda. Anyone can go and find out even today. This has been magnified first into 100 deaths and then into 12000 deaths. It does not matter if they malign us had there been no other consequences. But that maligning has led to further repercussions in Rajshahi and in many other districts.

It is very sad that passions have been roused. The result is that the minority has really been affected very badly. It is not for us to say how badly they have been affected, but it is for the people who without going to Malda speak about what happened in Malda sitting in Rajshahi to tell us at least what happened in Rajshahi and in the rest of Pakistan.

There are, Sir, certain countries who want that Pakistan and India should never come together. They know that if this sub-continent was friendly much of their grip would go. This is something from the past that still remains. Yet it is necessary, whatever be the incidents that have taken place, as Shri Anthony said, for Pakistan to realise that her future will be inter-woven with that of India, that Hindus or Muslims who live in East Pakistan or in West Bengal are the same people, they are the same type of people who think in the same way and they are much more akin than even people from other parts of India or Pakistan.

Sir, it is sad that this has happened. I have got copies of *Dawn* where all kinds of things have been said. Some persons who stayed there all night and prevented the thing from flaring up and becoming widespread have been attacked in *Dawn*. The Secretary of the Congress there, who is an M.L.A., has been attacked in the *Dawn* as having brought about these

incidents, while it was he who stood up all night, organised other persons even before the police came, and prevented the happenings from going on. This kind of inflationary statements in the Pakistan papers have certainly made things terribly bad.

I do not want, as I said, to make things worse. It is necessary, ultimately, for these two countries to work together if we both are to go ahead. Even though many things have been said against the Prime Minister by many people in the country, he has consistently tried to be friendly with Pakistan. Even now he will try to do that. He also believes fundamentally that to be friendly with Pakistan is the only way. But what is to be done if the present regime that country behaves in this manner? It is time that Pakistan came to her senses and realised that it is not help by way of loans or gifts from other countries that will help her to go ahead.

Before I end, Sir, I want to make a point regarding U.S. aid to India. We saw in the papers yesterday that the Senate Committee had suggested that U.S. aid to India should be cut down. Why? Because of Goa, because of Kashmir. Well, Sir, whether threats come from China or from the U.S. Senate Committee, India will not swerve from the policy that she has followed.

She will continue to be a non-aligned nation and she will try always to give her help in bringing about an end to the nuclear tests.

One more word about nuclear warfare and I will finish. It is a very sad thing that while talks are going on in Geneva about disarmament and ban on nuclear tests, those countries which are powerful are paving the way to the extinction of the human race by indulging in nuclear tests. I hope it will be possible for the people of the world, men and women, to bring enough pressure on them to make them put a stop to this mad race through which human beings will disappear for ever.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

With these words, I support the demands relating to this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: I will request hon. Members belonging to the Congress side to condense their remarks within as few minutes as possible because there are a large number of hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion and the time is limited.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, I differ from those who think that friendship with Pakistan has got any meaning for this country. Nothing worth preserving is common between India and Pakistan and nothing that is worth preserving has been jeopardised by partition. And if there is anything that is worth preserving, it will be jeopardised if India and Pakistan become one once again. There is nothing in common between India and Pakistan which is of permanent value. India and Pakistan share all the virtues and vices that are common to humanity in general, and the Afro-Asian land mass in particular. As long as Pakistan is a separate political entity, it will remain on hostile terms with India. But Pakistan's hostility towards India cannot injure India to any material extent. Pakistan has got a nuisance value. If we want to get rid of this nuisance, it can be done either by the handing over of the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation by India, which means the transformation of the United Nations Organisation into a world government, or by the establishment of Russian hegemony over Pakistan. If a political settlement is arrived at between Russia and America, Russian hegemony will be established over Pakistan. If a political settlement is arrived at between Russia and America, the terms of the political settlement, will be the handing over of Western Asia to Russia and some of the continental and peninsular regions of Asia bordering the Pacific to the United States of America.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): What will happen to China?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: China will be partitioned.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Between Communist and democratic countries?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should have more of patience if they want to hear more from him.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Hence I am opposed to any political settlement between Russia and America.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The entry of certain units of the Seventh Fleet in South East Asian area is an affront to all the nations of Asia and Africa. India may experience tomorrow what China is experiencing today, if the mischief is not nipped in the bud. The gravity of the Sino-India border dispute has paled into insignificance before the threat posed by the United States of America. The perturbator of the age is the United States of America and not China. China is hemmed in on all sides by Russia and America.

Mr. Ho chi Minh is not a satellite of comrade Mao. Viet Minh is to China what Yugoslavia is to Russia. It would be a triumph for the cause of neutralism if Laos and South Viet Nam are integrated with North Viet Nam under the leadership of Mr. Ho chi Minh. The non-alligned nations in general, and India in particular, should render economic, political and military aid to China if a Sino-American war breaks out on the question of Laos. No such war can break out if Russia gives plain indication to the United States of America that she would support China whole-heartedly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the border issue also?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The whole of the Afro-Asian land mass will be

divided into two spheres of influence—Russian and American—if China is defeated in a Sino-American war. The establishment of Chinese hegemony over South East Asia is preferable to the establishment of white hegemony over Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not over India, I hope.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: There is a power vacuum in South East Asia. If I have to choose between the outbreak of a nuclear world war and the establishment of Russo-American hegemony, I will choose the latter and not the former. If I have to choose between a multi-centred world, and white hegemony, I would choose the latter and not the former. If I have to choose between Russo-American or Sino-Soviet hegemony, I would choose the latter and not the former. But if I have to choose between a world Government and Sino-Soviet hegemony, I would choose the former and not the latter.

Attempts are being made by the United States of America, England, France and West Germany to integrate the western hemisphere into one political unit. Russia and China are playing the same part in their respective spheres of interest. Since her participation in the first world war, the role of America in the politics of the Rimland has been a reactionary one. America intervened in the first world war to prevent the political integration of Europe under the leadership of Germany. It was with the same object in view that America participated in the second world war. The central theme of American foreign policy since the cessation of hostilities in 1945 has been to prevent China and Russia from integrating the Rimland into one political unit.

Little do people realise that the *status quo* cannot be maintained on the basis of *panch sheel*. The *status quo* has outlived its utility; it has become obsolete. The American attempt to

maintain the *status quo* by force of arms will lead to nuclear world war. The alternatives to war are either the transformation of the United Nations Organisation into a world government, or the establishment of either Sino-Soviet or Russo-American hegemony. If it is true that the *status quo* cannot be maintained, one has to choose between war, establishment of a world government or the establishment of hegemony. Only a crank or a criminal can be opposed to all the three alternatives. If the time is not ripe for the establishment of a world government, the choice would be between war and hegemony.

The threat of hegemony can be averted by either war or the establishment of a world government. The United States of America can avert the dual dangers of war and hegemony by handing over its defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation. India will be the ally of United States of America if she does so.

Sir, I have done.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when our country became independent we expected that our national leaders would give the highest priority to the defence of our country side by side with economic advancement. Our leaders are experienced men....

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): Sir, he is not audible.

An Hon. Member: Our leaders have no experience.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: It is all right. There are pretty exceptions of leaders. There are so many leaders but I am mentioning only the topmost leaders. There might be some exceptions to this rule. Our leaders, I will again say, are men of experience and of knowledge and they must have had in their minds the background of our history.

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

Everybody knows that the woes of our country during the last 2,000 years have been on account of successive invasions from the North-Western frontier. It is not due to any want of courage or valour that our country was overrun by these invaders but it is due to the fact that our country was disunited with so many kingdoms and principalities very often siding with the invader. But now, after the British left, we have a united India. We have an efficient army with fine tradition and discipline. With these lessons of history we expected that our leaders would keep India fit and strong against foreign aggressors, specially after the creation of Pakistan, a sour and dour neighbour and now our sworn enemy, so much so that from the time of partition till today we have been subjected to all sorts of insults and annoyances.

Our country has been blackmailed; Pledged words have been broken; Our borders have been violated; There have been shootings and kidnappings of our people; Diplomatic personnel have been injured and our civilians have been insulted. Added to all this there have been periodical killings of a diabolical nature as have recently occurred in Pakistan. Our external affairs with regard to this matter have been a sorry mess.

We have been following a policy of appeasement, weakness and of vacillation. If, in the initial stages, we had made Pakistan clearly to understand that a blow would be answered by a blow, there would not have been these ugly developments in latter years. China would not have gulped enormous chunks of our territory. This attempt by our hon. Prime Minister to change the nature of the panther by preaching a sermon on the mount has been a signal failure.

What is happening today? Pakistan is poised to strike at us. It has received plenty of arms and ammunition from America. It is in possession of the latest and the fastest jet fighters. It

is throbbing with an irrepressible sense of power and is itching for a fight with India.

The greatest danger now is that Pakistan and China, both of them, are trying to arrange between themselves how to apportion the spoils of the Indian soil. In this matter we see for the first time a change in the attitude of the Government of India. For the first time our hon. Prime Minister has said that we shall not tolerate any longer these threats of Pakistan. For the first time our hon. Defence Minister has also said that if Pakistan enters Kashmir, the Indian Army will be at liberty to strike anywhere it pleases. This change in the attitude of the Government of India comes as a silver lining to the cloud that has been darkening the Indian horizon ever since we got independence. To some intellectuals who have having apprehensions of our hon. Defence Minister that he would one day present India on a golden platter to China this announcement comes as a pleasant surprise.

With regard to China our hon. Prime Minister has made an unequivocal declaration that our frontier check-posts will not move under the threat of force and if the Chinese use force, it will be resisted by force. We see in this announcement of the hon. Prime Minister a distinct change in his tone. He has always been having affection and admiration for the Chinese. Whatever they might have done in the past, whatever might have been their aggressions on the soil of India, he has been doing everything from the point of view of non-violence and *ahimsa*. Whenever the Chinese advanced, he showed pusillanimity, weakness and nervousness in dealing with the Chinese aggression. But now there is a welcome change in his attitude towards China.

Why did he change his tone? There was a feeling of revulsion throughout the country at his vacillation. He re-

ceived continuous battering from this Parliament from all sections of the House and so he has changed. That speaks volumes to the glory of the democratic system of this Government in that our hon. Prime Minister who was so adamant in his pacific attitude towards China has after all bowed to public opinion.

Now, Sir, Pakistan and China are conferring with each other to demarcate the boundary between them. That means both of them are putting their heads together against India and trying to conspire. These two countries which were ranged in opposite camps have become strange bed-fellows over-night. What is the future for this country if this conspiracy materialises?

Sir, Pakistan is in the American camp; China is in the Russian camp. The Prime Minister has said that aggression by both would be resisted. Now if both these attempt a two-pronged attack, what is to happen to our country? Can we get the help of America in this matter? Certainly not, because America would say that they cannot do anything against Pakistan, their ally. Will Russia, however sympathetic it may be towards India, consent to supply us arms if there is a possible aggression by China? Certainly not, because Russia cannot antagonise its communist ally which is one of the biggest powers of the world. This is the gruesome picture before us and when we contemplate over it, its gloomy forebodings come before us. I am sure the Prime Minister would pay due attention to these things and do the needful.

Sir, with regard to the communal killings in East Pakistan, I have to say this that these were there even when the British were ruling over us. These communal riots used to take place frequently. But there is this difference. Whereas the British were dealing with the riots promptly and efficiently and putting them down, the communal rioters of Pakistan are allowed to run riot and after plenty of blood-shed and massacre of men, women and children, the State comes

at the last hour and makes a show of putting down the riots. Can these riots be eradicated once for all by any human effort, I ask? It is impossible. The communal riots, Hindu or Muslim have been there for the last so many generations and they will be there in an intensive form for many generations to come. This generation and even the succeeding one will have to undergo the experience of gruesome killings of a communal nature.

Sir, the other day I was reading in the paper the statement of the Jan Sangh leader Mr. Madhok at Calcutta who suggested that there should be exchange of population in this regard. Sir, though I am against vast exchange of population, the suggestion of the Jan Sangh leader may be considered by the Prime Minister in a limited manner. It was Mr. Jinnah who first suggested a mass exchange of population which was not agreed to. But now on account of these frequent rioting and killings, it is possible to bestow some thought and attention on this suggestion of the Jan Sangh leader and amicably arrange with the Pakistan Government for an exchange of population on a limited scale and get rid of this communal virus in that combustible portion of the country for ever.

Sir, much has been said regarding the running of foreign missions and the personnel manning these missions. It has been said—and I agree also—that these foreign missions are run on a very extravagant scale, that the personnel running them are given to ease and luxury and are very often inefficient. Though it may not apply to all the members, it might be true of some of them at least. But what can the poor Prime Minister do in this respect? He is a man much overburdened with responsibilities. If those people under him who are in the higher rungs do not realise their sense of responsibility if they do not value the trust, if they do not feel that the destiny, the safety and the honour of the nation is placed in their hands by a trusting Prime Minister, what can the Prime Minister

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

do? It is impossible for the Prime Minister even if he has a hundred more eyes, to eradicate these things unless the staff working under him feel the pricks of conscience. As Shakespeare said:

"Let us leave them to Heaven
and to those thorns

Which in their bosom lodge to
prick and sting them."

The Prime Minister, we know, is a man very much preoccupied with duties. He is a man having multifarious functions to perform and he is discharging them with an energy which has no parallel in the history of administrators. I only wish that he is not continually pestered by the visitations of political explorers who come to him like locusts with requests to instal them into positions of power. If he is not troubled in that manner, I am sure he would be able to pay greater attention to his duties and be of greater service to the country.

Lastly, Sir, I say that so far as our foreign policy is concerned, our Prime Minister has been steering the ship of State very skillfully amidst quicksands, shoals and rocks, which less expert hands could not have done. I must say that our foreign policy has been honest and straight-forward and I commend our Prime Minister for it.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that never before since the days of Asoka has India enjoyed a better foreign policy than the foreign policy that has been given to this country by our great Prime Minister. Not only India, not only the Afro-Asian countries, but almost all the countries of the world look towards him in their efforts for disarmament, in their efforts to destroy the nuclear weapons, in their efforts to avert another war and to bring peace in their life-time. I, on behalf of Members of this House, congratulate the Prime Minister in his efforts to bring about peace in our life-time. And I hope and trust that his efforts will succeed and the time

will not be far off when the leaders of the East and the West will come to Delhi and stand before the samadhi of the Father of the Nation in Rajghat and pledge that in our life-time there will be no war and all the settlements will be made by negotiations, by talks, by discussions and that we will not revert to the barbarian method of war and warfare.

We are often being criticised for our policy towards China. We know it very well that our Prime Minister had only three alternatives before him. One alternative is war, the other alternative is negotiation and the third alternative is surrender. I want to know here and now, is there any man or woman in this country who believes that as long as this country is led by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, as long as this country has the honour and pride to have him as the Prime Minister of India. India will ever surrender to China? We know it very well that in those days when we were an unarmed people and we were suppressed by the British imperialism it was this undaunted soldier of India's freedom who did not surrender to Britain. Does anybody expect that he will surrender to China? The other alternative is war. We know very well that to talk of war is very easy. Many people in this country have not seen the devastation of war. But those who have seen it know very well what it will mean, not only to India and China but to the entire world. The third alternative is negotiation. We know very well that our great Prime Minister has learnt the art of negotiation at the feet of the Father of the Nation. It was through negotiation that we achieved our independence. We, therefore, hope and trust that through negotiation we will be able to convince China of the absurdity of the policy that the Chinese friends are adopting towards us. We all know that India and China are two of the greatest countries of Asia. If we do not unite then the future of Asia is doomed. I, therefore, hope and trust

that the time is not far off when China will realise the need of extending its hand of friendship to India and that India and China will be able to lead Asia and Africa....

Shri Ansar Harvani: And we are now it is giving us kicks, take note of that also.

Shri Ansar Harvani: And we are kicking back also.

We know that there is a tiny little country in our neighbourhood, Nepal. Let us remember that as long as Britain ruled over India, the position of Nepal was not very much better than that of many of the Indian States whom they called Native States. The Indian States were divided into different categories: there were some which used to have Political Agents, there were some which used to have Residents. Nepal used to have a British Ambassador. We know it very well that in those days Nepal had not got any ties with any other country except Britain; and the Nepalese desk was not in London, it used to be in New Delhi. Then came the days of revolution in Nepal. It was from Indian soil that a Nepali patriot went to Nepal and liberated Nepal from the Ranas, and with the help of a democratic King, democratic system was established in that country. But unfortunately the present King did not follow in the footsteps of his father. Today democracy has been destroyed there, the parliamentary system has been abolished and the monarch is acting as a dictator. At the same time we find that instead of extending the hand of friendship towards India and fostering the traditional friendship that India has towards them, that is being destroyed in the streets of Kathmandu. I hope and trust that the External Affairs Ministry and the Prime Minister will pay more attention to Nepal and see that the traditional friendship that always existed between India and Nepal is restored. I find that objection is being taken against those Nepal refugees who are in this country. I know many of them personally.

Many of them have been my personal friends. I know it very well that they are keen to go back to Nepal. But they can do so only on this condition, namely, if democracy and parliamentary system is restored there. We have known it in the past also when efforts were made to overthrow the Ranas that it was the Indian patriots who assisted them and helped them to get democratic system established in Nepal. And we feel that we are perfectly justified in helping these people to see that once again a democratic system is set up there.

While talking of the External Affairs Ministry's Demands my thoughts go back to the hundreds of those countrymen of ours in occupied Kashmir who are groaning under the iron heels of a military ruler. Let us take a pledge here and now that India will not rest till that part of India which is known as Occupied Kashmir is liberated. Let us here and now send our greetings to them from here that our thoughts are with them, that we are always thinking of them and suffering for them, and that we shall see that the day is not far off when that part is liberated and integrated with the rest of our country. At the same time, we also appeal to the conscience of the world, to the big nations, that they should see that those people who are our brethren, those people who are a part of India are restored to us and that Occupied Kashmir is liberated.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the great patriots of Algeria who through the thick and thin of the struggle have succeeded in liberating their country. I hope and trust that the time is not far off when the Government of India will recognise the Algerian Government and we will have diplomatic ties with the Algerian Government in the same manner as we have diplomatic ties with the other liberated countries of Asia and Africa.

✓ Before I conclude I have to say a word about our external publicity. Our External Affairs Ministry has got an External Publicity Division. But I

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am afraid I do not have a very high opinion about that organisation. Our publicity in foreign countries has failed. We have not been able to bring that impact of our foreign policy, that impact of our importance in foreign countries that it deserves, and the entire fault lies with the poverty of the External Publicity Division. I hope and trust that our hon. Prime Minister will probe into the working of the External Publicity Division and see that it becomes a really effective instrument of the External Affairs Ministry in popularising our foreign policy. ✓

With these words I once again congratulate the hon. the Prime Minister and support the Demands before the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, whenever our Prime Minister goes to foreign countries, he receives big ovations and large crowds are there to see him. (*Interruption*). Somebody whispers that the crowds are not large. I have not seen them, but it is reported like that. Unfortunately, it is presumed by us that, because he receives those ovations and big crowds are there to receive him, India has achieved some sort of greatness. But we must realise that those idle crowds that come to see him are no indication of the love that is generated for our country. We have to cast our eyes on all our sides and see whether we have achieved something in the nature of greatness.

We have not to look very far. We start from our position in Burma which was part and parcel of our country up to 1937. At the time when Burma was occupied by Japan in 1942, the total population of Indians in Burma was about 14 lakhs. Today the total population of Indians in Burma does not exceed 4 lakhs. 10 lakhs had to come back. The figure has not increased, but it has decreased. And what has happened to their property?

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the present population of Indians there?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Four lakhs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, ten lakhs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It might be in your figures. I know it better.

14 hrs.

An Hon. Member: Everybody has got his own figures.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All the properties held by Indians have been expropriated. Even in the case of the grant where the grants provided that 90 per cent. of Indians could live in Kytuga and Zeyawaddy grants; but only 3 per cent are living there. All the properties of all the citizens have been expropriated and not a single farthing has been paid. The biggest sugar factory in the world, situated in Zeyawaddy, belonging to a big zamindar of Bihar has been expropriated and not one single farthing has been paid to him. Wives and children of unskilled labour, still employed in part; of Burma, are not allowed to go to Burma to meet the bread-winner. That is the position that we have in Burma.

We know what is our position in Ceylon. The figures given in this official report will indicate that year in and year out, repatriation of India labour is being carried out from Ceylon. These people are coming over to our country.

We fostered a good deal of love for China. We espoused its cause in the United Nations. This China has slapped us in the face. We talked of panich Sheel with them. We invited its great men. They have done us in the eye and behind our back, they have taken away large chunks of our territory, so much so that, today, when we are now trying to check their progress into our territory, they come round and say that we are trying

to seize territory which belonged to them. With whom are they trying to join hands? It is unfortunate that they have tried to develop a special friendship with Pakistan. Pakistan could not get a better ally than China. Stolen property by both is to be divided between them. Thieves want to divide what they have stolen from us. It is this sad story which faces us when we look on all our sides.

Pakistan was built on hatred against us. Pakistan has maintained that hatred against us. Unfortunately, we have not been on the alert. It was this Pakistan which moved a Resolution on human rights in the United Nations and got a Resolution passed on the question of genocide. It was an irony of fate that the devil was quoting scriptures and saying that we must stop genocide of the poor Muslims in our country. What picture do we get? In Pakistan, regular genocide of the Hindus has taken place. They are being wiped out slowly, but certainly. Slow death is being meted out to them. We have not raised our finger against this. We have not raised our voice in the United Nations against this. We have not asked for sanction against Pakistan on the question of genocide. What are the figures of population? Our own report admits that—we must use mild language—that the position of the minority in Pakistan is unsatisfactory. Is this word 'unsatisfactory' sufficient to describe the position in which the Hindu minority finds itself in Pakistan? It was suggested by an hon. Member who preceded me that we may still try to talk of exchange of population. Can we do it? Can we attempt it? Will the other party agree to it? It is a bilateral thing. It is not a unilateral thing. We cannot even conceive of the idea of driving out the Mohammedans who are here. We cannot, because we have accepted the proposition of one nation. It is on this one nation theory that we wanted to discard communal ideas. Unfortunately, we have not been able to

get out of it. The inheritance which we have received from the British of treating the various communities and different communal bodies still goes on with us. So much so, that I was surprised to read that even today, the Hindu is not trusted in his own country. The Establishment Manual of the Western Railway says that for the purpose of recruitment to the selection posts, one of the Members must be a non-Hindu. Who must that non-Hindu be, it passes my comprehension. Why should there be a stigma upon the Hindu community. The nominated Member, speaking today, could talk even in eulogistic terms about Pakistan. He can conceive of Hindus trying to kill Mohammedans, but he cannot yield on this point that the Mohammedan has remained an aggressor and will continue to remain an aggressor. This is the position we have to safeguard so far as our country is concerned.

We are trying to become now more vocal and more assertive so far as Pakistan is concerned. I hope the policy of greater assertion and bolder assertion against Pakistan is pursued without any falling back upon the progress that we are making. We have yielded always. In giving loans, we have yielded and in giving water. It is a shame that water is allowed to pass through our territory and our fertile areas, which could be made more fertile by the supply of water, are left barren, just to supply water to Pakistan. Lakhs and lakhs of sleepers are sabotaged. Our trains are running late. We cannot have railway work carried on in our country because sabotage is being carried out in the Sutlej. Lakhs and lakhs of sleepers are allowed to pass into Pakistan and not one farthing is charged. We sit in complacency and keep quiet. How long can we keep our eyes shut to this position. It is a thing over which we must all exercise our brains.

Coming from China and Pakistan, let us look the other way around us: Nepal, Our friend; our own flesh; our own blood. It has started think-

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ing in terms as if it can achieve something more and better by being in the company of China than by being in our company. We have our soft corner for Nepal, be it governed by a Maharaja, be it governed by a Rana or be it governed by a junta of Congress. Yet, what do we find? Somehow or other, our relations with Nepal seem to be a bit strained.

The same position we find if we look at other countries with which we had friendly relations. No doubt our relations with the U.S.S.R. have improved. But, our relations, on the other hand, with the United Kingdom and the United States of America are not so pleasant as they ought to be. On the one hand, for a little affair, Goa, even our great Prime Minister was abused and abused in a very filthy manner by the American press and by the British press. They lost mental control over this. We never abused them for all the various things done by them. When it was merely a question of getting back our own property which was taken away by some one, who had the conceit of saying that it is their country, a part and parcel of Portugal,—a most inconceivable position—and when the people wanted to come back to us and they did come back to us without a drop of blood being shed, yet, crocodile tears were running down the eyes of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. What type of friends have we developed? Even if they do not help us in our adversity, they should at least pat us for the good things that we do. This is a very clear indication that our foreign policy has not been of very great help to us.

What are the reasons behind it? It is for those who are holding the helm of affairs to decide. But the patent facts are as I have laid before the House, that, unfortunately, we have not shown any progress whatsoever in achieving healthy relations with other nations. We have gone out of our way in trying to placate everybody. But I do not know what makes us so afraid that we are even today far

from recognising Israel. What prevents us from recognising Israel? What prevents us from having diplomatic relations with Israel? Israel is a country well established on the map of the world, and it has got its own representatives, and yet, we fear and we do not have relations with it. We can recognise San Marino, but not Israel. Where is that San Marino? Who knows San Marino? We shall have to look at the whole world map to find out where San Marino is.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): We have recognised Israel.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When did we recognise Israel? From the report, I could not find it out. I would like to know when we recognised Israel. The hon. Minister can just give that information, and I would be very much obliged.

— Where is that San Marino? San Marino is a small place having 52 square kilometres of area and a population of 13,500 people living somewhere in Italy, and we have got a Consul-General placed there. Why do we want to recognise this San Marino? Why are we not able to recognise Israel?

Shri Nath Pai: It is a delightful little place.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This kind of thing indicates that we are incurring expenditure recklessly, carelessly and negligently, and just to aggrandise certain people, we have to make a big show. That cannot carry us very far in our foreign policy.

The foreign policy of our country must be the policy of a nation of 40 crores of people living in it, a virile nation which is growing day to day, which is now proclaiming to the world that industrially it is growing, politically it is growing, physically it is growing, and in wealth also, it is trying to grow. It is that country whose presence must be felt by the other nations. But, unfortunately, that presence is not being felt. We are

feeling like beggars, and everyone treats us as beggars. Nobody respects us. In South Africa, we are kicked, and we are not allowed to enter hotels. We are not allowed to talk on equal terms with the South Africans. We are sending out Missions, we are allowing other Missions to come in; we are holding treaties with Christian powers and with Christian Popes. What for? We are not here to recognise religions. We have tabooed religion, and yet we shall send out a mission here and there; we shall have an Archbishop from the Vatican in our country. Why should we do that? How do we explain this conduct on our part?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Vatican is an independent State.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Vatican is a city-State. We have got a Sankaracharya State also, but nobody wants to have any Consul-General there.

Shri Nath Pai: But does Sankaracharya want it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We shall have to find out whether he wants it or not.

We have got, if I remember right, about 90 Missions abroad; of course, not all are of the same type; some are with one type of name, and others are with different types of names. About 66 of them are the so-called Embassies. And who are the persons who are sent out to these Embassies to represent Indian culture? Have they any idea of Indian culture? I remember the son of an Ambassador talking with me once. Six or seven of us were talking about the great Sankaracharya whose name I mentioned just a little while ago. And the gentleman was there to enquire from me who that bloke was. That is the type of diplomatic personnel that we send abroad.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They know everything except India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, he will know everything except India. It is such people who are being sent abroad to represent our country.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): It is not the son who has been sent. It is the father who is responsible, and not the son.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is this type of father, wife and son who are all there to represent India, and it is such people whom we select for such posts, and they are selected because of their wives and also for their sons, and they go there just to show to what country they belong. It is this kind of thing which we have to check in our country.

If I am right, any number of female workers—I use the word 'female' and the word 'workers' because these are the words used in the report of the Ministry; I am sorry that this expression has been used—or, I would say, the ladies of India are kidnapped, taken across to the Persian Gulf ports of Kuwait, Oman, Muscat, and Bahrain, and they are sold as slaves. We have not been able to control this trade in our womenfolk.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have prohibited it.

Shri U. M. Trivedy: You have prohibited it. But have you succeeded? That is the point I like to know.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How are they going outside India?

Shri U. M. Trivedy: How are they going outside India? The main question is this. You have prohibited it. But how are they going?

Shri Raghunath Singh: How are they going outside, and how are they being sold as slaves? It is a very strange thing.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): It is only those traders who can tell you.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a very shameful thing that this thing is happening even today in our country.

There are many things which we would have liked to do in order to keep up our relations with those who

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have been the original inhabitants of India, but we are yet failing to do those things. There are places like the Fiji Islands, Mauritius, the West Indies and so on, where Indian culture has spread, not by our efforts but on account of our having sent indentured labour in the olden days. In those places, the people are clamouring for Indian culture. They want Indian culture. They want to keep up the inheritance of their forefathers, but we have done nothing to send out Indian missions of the proper type and with the proper background of Indian culture to those countries which are hungry for Indian culture. We must take steps to do this.

When I was reading the report of the Ministry, I was surprised at one thing. One item struck me as very strange, namely that we are still enamoured of rocks salt coming from Pakistan. Why is this business of rock salt being continued? Why should it enamour us? Rock salt is a salt which can be easily manufactured in our country. I remember that a merchant set up a small factory in Delhi, manufacturing rock salt. It is a very simple process. Any ordinary student of chemistry can tell you that rock salt is not difficult to manufacture, and yet we want rock salt to come from Pakistan and allow it to be transmitted also in our country. Why should we not encourage the manufacture of rock salt in our country itself? A little addition of manganese to ordinary sodium chloride will give the proper type of rock salt. Why are we not indulging in the manufacture of rock salt? I cannot understand it at all.

Shri K. C. Sharma: That relates to trade and commerce, not to foreign policy.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Keep it under trade and commerce. Do not disturb. Then, we talk about Pakistan's behaviour with us. The foremost example that comes to my mind, whenever I think of this that how weak we have

grown, is this. Col. Bhattacharya was said to have been arrested. Was he arrested or was he kidnapped? It was a clear case of kidnapping from our territory. The man was dragged from our territory, taken into the other territory and tried. What a farce it was! And we sit over that farce, tolerating it and not lifting our finger against it. Can we not kidnap thousands of these Pakistanis and send them to jail, and retaliate in the same manner; and thereby bring them to their senses and tell them that we are not going to tolerate this? This sort of thing cannot be tolerated by a big country like India, and should not be tolerated. How long can we have this complacency of allowing our men to be kidnapped in this manner? This has happened hundreds of times. Our Chancery was stoned, and our High Commissioner was insulted, and we have tolerated these things. Our men were shot at and were killed, our sepoys were killed, and we have tolerated these things. As I have said already, genocide has been consistently and continuously practised by Pakistan on Hindus, and we have done nothing about it. But kidnapping of a big officer is too much; they took him into their territory and then made a big show of a trial. And yet, we are keeping quiet. The children of this man, whosoever they may be, must be clamouring for his release; they must surely be feeling the weakness of our country. Surely, they must be feeling, 'What a type of a country we are in, where not even a little finger is lifted to strike at this kind of wrong thing?'

It was suggested by Shri Frank Anthony when he was speaking that saner counsels would prevail in Pakistan and the might do something very sane. Saner counsels have not prevailed for 14 years and I do not think we can go on hoping that they are going to prevail now. It is impossible. After all, you can keep a dog's tail buried under the earth for sometime, but the moment it comes out of the

earth, it will be still wagging and it would still be curved. It will remain curved for all time. It is not going to become straight unless and until there is pressure which can keep it straight. Therefore, my suggestion is that we must talk in the same language in which Pakistan has talked with us. We cannot go on behaving in a very decile manner with people who do not act like gentlemen. It is this difference which we must realise. When we are dealing with civilised people, we can act in a proper manner, in a polite manner and in a courteous manner. But we are talking with people who do not believe in anything except the *danda*. We must use the *danda*. What harm is there? We must teach them the lesson of their life that they should not treat India with scant courtesy.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if there is any policy that has got the approval of almost all sections of this House, I maintain it is the foreign policy of the Government of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not audible. He might come nearer.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The House is not equipped for a small, little voice! The Prime Minister has introduced considerations, sometimes very touching, in dealing with other countries, especially when they are opposed to us. When the refugees were pouring into India and there was a cry for action against Pakistan—and there was a legitimate feeling of bitterness—the coolest head in the country was that of the Prime Minister. He raised his hand not to strike but to restrain. And his voice, as you heard only last Saturday when he was dealing with fictitious reports about the massacre of Muslims in India published in the Pakistan Press, had not anger but pain. He could have easily pursued the matter in the United Nations and got Pakistan named as an aggressor. But he did not want to embarrass a neighbour country. He did not want to put

to shame a country before the eyes of the world.

Some people see in this attitude weakness. I am not of that opinion. Recently there have been some reports in the Pakistan press. I have read some of them; they make your blood boil. They are trying to get arguments for putting the case of Kashmir in the United Nations. These are fictitious reports, coined and exaggerated.

The pretend to protect the Muslims of India. Here in this country, we have Members of Parliament who are Muslims. We have got Ministers in every State, we have Ministers in the Central Cabinet, we have Ambassadors and Governors who are Muslims. Recently we elected as Vice-President of India a Muslim. There was an offer to Maulana Azad for the Presidency of India. He declined because he wanted to remain in active politics. These are the conditions here. There, leave alone Ministers and Governors, no minority community is represented in any important office. There not even the head of any department is a member of the minority community. But they come round and say that there is injustice in India done to minorities. And there are people in the world who pretend to believe it to be correct. We must make it quite clear once for all that we have a Constitution in India which can protect us. We have got courts which are impartial where we can go for redress. If everything fails, we have ourselves the weapon of satyagraha with us. We do not want any foreign government or any foreign State to interfere in our affairs. We are happy here. I would ask the Pakistan Government: if they have any concern at all for the Muslim minority in India, let them better look after the minorities in their own country.

About killings and so on, apart from Hindus, what about the killing of Muslim pakhtoons in Pakhtoonistan? You read the Afghan Press and some

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other Press. You will find what persecution is going on, how many arrests are made. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been imprisoned for a number of years now. These are the conditions there. I want to make it clear here and now as an Indian citizen that if there is some riot and some deaths take place, for me, whether it is between Santhals and Muslims or between Muslims and Hindus or Christians, it means that so many Indian citizens have died. It does not matter which community they come from. It is part of the functions of the Government of India, in the Home Ministry, to create conditions where this does not happen. We cannot keep on calculating in communities, numbers and so on. There should be an end to this chapter. We are trying to integrate emotionally all the communities of India. Of course, we have inherited a history which is a bar against this. Still we are trying. The efforts of everyone of us should be directed towards this end. We do not want the emotional balance that we have set up to be upset by some pedantic lawyer making a speech in the United Nations. There should be clear and complete understanding on this point.

I am happy that Shri Krishna Menon has made it quite clear that the frontiers and boundaries of India are well-defined and they are not open to discussion in any place, at any time and anywhere. That is our stand.

Now, I come to Goa. For the last 16 years, there has been agitation in this House and outside for action, strong action. That was justifiable. But the Prime Minister who learnt his lessons at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi waited. He argued and pleaded with the Portuguese Government. He went so far as to make an appeal to some other countries so that they might intervene and persuade the Portuguese Government to do the right thing. When every effort failed, when every method was tried and found wanting, it was then that he asked the Indian

Army to march in. What happened then? The Indian Army marched with practically reversed arms. Without a shot being fired, Goa was in our hands. Non-violently, we won our freedom, and practically through non-violence we have cleared the soil of India of all foreign pockets. I ask hon. Members opposite, specially Shri Nath Pai, who seem to be very much impressed by the strength and might of China: has China removed all the foreign pockets from its mainland, let alone the shore islands and Formosa? This is not strength. Show of strength is not real strength. Real strength is with us. Let us not be defeatists and say that China is strong. Whenever she was faced with something stronger, China has backed out, for example in Korea. In Formosa they tried firing across the channel, and then when the American fleet came, they became silent. America went so far as to say they were not interested in the off-shore islands; even then they kept silent. If they just advance here and there, we are agitated, naturally, but once we know that the Government of India means business and that it will see that all that land is cleared of foreign invaders, that should suffice. The timing and the method should be left to the Government of India. If in the minds of some hon. Members opposite there is some doubt, surely I will ask them then to start the fibre ablaze, go round the country and make the country so uncomfortable that the Government of India yields to their pressure. That, however, is not the case.

There is one thing more I would like to say very much. There has been some criticism about the way in which the message of Bertrand Russel regarding atomic tests was received. What can the Prime Minister do? Can he send a shipload and risk all the people dying, and dying in a very painful manner? Can he advertise in the columns of the press asking for volunteers to go to Christmas Island? If the hon. Member Shri Gupta had

volunteered or somebody in the country had volunteered and it was refused . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): One Member did volunteer.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I do not know what happened to that.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Here, one of our Members, Shri Elias, said he would go provided the Prime Minister agreed to give him assistance.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I am glad that there was one Member at least who was willing to go, and I think we should exercise pressure to see that he is allowed to go. That is sort of protest that we must make and people should be allowed to make.

One thing more, because I have no time to answer various criticisms. We find before us America and Russia, huge masses of humanity under centralised control with concentration of power, atomic power, and in between there is Europe which is trying to integrate. There is the Western European Council, there was the Coal and Steel community, then NATO and now the European Economic Community. All these are measures to bypass nationalism and pool their sovereignty, so that Europe becomes one economic and political unit, and a third force. But in Asia we have got two Koreas, two Chinas, two Viet Nams; India facing China, conflict between India and Pakistan, rupture of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, Israel quarrelling with Arabas, and Arabas divided among themselves. What a picture facing us, what a number of frontiers to guard. What for? It is not against atomic weapons, it is against ourselves that all these frontiers are there. I think there is need for another Bandung, a serious conference, which will create conditions so that we can develop in our own countries. I am sure if nothing else can be done, at least we can freeze the frontiers for ten or twenty years, so that these countries may build themselves up. I am conscious

of the difficulties in the way, I am conscious of the stresses and strains that are existing today, but other countries have negotiated under more difficult conditions. We have a Prime Minister whose prestige is so high that people in Europe and Asia listen to his words. I would respectfully request him to make an attempt and give us all a period of peace, so that we can develop.

We had been agitating to keep out of the Commonwealth, but now it seems that England wants to get out of the Commonwealth, though not formally, but in point of fact through joining this European Common Market. The Finance Minister said the other day that delicate negotiations were going on, and so we could not discuss it. All the capitals of Europe and America, Canada and Australia are discussing this problem, and Ministers are making statements, but here we are told that we must keep quiet and watch. I do not know why. Our exports are stagnant. Probably those in charge are not the right type of people. They are people from Oxford and Cambridge, very good sort of people. They have got a lot of social ease which is necessary for foreign service, but scratch them and you will find a snob underneath. They are allergic to business. We must inject at least people from other spheres—not politicians, they will make it worse—people from the business world, bankers and economists, so that they can handle these problems. Export is our main way of paying back the money we have borrowed. We are building on borrowed money. The private sector is getting money from foreign markets. What is it? Ultimately it is borrowed money. And how are we going to pay it back except through exports? The European Common Market might give you some concession for a number of years, even guarantee some increase in our exports, but that would not do. We have to double and treble our exports if we want to pay, and the Finance Minister will not take us into

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

confidence. The only thing I can do is to sit down and pray.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Although our minds are rather full of anxious worries about the horrible things that are happening in East Pakistan, even then it is a little surprising that not many speakers today have referred to another danger which has been looming large for the last few weeks not far away from our frontiers. I refer to the events that are happening in Laos. The press has it in today's news that the United States Government has expressed itself ready to commit its forces in Laos or in that region. Already President Kennedy has ordered the seventh fleet to move in Thai waters, and it is steaming to the South China Sea. I feel, that India, as one of the co-chairmen of the International Control Commission in Laos, should play a positive part in this crisis in seeing that things do not deteriorate beyond repair, that peace is restored immediately.

There is another matter to which I want to refer, and that is the resumption of nuclear tests by practically all the big nuclear Powers one by one. Several of them have started experimenting in new nuclear explosions in the South Pacific region. As the UN Disarmament Conference is still meeting in Geneva, I would suggest to the Government that it would be worth while to instruct our representative there to propose that Asia or at least East Asia be made a non-nuclear zone. I do not know what the fate of that proposal would be, but still it would be worth while making such a proposal, at least considering the interests of the people of this region.

Then, I would come to problems that are agitating our minds nearer home, particularly about the things that are happening in East Pakistan. After three weeks of suppression of news of riots and communal disturbances against the minorities in East

Pakistan, only yesterday the Pakistan Central Government has admitted that riots and violent disturbances have been raging in 7 districts of East Pakistan and not only in the Rajshahi district as it has been asserting hitherto. Whatever may be the causes of these riots and whosoever may have provoked them, I want to impress one point upon this House and upon the Government that, situated as the minorities in East Pakistan are today, they have become a pawn in the game of power politics which the present military administration of Pakistan is engaging in.

I find in the report of the Ministry of External Affairs that the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950, which is known as the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, guaranteed certain basic rights to the minority community in East Pakistan. And, 12 years have passed since we signed that agreement. But this report itself says:

"The condition of the minority community in Pakistan however continues, as in the last year, to be unsatisfactory. There were serious communal riots, in Khulna, Jessore and Gopalganj, where the minority community suffered losses in both life and property. Besides these serious communal riots, reports of offences against the person and property of members of the minority community continued to be received throughout the year."

That was in 1961. Now, we have these reports, as admitted by the Pakistan Government itself. I am not referring to the reports that we have from the Indian Press or such reports as are available to us from our friends and relations still living in East Pakistan, but the admission made in the Central Pakistan Government communique. And, I would humbly suggest to the Government whether it will not worth while, in the context of the failure of the Prime Ministers'

Agreement to afford any protection whatsoever to the minority community, to at least consider whether we should not re-examine the 1950 Agreement anew and try to come to some fresh understanding with Pakistan in the light of our experience of the past 12 years. And, if that is not considered possible, whether, on humanitarian grounds at least, it will not be possible for the Government to consider that the restrictions that they have placed on the migration of minorities from East Pakistan should be lifted.

You will see from Press reports that although the riots have been raging in East Pakistan for the past 3 weeks, not many people have yet crossed the border. Some have come on foot, trekking across the border without proper permits. But people who live in the interior beyond Dacca, in Chittagong and Mymensingh, or Rajshahi or Rangpur they cannot come without proper permits, and these are not easily available to them.

I understand that already our Mission in Dacca, our Deputy High Commission's office in Dacca, is being besieged by members of the minority community for the issue of migration certificates but that, according to the present policy of the Government, these certificates are being very scantily issued. They are not easily given.

This is not only the question of the minorities. Even with regard to the protection of the rights of our own citizens, I mean Indian nationals who carry on business in Pakistan, who have investments in Pakistan, the position is in a worse condition

In his reply to the debate on the President's Address, the Prime Minister himself referred to a case and expressed his unhappiness over it. That was the Chittaranjan Mills case. The Chittaranjan Mill which was one of the most successful textile mills in Pakistan was taken over illegally. And, I am sure that the officials of the External Affairs Ministry who dealt

with this matter were also convinced that this taking over was wholly illegal. But what relief have been able to give to the Indian shareholders of the mill and to the company? There is no doubt that the nationality of that company was Indian. But, even then, the rights of the shareholders, several hundreds of them, have been wiped out without payment of a single farthing of compensation. Our Government has nothing to do, nothing to offer except expressing its own unhappiness over it. This is not a solitary case. There have been other cases like this. And, I have tried to find out the clue to the policy that is being followed in regard to Pakistan by our Government. I think that some indication of that can be found in the speech that the Prime Minister made in his reply to the debate on the President's Address. He said, so far as Pakistan is concerned:—

"We have almost learnt to live with it and the problem in the hope that some time or other it will solve itself because we have not seen at any time any effort to solve it on the part of Pakistan."

Here you find the clue to the Government's mind, that somehow or other, in course of good time, the problem will solve itself spontaneously. We have nothing to do. And, this sort of attitude has created a sort of inertia in the minds of that particular department in the Ministry of External Affairs which deals with problems like this.

I do not have the time at my disposal to go into individual instances. But I have found that our own people—I am not referring to the minorities living in Pakistan but to our own people who have any kind of transaction in Pakistan, economically or otherwise—have their rights denied and their rights obliterated by a single stroke of the pen; and our Government has nothing to offer except to shake their heads and say that we cannot do anything.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

I have myself had experience of meeting officials in the External Affairs Ministry, and some of them of course, not a very senior official but a person of the rank of Deputy Secretary—advised me to wait till the new Pakistan Constitution is framed, and indicated that, perhaps, that would give us some relief. That is the sort of attitude in which these things are being dealt with by the officials concerned in the External Affairs Ministry.

Here I will give you another choice specimen of the sort of attitude that is guiding their activities. In this House, time and again we have raised the question about Mangla Dam in the occupied Kashmir and have protested against it. I find that one of our worthy officials in the Karachi High Commission, First Secretary (Commercial) has written an article on India's trade prospects in Pakistan in the Government journal, Industry and Trade. He has suggested to the traders here, particularly those who deal with engineering goods and export such goods that as the contract for the Mangla dam had been offered to an American firm from San Francisco and as these contractors would appoint sub-contractors who would like to purchase engineering articles from India for the construction of that dam, Indian exporters should get busy and contact those sub-contractors. He has, in effect, asked Indian exporters to supply the engineering goods in order to help the construction of Mangla dam. If this was written by a non-official or by somebody not connected with Government, I would have nothing much to say. But it is written by an official. That is why I was trying to find out the clue to the Government mind in our dealings with Pakistan. We get the clue from the words of the Prime Minister: we have almost learnt to live with the problem of Pakistan; we have nothing to do; we cannot do anything to assert our rights. If we cannot carry on normal transactions if our invest-

ments are confiscated, we have nothing to do; we can only live in the hope that sometime the problem will solve by itself. We have even now some trade relations with Pakistan; we pay Rs. 83 crores to Pakistan in connection with canal water treaty. We have normal export and import trade; we supply them such essential commodities as coal, sugar and other things. We have Pakistan incorporated companies operating here. All these transactions go on. But we do not place any restrictions on these transactions, particularly on the rights of Pakistan here. If Pakistan slaps us we turn our other cheek so that Pakistan can give us another slap... (Interruptions.) Shri Kamath says that we do not believe in reciprocity in these things. I also do not believe in a policy of retaliation but in the sorry world in which we live today we have to stand up and fight for our rights and the rights of our nationals. If we do not do it if our own Government will not protect us, then God help us.

Shrimati Renuka Day: You want war?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I do not want war. But there are things short of war that can be done to protect the rights of one's own nationals. That we have not done. Not even in a single case except in regard to the small affair of Goa have we done things properly and there too we did things belatedly, at the wrong moment and in a wrong way.

I would include by referring to another matter. Many other hon. Members have referred to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in our external publicity division. We are dealing extremely shabbily with the officials of the external publicity division who are charged with this highly responsible task of putting across our case with regard to various international issues and national issues in foreign countries. They have not been given

a square deal. Two years ago the Prime Minister in his reply to the debates on the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs, on March 17, stated that the Government had resolved to bring the publicity men into the foreign service so that they might not be considered a caste apart. He went on to say that they were functioning better than they used to do. That was in 1960. But even in 1962, nothing much has been done in this regard. It seems the hard core of the Indian Foreign Service men have prevented it, putting obstacles in the way of integration of the external publicity division officials in the foreign service. Uptil now out of 69 persons of the Information Service of India only two or three have been taken into the Foreign Service. If this is the specimen of integration, this is how our officials in the External Affairs Ministry—I mean not the Ministers or policy makers but the top officials in the Secretariat—works out the policy enunciated in the House by no less than a person than the Prime Minister himself, then I would again say: God help us.

✓ **Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** There are two or three points raised by hon. Members of the Opposition which I would like to deal with. One is with regard to external publicity. Most of the hon. Members criticised our external publicity and mentioned that it had failed to give adequate publicity to our policies outside and consequently some of our very important actions were misinterpreted or misjudged and we were abused on account of that. In this connection, I would like to point out that external publicity is not just propaganda. Many think of it as a kind of propaganda, like the one that is indulged in by Pakistan both inside Pakistan as well as outside and when they find that people pay perhaps more attention to the propaganda material put out by Pakistan they naturally draw the conclusion that our publicity is at fault. That is not so. As I pointed out our publicity is not propaganda

publicity. Ours is a democracy with a free Press. It is not necessary for us to tell the people what is or what is not being done. At the same time we feel that publicity has its own value and we concentrate on what I might call long term publicity, that is, to familiarise the entire world with our policies and programmes and our day-to-day work. Our country is an openbook for anybody to come and see what is happening here. From time to time we have answered questions in this House in which we have stated the number of pamphlets put out, the number of press attaches maintained in the various missions and the kind of publicity that is being done almost daily such as the publication of Indograms, Indian news, etc. They bring out pamphlets on important issues in which the world shows some kind of interest as on Goa, Indo-Pakistan question, Kashmir, our disputes with China. All these have been the subject matter of many pamphlets and books published and distributed by our Missions and by the external publicity department. Besides, there are broadcasts every day which tell them what is happening here and our Missions are kept fairly well-informed about these things. Our officers also give talks when they are invited to do so. We have contacts with the press. Various conferences are held. It is quite possible that our publicity may not be so glamorous or so wonderful as perhaps the publicity material or other means of publicity put out by other more experienced countries like the United Kingdom, USSR or USA. We have no idea of competing with those countries. Our resources are limited and when you judge the kind of publicity that we give, I am sure the House will take into consideration the limited resources with which we are manning our external publicity. ✓

15 hrs.

✓ Much has been said about the personnel in the Publicity Division. Before I come to the question raised

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

by one of the hon. Members of the Opposition and also many others regarding the Information Services of India, I would like to point out that we do not have specially trained publicity personnel in the regular IFS cadre. For a long time, our publicity was conducted by the Press Information Bureau or just press attaches. We found that it was not satisfactory, and a Cabinet decision was taken. It was decided that people who are eminent in the journalistic world or who know something about publicity can be employed on a contract basis, some on long-term contracts extending up to 55 years and others for shorter periods, according to their experience and according to the contribution that they can make in order to enrich and enhance our publicity abroad. It is true that they are not in the permanent cadre. They are not entitled to pension. But except that, they have got all the privileges and all the allowances and all the perquisites that other officers of the same grade get when they are posted abroad. It is also considered that since these people do not get pension something should be done by way of granting some gratuity. The matter is under consideration.

I feel that Members of the Opposition tend to exaggerate the faults of the Ministry which perhaps they indulge in in order to drive their points home, but otherwise I do not think the ISI is as badly placed as it was shown to be.

Regarding the confirmation, I am not quite sure. I have not got the figures, but I am sure that the number of people confirmed must be more than two which was mentioned. As far as the ISI is concerned, the whole policy is to give the needed training to the IFS persons so that we can have an integrated information service as far as external publicity is concerned.

One hon. Member made rather a derogatory remark about our IFS personnel. I am sure he did not know, and I am sorry he did not know the position. I might point out that IFS officers are not selected off-hand or on an *ad hoc* basis as is done in some other countries. They have to go through the competitive examinations like the IAS and other officers. Those who opt for the IFS are given special training, first in the Administrative School, and later on they are posted to the districts for six months, so that they might have some grounding as to the problems at the district level, and then they are posted abroad.

If the son of an Ambassador or a high officer does not know who Shankaracharya is, that is no reason why the whole service should be condemned as not knowing anything about the cultural background of our country. I am sure there may be many hon. Members here in Parliament who also may not know who Shankaracharya is, but that is no reason why we should say Parliament is full of ignorant people!

Shri Nambiar: An hon Member is the choice of the people; the other is the choice of the Government. There is a difference.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: But it was not a Government officer or a representative who showed ignorance of Shankaracharya; it was his son. We cannot allow the sins of the sons to be visited on the father. It is never done.

Then, something was said about the printing of the *Foreign Affairs Record*. It is true it is a monthly journal, and we are sorry that we have not been able to bring the issues after November, 1961 according to the scheduled publication time. The reason is this. It is a record of things which have to be published with the greatest care in editing, etc. We are hampered by the fact that we do not have a press of our own. We were depending on a private press. Negotiations were going

on for shifting the press from a private firm to a Government one. Considerable delay has taken place because of these reasons. I would like to assure the House that the December issue is already in the press and the January issue is also ready.

An Hon. Member: Not yet got it.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He will get it in time. We must allow for the shift of the press. People who have had to deal with private presses know how difficult it is to get the printers do anything in time.

One hon. Member accused us of not recognising Israel. I told him that Israel was recognised. He wanted to know the exact date. It was in September, 1960. I think the hon. Member was confusing between recognition and exchange of diplomatic relations.

The same hon. Member said he was very ashamed that we have got female slaves in the Persian Gulf. I would like to clarify the position. Recently, we received complaints about Indian women being sold in slavery in the Persian Gulf area. We found out why. This system has grown up because traders going from Bombay marry—most of them are Muslims—and they go there and then sell their women. The only thing that the Government could do is to prohibit any women being taken from India to those areas, and that is being done. We have taken up the matter with the U.K. High Commission and the moment it came to our notice we took action. I am quite sure this system will be ended very soon.

Shri Warrior: That means no family could be taken out there? It means wives also should not be taken to those places.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I said about traders taking women. I did

not say one should not take one's wife. Perhaps if it is so dangerous, we should not.

Then, I think the hon. Member who spoke just before me and some others also complained about the callous indifference to the conditions of Indians outside India. It is very sad that hon. Members should think that the Government are not interested in their own nationals living elsewhere. We have discussed this question in this House, I think, times without number, namely, the question about the position of Indians in Ceylon and Burma. Our task has been made most difficult in respect of Ceylon because of the illicit emigration of people from South India and in respect of Burma because of the very unconstitutional methods pursued by Indians there, who try to violate the local laws in order to get some advantage like sending money home, etc. One hon. Member said he was really very unhappy because the relations could not go and visit their people in Burma. As it is, a person of Indian origin or any foreigners living in Burma can only send Rs. 30 home. For that, there are so many restrictions. Under these circumstances, to imagine that large numbers of relations should go to Burma in order to meet their relations is really fantastic, because I assure the hon. Member did not mean what he said when he tried to express his sympathy for the relations living in India and the poor man earning his living in Burma.

With regard to the other points about land policy, about Burmanisation and Ceylonisation of services, etc., these things have hit our people very hard. But as I pointed out to the House the other day, the Indians in Burma were given the option to opt for Burmese citizenship or come away. But they would neither opt for Burmese citizenship nor register themselves as Indian nationals. From time to time, the period of registration has been extended, but our people simply would not take advantage of it.

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

because they think it is much better to stay in Burma under whatever hardships are there than come to India. Therefore, it is not correct to say that our Government is callous.

One hon. Member mentioned about Col. Bhattacharya. The House knows as much as I do in this matter, viz., that Government did everything possible to help Col. Bhattacharya, and because of the different legal system under which Pakistan functions, it is not possible to do more. We are giving his salary to his wife and children and they are allowed to stay in the Government quarters where Col. Bhattacharya was staying. More than that, I do not know what the hon. Member expects the Governments to do.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: From the very same spot from which Col. Bhattacharya was kidnapped, another border personnel was kidnapped. Is that spot in dispute between the two countries or the border is not demarcated properly?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That particular spot is not in dispute. But the particular spot from which Col. Bhattacharya was dragged away is in dispute, because we maintain that Col. Bhattacharya was taken from our territory and they maintain that he had crossed the border to Pakistan. That is in dispute. As far as the demarcation of the area is concerned, the boundary is very clear.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): The other day the Prime Minister said in reply to a question that the Malayalees expelled from Ceylon were moneylenders. May I know whether the Minister of State also shares the same view with the Prime Minister?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It was just an error: The Prime Minister meant to say that they were people who have gone there on business or profession and therefore they are not really in need of rehabilitation as the

Tamils coming from Ceylon. I do not think the Prime Minister really meant that they were moneylenders.

These are some of the points I wanted to mention. Other points like disarmament, etc. will be dealt with by the Prime Minister.

श्री ब्रिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में फौरन एफेयर्स पर जो डिबेट चल रहा है उसको मैं ने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जितने भी हमारे फौरन के अगड़े हैं उन सब का मूल कारण हमारी कमजोर नीति है। अगर आज हमारे देश के माननीय नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने या हमारे देश की सरकार ने इस तरह की पालिसी ऐडाप्ट की होती कि हम जैसे को तैसा जवाब देंगे तो कोई भी अगड़ा हमारे देश के समक्ष नहीं होता।

मैं बराबर देख रहा हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश को अपमानित करने की न मालूम दुनिया भर की इतनी चीजें की हैं जिनका कि कोई व्योरा जोड़ा नहीं जा सकता। आदरणीय श्री जवाहरलाल ने एक मर्तवा इसी सदन में बतलाया था कि जब से पाकिस्तान बना है लगभग ३००० छोटे बड़े हमले हिन्दुस्तान पर हुए हैं। प्रोटेस्ट लैटर्स भेजने से अगर हमारे सारे काम हल हो गये होते तो अब तक अनेकों जगहों पर जो हम ने प्रोटेस्ट लैटर्स भेजे हैं, वह सब मामले हल हो जाने चाहिए थे। परन्तु हम ने देखा कि आज तक कोई भी उनका नतीजा नहीं निकला।

अभी किसी एक सज्जन ने यहां पर कहा कि क्या आप पाकिस्तान के साथ वार चाहते हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वार कोई ऐसी चीज तो है नहीं जो कि दुनिया में अनोखी होगी? अगर आज पाकिस्तान इस तरह के मामलात हमारे सामने कर रहा है जिन से

हमारे देश के सम्मान को धक्का पहुंच रहा है तो कोई वजह इस बात को नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ उस तरह का व्यवहार क्यों न किया जाये जिस से उस को मालूम हो जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी बेइज्जती बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा और हिन्दुस्तान भी उचित बदला लेने के लिए समर्थ है।

मैं एक प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूं जैसा कि अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने आप के सामने रखा है और वह यह कि अगर आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, लड़ाई नहीं लड़ना चाहते, कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन क्या इतना भी आप नहीं कर सकते कि पाकिस्तान जिससे कि बराबर हमारी दुश्मनी बढ़ती जा रही है उसको आप कोयला और शक्कर आदि देना बंद कर दें ? एक तरफ तो पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ बराबर दुश्मनी का बर्ताव करता जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम उनको कोयला और शक्कर आदि सप्लाई करके खुश करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। सरकार को पाकिस्तान के प्रति अपनी इस एसी मेंट पालिसी को बन्द करने में क्या ऐतराज है ?

आज से थोड़े ही दिन पहले हमारे देश की सैनिक टुकड़ियां यू० एन० ओ० के आदेश पर विदेशों को भेजी गयी हैं जहां कि वह यू० एन० ओ० की कमांड में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रही हैं। इस के फलस्वरूप हमारे देश में अनेक प्रकार के नवीन कर बजट में लगाये गये हैं। परन्तु मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि एक ओर तो हम दूसरे कंट्रीज में जाकर अपनी शक्ति और धन खर्च करें और दूसरी ओर हम अपने देश में कर्नल भट्टाचार्य तक को बचाने में समर्थ नहीं।

मैं थोड़े दिन पहले असम गया था। मैंने वहां पहुंच कर जब दौरा किया तो मैं यह देख कर हैरान हो गया कि हमारी जो प्रोटेक्शन करने की चौकियां थीं उन के लिए यह आर्डर्स थे कि जब पाकिस्तान की तरफ से फायरिंग हो तो उस के बाद मोटर साइकिल पर आदमी

दौड़ाया जाये जोकि पूरा ब्योरा बता कर आर्डर्स ले। चूकि वहां पर कोई वायरलेस या टेलीफोन आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं थी इसलिए यह किया गया था कि फायरिंग होने के बाद आदमी मोटर साइकिल पर दौड़ाया जाये और ब्योरा बतला कर जरूरी अहकाम अफसरान से लिये जाये। आखिर यह क्या तमाशा है ? मैं तो सुन कर हैरान रह गया। जरूरत तो इस बात की थी जिस समय दुश्मन की तरफ से हमला हो रहा हो तो मौके पर तैनात मिलेटरी टुकड़ी को पूरी इस बात की पावर होनी चाहिए कि वह दुश्मन की तरफ से हमला होने पर जवाबी कार्यवाही कर सकें और तुरन्त उनको जवाब दे दिया जाये। यह क्या बात हुई कि व्यञ्ज ४ घंटे लगाये जायें और तब तक वह अपना काम करके चले भी जायें ? आज बराबर इस तरह के किस्से होते चले जा रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान आज दिन कुछ न कुछ इस तरह की दुश्मनी भरी हरकतें करता रहता है और हमारी तरफ से अलावा विरोध पत्र भजने के और कोई बदले में जवाबी कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है।

मैं आप को उस समय की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय पाकिस्तान बना था। उस अवसर पर हमारे आदरणीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने सारे देशवासियों के नाम एक सन्देश भेजा था और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि जो भी हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं वे वहीं बने रहें हम उनकी जिदगी और इज्जत की पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू देश के एक महान् नेता हैं उनके मुंह से निकले हुए शब्दों के आचार पर पाकिस्तान में लगभग ८० लाख हिन्दू आज तक रह रहे हैं परन्तु कौन यह नहीं जानता कि वह किस तरह का जीवन वहां पर व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। वह जिन कठिनाइयों में वहां अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं और उन पर जो जो अत्याचार होते रहते हैं वह रोज अखबारों में छपते भी नहीं हैं। माइनारिटी

[श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ]

कम्युनिटी, वह एक नया तमाशा बन गया है। सोघी सादी बात नहीं छापी जाती कि मुसलमान ने मारा या हिन्दू ने मारा। थोड़ी देर तक तो वह समझ में नहीं आता कि किस ने किस को मारा। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि रोज हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों का वहां पर ह्युमिलिएशन हो रहा है। उधर तो यह हालत है और इधर हमारे देश में मुसलमान जितनी अच्छी तरह रखे जा रहे हैं इस पर मैं ज्यादा बहस नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन जहां हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के साथ बहुत अच्छा व्यवहार हो रहा है वहां पाकिस्तान में हमारे हिन्दू भाई जादवरो की तरह अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सभ्य पाकिस्तान के बोर्डर पर मेरी स्पीच हुई थी, असम में जब मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ तो वहां के हिन्दुओं ने आकर मुझ से कहा कि सेठ जी आप मुसलमानों के खिलाफ कुछ मत बोलियेगा। मैं पाकिस्तान में नहीं बोल रहा था हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन पर बोल रहा था। लेकिन मुझ से कहा गया कि मैं पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ न बोलूँ। मैं ने जब उव से घोर से कहा कि आप ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हमारी जिदगो यहां खतरे में है। हमारी फौजें कुछ करेंगी नहीं और अगर पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ आपने यहां पर बोला तो हम लोगों को वह आकर भून दंगे। आज हमारे देश के हिन्दू जोकि बोर्डर पर रह रहे हैं वह अपने को ऐसा असहाय अनुभव कर रहे हैं। उनको आशंका है कि हमारी सरकार उनकी किसी तरीके से भी रक्षा करने में समर्थ नहीं है। इतनी कमजोर बातें जिस देश में चल रही हों, जहां प्रोटेस्ट लेटर्स छपवा कर रख लिये गये हों जहां कोई घटना घटो बस उस के लिए एक प्रोटेस्ट लेटर रवाना कर दिया और चुप हो कर बैठ बये, वहां दुनिया का कौन सा काम होने वाला है? आज अगर हमारी सरकार जैसे को

तैसा जवाब देती तो मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की यह जुरंत ही नहीं होती कि वह इस तरह की बेजा हरकतें करता रहता।

जिस समय पाकिस्तान बना था मुझे एक बहुत बड़ा मुजरिम समझ कर पाकिस्तान बनने से पहले गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। जब मैं जेल से निकला तो मेरी पहली स्पीच लखनऊ में हुई थी। मैं ने तब यह कहा था कि आज पाकिस्तान बनने की गलती के बाद भी पाकिस्तान बिना किसी हमारी कोशिश के ही खत्म हो सकता है बशर्तकि हमारी सरकार उस पर कुछ विचार करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं ने उस वक्त कही थीं, उन का यहां पर उल्लेख कर दूँ। मैं ने कहा था कि कोई वजह नहीं कि हमारे देश में जो कोयला है, हम उसे पाकिस्तान की मिलें और उद्योग चलाने के लिए दें। कोई वजह नहीं कि हम उस को पानी और बिजली दें। मि० जिन्ना ने डिमांड की थी कि पाकिस्तान बनाने के साथ साथ दोनों देशों में आबादी की भदलाबदली भी की जाये। जब हम ने उन की चौदह आने बात मान ली, तो बाकी की दो आने बात मान कर आबादी एक्सचेंज की चेष्टा की जाती, ताकि यह रोज का झगड़ा खत्म हो जाता, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया। मैं उन कुछ मुसलमानों के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, जो कि वाकई राष्ट्रीय विचारों के हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले अधिकतर मुसलमानों की मनोवृत्ति को देख कर यह बात हमारे सामने स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि इस देश में कई किस्म की गड़बड़ियां पैदा करने का उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है। लेकिन हमारी निगाहों के सामने सँकुलर भावना एक ऐसा डरावना चित्र बन गया है कि उस के कारण कोई भी व्यक्ति ईमानदारी की बात भी नहीं कहना चाहता, जिस को सब महमूस करते हैं।

जहां तक फ़ारेन कंट्रीज में हमारी एम्बसीज का प्रश्न है, मैं देखता हूँ कि एक ग्रोर

तो हमारे बजट के घाटे का पूरा करने का सवाल पैदा होता है और दूसरी ओर ऐसे ऐसे कंट्रोल में हमारी एम्बेसोज बनो हुई हैं, जिन में कोई काम नहीं है। अगर छोटे छोटे दो चार मुत्कों को मिला कर एक एम्बेसी बना दी जाये, तो हमारा काफी खर्च घट जाये।

मैं देखता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी बड़ी पोस्ट्स नित्य क्रोएट की जाती हैं, लेकिन अगर कहीं पर खर्च कम किया जाता है, तो वह लोअर स्तर पर। छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों को हटाने पर जोर दिया जाता है, लेकिन जहाँ अनावश्यक रूप से बड़े बड़े खर्च हो रहे हैं, उस को तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

चन्द दिन पहले जब यू० पी० की मिनिस्ट्री में ४२, ४४ मंत्री रखे गये तो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने उस में बहुत सारे आदमी लिये जाने पर टिप्पणी की थी, लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं सका हूँ—(मैं किसी माननीय मंत्री या उप-मंत्री का अपमान नहीं करना चाहता)—कि सेंट्रल कैबिनेट में कितने मंत्री रखे जायेंगे और कितनी पोस्ट्स क्रोएट की जायगी। मुझ अचछो तरह से याद है कि पार्टीशन से पहले जब हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को रिट्टी के आधार पर गवर्नमेंट बनाई गई थी, तो उस में केवल दस मिनिस्टर्स थे और उन दस मिनिस्टर्स में सारे देश का काम चलता था। आज इतनी बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री बनाने का क्या औचित्य है ?

एक माननाय सदस्य : फ़ारेन एफ़ेयर्स से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री विशाचंद्र सेठ : मैं यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे खर्च इस तरीके से बराबर बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। (Interruptions)

उपस्थित महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, फ़ारेन एफ़ेयर्स से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री विशाचंद्र सेठ : बिल्कुल है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ही तो ये सब मिनिस्टर्स बनाते हैं और यह उन्हीं का तो डिपार्टमेंट है। (Interruptions)

उपस्थित महोदय : माननीय सदस्य फ़ारेन एफ़ेयर्स के बारे में कहें।

श्री विशाचंद्र सेठ : बहुत अच्छा।

श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) : कई मेम्बरों को इस बारे में उम्मीद बंधी हुई है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अभी से रोक लगा रहे हैं।

श्री विशाचंद्र सेठ : अब तक फ़ारेन सर्विस के लिए जो कैंडीडेट्स छूटे जाते थे, वे सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज को मिला कर छूटे जाते थे, परन्तु अब एक नई चीज यह भी गई है कि फ़ारेन सर्विस के लिए फ़ारेन डिपार्टमेंट से ही आदमी लिए जाते हैं। दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के कर्मचारियों के सामने एक बड़ा सेंटबैंक ही गया है कि अब उन के लिए फ़ारेन सर्विस में जाने का कोई चांस नहीं है। यह बड़ी भारी बकावट बीच में डाल दी गई है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह ठीक है। दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स को फ़ारेन सर्विस में क्या काम है ?

श्री विशाचंद्र सेठ : दूसरों को भी चांस देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक चाइना के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश की नीति ठीक प्रकार से चलाई जाती, तो न तो पाकिस्तान का झगड़ा होता और न चाइना का। पहले पाकिस्तान ने हमारी कमजोरी का फ़ायदा उठाया और उस के बाद उसी रेफ़रेंस में, उसी मनोभावना के आधार पर, आज चाइना का मामला हमारे सामने है। अगर आज यह कहा जाय कि हम चाइना से लड़ नहीं सकते, तो यह ग़लत है। अभी चार दिन पहले हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने गोआ को लिया है। वहाँ जो कुछ हुआ है, वह हमारे सामने है।

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

हम बड़े आराम के साथ चाइना को घक्का दे सकते थे, लेकिन आज तक हम यही डेसाइड नहीं कर पाये कि हमारी पालिसी क्या है। रोज़ चाइना नये नक्शे बांटता है, जिन में हिन्दुस्तान के एरिया को अपना दिखाता है, लेकिन आज तक हम अपना एरिया तक डिक्लाइड नहीं कर सके हैं। इस समस्या के पैदा होने का कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने जैसे को तैसा का बर्ताव नहीं किया है। उस ने इस तरह का बर्ताव किया है कि हम दूसरे देशों के सामने अपने को कमजोर महसूस करने लग हैं।

• इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members from all sides of the House have expressed their general satisfaction and approval of the basis of India's foreign policy, except the leader of the Jan Sangh group. I listened to his speech very attentively and from what I could follow from his speech—I am sorry he is not here right now; I think, he believes in the 'hit and run' principle. As leader of the Jan Sangh group, I believe, he was voicing the official views of the Jan Sangh party regarding India's foreign policy. I could not understand when he said that India's foreign policy should be based on 'danda' policy. Now, as far as my understanding goes, I think at the back of his mind he had the 'danda' policy of the R.S.S. I would like to convey this to the leader of the Jan Sangh group that India, more especially in her foreign policy, never wanted, never wants and will never base her policy on the 'danda' policy of the R.S.S. He also pleaded that the foreign policy should also be based on kidnapping. If a person is kidnapped by Pakistan from the Indian border, he says that the whole of India's foreign policy has failed because India has not kidnapped a citizen of Pakistan from their border.

An Hon. Member: He never said that.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He did; the records are there. He also said that principle of kidnapping should be adopted.

Sir, he painted the whole picture so gloomy that I also started feeling for a minute whether there was something basically wrong with India's foreign policy. I come from a part of India which is very important. Only due to India's policy of neutrality and only due to India's prestige raised in the world due to her foreign policy, today we have Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India.

Sir, recently, on the initiative of Pakistan the question of Kashmir came before the Security Council. Here, Sir, I would like to pay my tributes to the team of our permanent representatives at the Union Nations and, more especially, to the leader of that team, our Defence Minister, who led the Indian team in the Security Council while the Kashmir question was being debated.

As in the past, Pakistan has again cried for the right of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, I am really pained that time and again when this question comes up before the Security Council, the Big Powers, more especially United States of America and the United Kingdom somehow, either in low voices or in loud voices, indirectly or directly, try to support this cry of Pakistan. As I come from that part of the country, I say that the people of India, and more especially the people of Jammu and Kashmir, want the Security Council and the United Nations Organisation to restore and give the right of self-determination to the people of Pakistan-held Kashmir.

I would like to mention that right from the very beginning of 1947, in 1952, 1957 and 1962 there had been three general elections in Jammu and

Kashmir State. The political party there, the All Jammu National Conference, led by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, had always the main point in the election camps in that, as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, it has always been and shall always be an integral part of India. In other wards, the people of Jammu and Kashmir have always expressed their opinion or view in favour of this. I do not know what other evidence is required, either for Pakistan, or for the United States of America, or for the United Kingdom, or even the Security Council to know what the people of Jammu and Kashmir desire.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, I only want to say that no matter how many times Sir Zafrulla Khan may try in the Security Council to raise a discussion on the Kashmir issue, the people of India, especially the people of Jammu and Kashmir State, are not going to feel that any kind of insecurity is going to be created in that State. Because we in India, under the leadership of our great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, know it definitely well that no power on this earth can separate even an inch of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir State from the rest of India.

15.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now a very funny situation has developed in this region, and that is the friendship between China and Pakistan. I fail to understand how the United States of America can reconcile herself to the recent friendship between China and Pakistan. On the one hand, the United States is always opposed to the Chinese entry into the United Nations because basically it is opposed to the communist doctrines. Since India has always refused to fall into the military alliances sponsored by the United States of America and Pakistan did surrender to the United States, as far as joining the military alliances were concerned, all of a sudden the United States has developed a sort of indirect

toleration for Communist China, when it allowed Pakistan to flirt with China and try to blackmail India.

I only appeal to the United States that they should realise that the border conflict or dispute between India and China is not a small matter, as far as the Indian nation is concerned. So, it would be befitting a democratic country like the United States to tell Pakistan in very plain words that it cannot have two things at the same time—military aid from USA and political flirtation with Red China.

Here I would like to point out that the representative of Pakistan at the Security Council has again started making attempts for a further resumption of the debate on the Kashmir question. So, I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister that, as very rightly a stern attitude has been taken by the Government in the case of China, on this question also we should take a very stern attitude. If at all the debate is resumed and when we go before the Security Council, we should plainly tell the United Nations that India is no longer prepared to participate in these academic debates and give a chance to Pakistan to create a sort of hysteria or psychological insecurity in the minds of the people. The Security Council or the United Nations must be told very frankly that unless and until the right of self-determination is given to the people of Azad Kashmir, the people of 'occupied Kashmir', the area which is illegally occupied by Pakistan, India will not be prepared to participate in any further debates in the United Nations or the Security Council.

We have had enough of debates in the Security Council on this question for the last 14 to 15 years. As in the past, this time also our Defence Minister raised the basic question involved in the Kashmir issue, and the big powers like the USA and UK, as they have been doing in the past, again followed the policy of evasion,

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

failing to commit themselves either to Kashmir's accession completely with India or to oppose it.

Here I would like to congratulate the USSR and convey the congratulations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir in particular, and the people of India in general, to the Soviet Union. As in the past, this time also the USSR has acted very wisely and stuck to the policy declared by her earlier that, as far as Kashmir is concerned, it is for ever an integral part of India.

In the end, I would like to say that the foreign policy adopted by the Government of India has raised India's prestige in the international world.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाले उच्च कोटि के नेताओं में, जिन्हें आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का संचालन करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ, उनमें एक स्वर्गीय सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल और दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू आते हैं। स्वर्गीय सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल को समस्याओं को हल करने का जहाँ श्रेष्ठ मिला वहाँ साथ साथ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की समस्याओं को खड़ा करने और उस-ज्ञान का भी श्रेष्ठ मिला।

एक बात बड़ी विचित्र है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के व्यक्तित्व में दोनों एक साथ मिल गए हैं। समस्याओं की असफलता और उनका भाग्य यह दोनों एक साथ जुड़ गए हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : असफलता और भाग्य यह जब आप कहते हैं तो यह शास्त्र विरोधी बात कहते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यही तो विचित्र बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की जो विदेश नीति रही है और पिछले चौदह पन्द्रह वर्षों का जो उसका इतिहास रहा है, उसको देखते हुए यह कहना पड़ेगा कि वह नीति असफल रही है। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारी विदेश नीति भावुक, व्यक्तिवादी और सिद्धान्त विहीन रही है। भावुक जब मैं कहता हूँ, तो श्रीमान्, उसके लिए मैं दो मिसालें रखना चाहता हूँ। काश्मीर के प्रश्न को ले लें। उसमें भावुकता से काम लिया गया और उसकी सारी जिम्मेवारी श्रेष्ठ अब्दुल्ला और अब फिर से उसी तरह से सारी जिम्मेवारी बन्शी जी पर है। काश्मीर के साथ एक विशेष तरह का बरताव किया जा रहा है। भारतवर्ष के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह से हम उसको अपने देश के साथ एकरूपता में नहीं ढाल सके हैं, उसको अलग स्टेटस दिए हुए हैं। काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो साधारण बुद्धिमत्ता और दूर-अन्देशी की आवश्यकता थी, उसको भी हम भावुकता में भूल गए।

इसी तरह से चीन के प्रश्न को ले लें। जब हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच संघि हुई, पंचशील का नारा लगा और उस पर हस्ताक्षर हो गए और हिन्दी-चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगा तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे तथा पंचशील की सन्धि से इतने आत्मविभोर हो उठे कि साधारण सी आत्म-रक्षा की बात भी उनको याद न रही, उसे भी वह भूल गए। और उसका कुपरिणाम हम ने देखा कि आज हम चीन के साथ इस कदर उलझे हुए हैं कि हमारे लिये यह एक सिर दर्द बन गया है।

जहाँ तक व्यक्तिवाद का सवाल है, गोआ, काश्मीर, पांडिचेरी इत्यादि जो हमारे राष्ट्र के अलग अलग अंग हो सकते हैं, उनको हम विदेश नीति के अन्दर नहीं ला सकते, विदेश मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं ला सकते हैं, लेकिन उनको प्रधान मंत्री जी एक अलग

अलग अस्तित्व दिये हुए हैं और यह उन के व्यक्तिवाद का ही परिचायक है।

जब मैं सिद्धान्त विहीनता की बात करता हूँ तो उस सिलसिले में मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि भारत की वैदेशिक नीति अब तक यह रही कि हम कभी रूस के चक्कर में और कभी अमरीका के चक्कर में इधर से उधर नाचते रहे। कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं अपनाया और एक तरह की दलाल वाली नाति हम चलाते रहे, जैसे कि घाना, अल्जीरिया इत्यादि के प्रश्न।

श्री रघनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह "दलाल वाली नाति" शब्द पालियामेंटरी नहीं हैं। यह शब्द अच्छे नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी नोटिस में ले जाये हैं तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह शब्द बहुत अच्छे तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन इतने बुरे भी नहीं हैं कि मैं उनको निकाल सकूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : शायद माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी शब्दों की ज्यादा कद्र करने वाले हैं। अगर "ब्रोकर" कह दिया जाता तो उन्हें आपत्ति नहीं होती।

जो अल्जीरिया का प्रश्न था या कांगो का प्रश्न था, स में भी इस देश ने यह कोशिश की कि कोई समझौता इत्यादि करावे और बिचवई ही करें। उनकी आजादी और उनके ऊपर पूँजीवाद का और साम्राज्यवाद का कोड़ा चल रहा था उस को हटाने के लिये ही कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। अल्जीरिया के प्रश्न में तो यहां तक हुआ कि जब ३४ देशों ने उसको मान्यता दे दी तब भी भारत सरकार ने आज तक उसे मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की, जबकि हम को सबसे पहले ऐसा करना चाहिये था, क्योंकि भारतवर्ष ने गाँधी जी के नेतृत्व में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ और पूँजीवाद के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई और उसके परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र हुआ। भारत को तो यह चाहिये था कि

संसार में जहां भी साम्राज्यवाद, पूँजीवाद और गरीबी के खिलाफ युद्ध हो वह उस देश का निश्चित रूप से पक्ष लेता। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री शायद पक्ष लेने से घबराते हैं कि कहीं हमारी निष्पक्षता में कलंक न लग जाये। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जहां पर भी गरीबी और आजादी का सवाल हो, उस सवाल में प्रधान मन्त्री को और भारत को एक आवाज मिला कर उस देश की आजादी का समर्थक हो जाना चाहिये, और यहां मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर हम उन देशों में किसी का भी पक्ष ले लेते तो इसमें कोई बुरी बात न होती, जहां तक न्याय की बात है। लेकिन शायद हम घबराते हैं कि कहीं इस तरह से हमारी नई भाई हुई आजादी खो न जाये। इस में मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो देश किसी ऊँचे आदर्श के लिये अपनी स्वतन्त्रता को भी जोखिम में डाल सकता है वही देश अपनी आजादी की रक्षा कर सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर मित्र के कर्नल नासिर ने स्वेज जैसे प्रश्न को हल किया। स्वेज कैनल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। हालांकि उन्होंने एक जबर्दस्त खतरा मोल लिया, लेकिन हमने देखा कि वह आज दुनिया में अपना सिर ऊंचा उठाये हुए हैं। स्वेज कैनल में उन ही का और उनके देश का कब्जा है और उन के देश की आजादी भी खतरे में नहीं पड़ी। लेकिन ऐसा करते शायद हम घबराते रहते हैं।

इसी तरह से भारत पर एक नई नीति के निर्माण की जो जिम्मेदारी आई थी उस को भी भारत सरकार ने नहीं उठाया। वह नीति क्या थी ? रूस और अमरीका दोनों एक गोरी दुनिया के प्रतीक हैं। एक तरफ रंगीन दुनिया है और दूसरी ओर गोरी। रंगीन दुनिया में लोग पूँजीवाद, साम्राज्यवाद और गरीबी के शिकार हैं, भूखे मरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गोरी दुनिया में लोग आराम से रहते हैं और इस घरेली पर हर मुसफिन आराम की चीजों का उपभोग करते हैं और अब तो उद्जन बम आदि के निर्माण और

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा के प्रयत्नों में लगे हैं। रंगीन दुनिया की गरीबी और उनकी हालत के बारे में उनको चिन्ता नहीं है। भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि तटस्थ देशों के लोगों को इकट्ठा करके एक शक्ति का निर्माण करे, और उनका उद्देश्य यह हो कि किस तरह से रंगीन देशों की गरीबी दूर की जाय। उन को आजाद कराने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। इस तरह से छूट पुट और आधे मन से कार्य करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, जैसे कि बेलग्रेड में एक सम्मेलन हुआ। चूंकि उद्देश्य में कमी थी इस लिये वांछित फल नहीं मिल सका।

इसी तरह से हम अगर अपने पड़ोसी देशों से सम्बन्ध की तरफ नजर डालें तो हम देखेंगे कि वह अच्छे नहीं हैं और बिगड़ते ही जा रहे हैं। नेपाल से हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे थे। नेपाल से हमारा व्यापारिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध था लेकिन हमने देखा कि इन १४, १५ सालों में वह सम्बन्ध और बिगड़ता गया, अच्छा नहीं हुआ, और आज नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध उतने अच्छे नहीं रह गये हैं जितने नेपाल और चीन के हैं। अभी हाल ही में नेपाल के महाराज हिन्दुस्तान आये थे और प्रधान मन्त्री जी से उन की बातचीत चली थी। लेकिन जो भी उन्होंने भाषण दिये उससे हमें यह अन्दाजा लगता है कि कोई ताल्लुकात हमारे अच्छे नहीं हैं। उन्होंने बराबर आजादी, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, पंचशील आदि चीजों का नारा दिया और हिन्दुस्तान के जो पहले के सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक सम्बन्ध थे, साथ ही साथ जो व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध थे, इन सब चीजों पर उन्होंने विशेष जोर नहीं दिया।

इसी तरह से पाकिस्तान चीन का सम्बन्ध है। नेपाल और चीन का सम्बन्ध है, वह ऐसी कठिनाइयां हैं जो कि हमारी स्थिति को और ज्यादा बिगाड़ती हैं। इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

चीन से सम्बन्धों की हालत और बिगड़ी। अगस्त और सितम्बर महीने में हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि लद्दाख में चीन की और चौकियां बन गईं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय से कि जब हमेशा यह सवाल उठता है कि आखिर हम क्या करें, क्या लड़ाई छेड़ दें तो आखिर हमारी फौज वहां क्यों रहती है? हमारी चौकियां वहां क्यों हैं? हमारी पुलिस वहां क्यों रहती है? जब हमारी रक्षा का प्रश्न है तो मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां के लोगों को हमें अस्वकार देना चाहिये। इस डर से कि कहीं लड़ाई न छिड़ जाये या कोई बड़ा खतरा न पैदा हो जाय, हम उसे बर्दाश्त करते रहें और एक विदेशी आक्रमणकारी हमारे अन्दर घुसता चला आये और चौकियां बना ले, तथा हम उस को बर्दाश्त करते रहें, इस डर से कि कहीं जंग न छिड़ जाये? मैं समझता हूं कि इससे हमारी इज्जत और आजादी को खतरा पैदा होगा और हम इस देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

सिक्किम और भूटान दो हमारे और पड़ोसी हैं जिनके साथ हमारी विशेष सन्धियां हैं। लेकिन वह बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से। उनके हथियार आधुनिक नहीं हैं। चाहे आप उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को देख लें या जो उनकी सरहदें चीन और नेपाल से मिलती हैं उन्हें दृष्टिकोण में रक्खें, हमारे लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं कि हमारी सीमाओं को और हमारे देश को उस को और से बहुत खतरा है। उस खतरे का एक और कारण हो जाता है कि आज सिक्किम और भूटान में एक प्रतिनिधि सरकार नहीं है, वहां राजाओं के हाथ में सारी शक्ति है। प्रधान मन्त्री से पहले भी कहा गया और आज कहूंगा कि ऐसी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि वहां पर प्रतिनिधि सरकार बने और भूटान और सिक्किम की जनता अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो

सके ताकि वक्त जरूरत चीन के और दूसरे
 कार्यक्रमों का वे लोग मुकाबला कर सकें
 और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें ।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) :
 नेपाल में जनतन्त्र का हम नें समर्थन किया तो
 आप नें आलोचना की कि उससे सम्बन्ध
 बिगाड़ लिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : निःशस्त्रीकरण
 का प्रश्न आज संसार के सामने है । एक तरफ
 जितनी तेजी से आवाज उठाई जाती है कि
 हथियार चलाना बन्द हो, उन का निर्माण
 बन्द किया जाये उतनी तेजी से रूस और
 अमरीका उद्जन बमों के निर्माण की होड़
 में लगे हुए हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार भी
 चाहती है कि उन का निर्माण बन्द हो जाये
 लेकिन मैं आज आप के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी
 से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अब इस के बजाय
 कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालें जिस से उन हथि-
 यारों का निर्माण रुके । मेरा तो यह निश्चित
 मत है कि हथियार बुरे हैं और बुरे रहेंगे,
 लेकिन जब से उद्जन बम बन गये हैं तब से
 उन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल बेकार हो गया है
 और उद्जन बम का भी प्रयोग नहीं होगा
 अगर युद्ध हुआ । इसी लिये कि उद्जन बमों
 से विजय प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती । विनाश
 जरूर हो सकता है और यह बहुत बड़ी चीज
 है जिस से हम आसानी से समझ सकते हैं कि
 अगर कोई आकस्मिक घटना हो जाये तो शायद
 उन का प्रयोग हो जाये नहीं तो आम तौर से
 न रूस चाहेगा न अमरीका चाहेगा कि उन का
 इस्तेमाल हो । कोशिश होनी चाहिए विदेश
 मंत्री के द्वारा कि रूस के प्रधान मंत्री श्री
 स्ट्रुचेव और अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति श्री कनेडी
 इन दोनों को शिखर वार्ता के लिए तैयार
 किया जाये और उनके सामने यह रखा जाये
 कि किस तरह से दुनिया के और खास तौर से
 रंगीन दुनिया के गरीबी और गुलामी के
 सवाल को हम हल करें । अगर इसके लिए
 कोशिश हो तो ज्यादा कारगर होगी ।

मैं नागा लैंड के बारे में भी कुछ कहना
 चाहूंगा । नागा लैंड में जो अब तक किया गया
 उससे वहां के लोगों को संतोष नहीं है ।
 आज ही सवेरे वहां के बारे में काल एंटेनशन
 मोशन पेश हुआ और प्रधान मंत्री ने उसका
 जवाब भी दिया । यह साफ है कि वह लोग
 अब भी सक्रिय हैं और जो कुछ भी सुधार
 वहां हो रहा है या वहां जो भी जिम्मेदार
 लोगों की कमेटी आदि का निर्माण हुआ है
 उससे वह संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । इसका हल यही हो
 सकता है कि वहां पर दूसरे राज्यों की तरह से
 उत्तरदायी सरकार कायम हो जाये । इसमें
 कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है और इसमें कोई
 बुरा भी होगा वाला नहीं है । जैसे दूसरे राज्यों
 को स्थान प्राप्त है वैसे ही उस इलाके को भी
 स्थान प्राप्त हो जाये । इन सब चीजों को
 चलाने के लिए सरकार को पर्वतीय इलाकों
 के लिए एक हिमालय नीति अपनानी चाहिए
 और उनके साथ जो हमारे रिश्ते हैं उनको
 सुधारने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए ।

एक निवेदन मैं और करना चाहता हूँ ।
 नागा लैंड, ईस्टन फ्रांटियर, गोआ, पांडिचेरी,
 काश्मीर ये हमारे देश के अंग हैं और इसी देश
 के अन्तर्गत इन का राज काज चलता है ।
 फिर भी न मालूम क्यों देश के अन्दर विदेश
 की स्थापना की हुई है और इन क्षेत्रों को जो
 कि गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन होने चाहिए ये
 विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन रखा गया है ।
 और उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जब
 देश के एक हिस्से का कोई नागरिक दूसरे
 हिस्से में जाना चाहता है तो उसको विशेष
 परमिट लेना पड़ता है । उसे आज्ञा लेनी
 पड़ती है तब वह जा सकता है । अब गोआ
 आजाद हो गया है और भारत का अंग बन
 गया है । लेकिन अगर किसी भारतीय नागरिक
 को गोआ जाने के लिए परमिट लेना हो तो
 उसको कैसे पता चलेगा कि गोआ हिन्दुस्तान
 का अंग बन गया है या उसी तरह से पुर्तगाल
 का अंग है । यह व्यवस्था खत्म होनी चाहिए
 और ये इलाके जो विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत

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हैं उन को गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहिए ।

गोआ के सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करूंगा । गोआ की मुक्ति हुई । इससे बड़ी खुशी हमको, इस सदन को और सारे देश को हुई । यह कार्य बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था । लेकिन इसका जवाब दे दिया जायेगा कि अब हो गया । लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो पुर्तगाल की शक्ति का हम को भ्रन्दाजा नहीं था और अगर भ्रन्दाजा था तो १४ बरस तक जो हम बैठे रहे यह हमारा निकम्मापन था । अगर हम को पुर्तगाल की शक्ति का भ्रन्दाजा नहीं था तो यह हमारी जानकारी की कमी है और हमारा इंटेलीजेंस विभाग हम को यह जानकारी न दे सका ।

इसके अलावा गोआ का प्रश्न ऐसे समय हल किया गया कि जब उसके फौरन बाद चुनाव होने थे और ऐसा लगा कि उसका फायदा चुनाव में उठाना है । गोआ आजाद हुआ उसकी हमें खुशी है लेकिन वह एक ऐसे मौके से किया गया जिसका फायदा चुनाव में उठाय जा सकता था । और उत्तर बम्बई के चुनाव में जहां रक्षा मंत्री श्री कृष्ण मेनन चुनाव लड़ रहे थे उसका प्रचार करके फायदा उठाय गया ।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : आपके ऊपर तो उसका असर नहीं पड़ा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप जैसे लोग थे मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रालय के खर्च के बारे में भी एक निवेदन करूंगा । मंत्रालय का खर्चा दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहा है और इतना बढ़ रहा है कि सन् १९६१-६२ में ३५-४९ करोड़ का व्यय था जब कि सन् १९६२-६३ में ४५-४६ करोड़ हो गया । जैसा कि दूसरे मंत्रालयों में है वैसे ही

इस मंत्रालय में भी जो अधिकारी हैं और जो दूसरे स्टाफ के सदस्य हैं उनके वेतनों में और सुविधाओं में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है । अधिकारियों के वेतन भतों में १-६६ करोड़ खर्चा होता है जब कि दूसरे स्टाफ पर १-६९ करोड़ खर्च होता है । दोनों आंकड़े देखे जाएं तो दोनों समान हैं जब कि स्टाफ की संख्या ज्यादा है और अधिकारियों की संख्या कम है । यह तो वैसे ही हो गया जैसा कि देहात में कहते हैं—आघे में अघघर आघे में कुलघर । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेश मंत्री भी हैं इसलिए उनको शायद मौका ज्यादा मिलता है अपने मंत्रालय पर अधिक खर्च करने का । एक सेक्रेटरी जनरल उनके मंत्रालय में हैं और भी ज्यादा अधिकारी लोग हैं । तो इसमें भी मितव्ययता का ध्यान होना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि अल्जोरिया को जनता कराह रही है, वह गरीबी और गुलामी का शिकार है । अनेक देशों ने उसको मान्यता दे दी है और भारत जैसा देश अगर अल्जोरिया को मान्यता न दे इससे ज्यादा गांधीवाद, समाजवाद और मानवता के लिए दूसरी क्या कलंक की बात हो सकती है । तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अल्जोरिया को शीघ्रता-शीघ्र कानूनी मान्यता प्रदान की जाए ।

Shri Tekur Subramanyam (Bellary): Mr. Speaker, the basic principles of our external affairs policy which has been practised, or which has been sought to be practised, in the last fourteen years have been mainly the same principles that underline the United Nations charter: that is, to maintain international peace, to develop friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights of peoples, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental

freedoms for all without distinction of caste, race, sex language or religion. These are virtually the principles which have been followed by us for the last fourteen years. I remember quite well a decade back when our representatives and delegations at the U.N. sought to interpret these principles, they were roundly condemned, abused and misunderstood by both groups, by the eastern and western blocs. Each side thought that we were the stooges of the other group. That is how our policy was misunderstood in those days. Now there is a wholesome respect and understanding of our policy of non-alignment and they have begun to respect us, and at the time of every crisis arising there they turn to India and ask, "What does the Prime Minister of India say?"

Now the most important problem which every country is facing in international affairs is the problem of survival or destruction of the human race on this planet, and hence total disarmament becomes a necessity. In this context we are seeing now the atomic test explosions which have been carried out by America. And, naturally, the representatives of Russia and the other bloc say, "These are hypocrites, they are aggressors, these atomic blasts are taking us to the brink of atomic warfare." On the other side the reply given is that last year in September when there was a moratorium of three years to avoid atomic blasts, Russia came forward and carried out the most powerful atomic explosion. And between these two we are caught.

So far as we are concerned, it matters little whether it is Russia that carries out these tests or it is the United States of America. The whole atmosphere of this planet is fouled and the future generations also are put to serious danger of being disfigured. And now everybody comes and says that India must do something. Bertrand Russell said the same thing the other day. Some friends on the opposite side have also said so.

They have now respect for the policy of the present Government of India. They say, "India has established a good reputation for being friendly and useful and therefore India must interfere in this matter." In this context, I must say that every step that was taken by the present Government contributed to the reputation and strength of this Government.

16 hrs.

In regard to Goa, an hon. Member said that Goa could have been occupied some time ago. It was the phenomenal patience shown by the present Government that was a significant factor in creating an impression in the world that we are a peaceful people. We wanted to be friendly with all people. We hesitated, we hesitated for a long time to take Goa. It would have been a day's march or a week's march. Militarily it was not a difficult achievement. But, for the sake of our principles, to be consistent with our own principles, to have consideration for our own reputation, we did not take it at a particularly early stage.

Now, as I said, the most immediate problem is the problem of disarmament. It is a difficult problem. I saw, the other day, a cartoon in which both the atomic powers were compared to two scorpions which were bottled up in one bottle, each raising its tail and about to sting, both gazing at each other, both afraid to strike, because they knew it was mutual destruction. It was a caricature. We should not take it seriously. It was there. Both the atomic powers are trying to destroy each other. Therefore, in this context, we can only appeal. The Prime Minister has been appealing. We hope the conscience of the community in both these countries, whether Russia or the U.S.A., will be roused and the people will come into their own and assert themselves and prevent further tests and also bring about a movement of general and total disarmament.

Now, I wish to say a word about the regional military pacts, these defence

[Shri Jehur Subramanyam]

pacts. I will refer to the Central Treaty Organisation. America believes that there can be containment of communism by having a sort of an encirclement, having some basis in the countries immediately surrounding the U.S.S.R. or China. In that context, Pakistan is near by. Pakistan is also one of the countries attached to the Central Treaty Organisation. America goes on supplying them the latest types of military weapons, supersonic jet fighters, all these things. On the one side, they believe in the basic principles of human dignity, dignity of the individual, freedom, democracy and all those things which are basic principles of their own existence and of their Independence movement, the American War of Independence and declaration of Thomas Jefferson and others. Here, we in India, are straining every nerve to see that democracy is successful. It is not a pretension or a pose. We are doing our best. Only yesterday, we saw the ex-President going away, giving his place to the new President, who took the oath of office. That was symptomatic, a symbol, of the democracy that we are trying to bring in. It is in strange contrast to the experiences of other countries where Presidents come and go: not in this climate of friendliness, peace, democracy and freedom, but in a climate of terrorism or fear of being liquidated or military dictatorship or totalitarianism. It is a strange contrast worthy of note. What is U.S.A. doing? We are compelled to go in for military weapons to Soviet Russia. I read in the papers. We have not been informed officially whether our Government have taken a decision with regard to getting these M.I.G. supersonic jet fighters from Russia. I request the Government in this connection, that Parliament may be taken into confidence not with regard to all the details in such matters, but still, when we hear that Pakistan is supplied with the latest weapons of warfare and these supersonic jets, we should also like to be informed that

our Government is also taking steps to secure these weapons, these jet fighters, from whom and all that. Not the details: but still to give a sort of assurance, it is necessary that we should be informed of all these things.

It is obvious that this policy of containment followed by the U.S.A. is bound to fail. In the context of Inter-continental ballistic missiles and space satellites which can be used as platforms to send rockets with atomic warheads, these military bases and this policy of containment is an obvious failure. Therefore, both from the point of view of principle, that is, democracy, freedom, human dignity, and from the point of view of military strategy, this policy of containment is bound to fail. It adds to our difficulties. We are straining every nerve to mobilise all our human and material resources to implement our plans and to bring about the prosperity and happiness of 44 crores of people in our country. We have to devote every ounce of our energy and every material to make the people prosper. We are compelled to divert a part of this for our defence, for military equipment. America, strangely enough, is following an inconsistent attitude. They should not try to criticise us or condemn us if we go to Russia to have these M.I.G. supersonic jets.

One word about China. We took the greatest initiative to bring China into world politics. At Bandung we tried to do it. We wanted to create a climate of friendliness for China to come in and function in international politics. We did the same in the U.N.O. also. On every conceivable occasion, we wanted to bring in China and make it a member of the U.N.O. What does China do? Stabs us in the back; betrays all our friendliness. It is heartening on this occasion. I should say, that the Prime Minister said the other day that we are not going to withdraw our forces from the border, our forces will be there, we

will resist by force any attempt by China to oust our officers and men there. This is heartening. I am sure this will be followed all along the borders.

Finally, we wish well for Pakistan; we wish well for the people of Pakistan. We want America to give them more economic aid. But, the military equipment which America supplies to Pakistan is something self-defeating and obnoxious.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech in this House. While supporting the foreign policy of the Government especially in the matter of Kashmir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister a few matters concerning the External Affairs Demands.

First of all, I will refer to the problem of Indians in Ceylon. A large number of Indians in Ceylon are sent out and they are jobless. The other day, the Prime Minister in this House, in answer to a question, stated that the people of Kerala who are sent out from Ceylon are well off, and they are often moneylenders. I wonder how such an impression was created in the mind of the Prime Minister. As a matter of fact, they are poor people, toddy tappers, poor plantation labourers and hotel workers. More are coming out from Ceylon to Kerala and their families are suffering. I hope that our friendly relations with Ceylon, about which it has been stated in the report sent to us, will be made use of and the Prime Minister will use his personal influence to see that the Indians are not sent out of Ceylon in large numbers. At the same time, for those who have already been sent out, something should be done for their repatriation.

There is the question of Indians in Burma. As one hon. Member pointed out, they are being sent out of that country. Every day many people are coming from Burma to the State of

Kerala. About those who are there in Burma, they are put to many difficulties due to restriction of remittances, and their families are starving. A sum of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 alone is allowed and that too is denied sometimes. Those who are paying income-tax in Burma are allowed to send some money here. For that they must produce a certificate from the revenue authorities in India. Somehow, the authorities here are not liberal in issuing those certificates. So, many families are really suffering.

As regards those who are coming to India, they are allowed to bring some money. But here also, the people of the South are suffering, because they have to travel all the way from Calcutta as no steamer service is allowed from Madras.

Another problem that I wanted to talk about was in regard to the *de jure* transfer of the Pondicherry State. We have got a tiny pimple on the face of Kerala, known as Mahe, and I hope that the Prime Minister and the Government will take early steps in regard to the *de jure* transfer of the French possessions and the integration of Mahe with Kerala. At present, there is a toll system there. Even though Mahe is a very small place inside the State of Kerala, if anybody wants to travel from the Malabar side to Mahe, by a vehicle, he will have to pay a toll. I think that if the *de jure* transfer may take some time, Government should move the Government of Pondicherry to see that this toll system is abolished.

In the report that has been supplied to us, mention has been made about the necessary arrangements to facilitate the Haj pilgrimage to Syaudi Arabia by Indian Muslims. The report says that:

"Next to Yemen and Egypt, the largest number of pilgrims—21,357—went for the Haj from India in 1961."

The Government of India are doing everything possible to help the pilgrims there. The report further says:

"A special contingent of 4 doctors (including a lady doctor), and four compounders, equipped with the necessary supply of medicines was also sent to Saudi Arabia."

It is being sent every year. This is in addition to the arrangements that are already there in Mecca and at Jeddah, at our Embassy. As far as the Haj pilgrimage is concerned, from personal experience I can say that the pilgrims there have got various other difficulties which can be redressed, if our Government take up the matter with the Government of Saudi Arabia. The pilgrims are in charge of the Muallims or Mutawwifs there. A large section of the pilgrims are from Kerala, but they can choose between only two Muallims. These Muallims are creating a lot of trouble, and they are extracting a lot of money from the people. For North India, the number of Muallims comes to about 20 to 30. But so far as the people from Kerala are concerned, they have to choose between one or the other of the Muallims allotted for the Kerala State. If they were given the option to select from a larger circle of Muallims, this sort of exploitation by the Muallims will be stopped.

On the question of the Indo-Pakistan relations, I would like to say that Pakistan is doing a disservice to the Muslims of India by unnecessarily interfering in our affairs. We can very well stand on our legs. The incident in Malda, whether it was between the Hindus and the Muslims or whether it was between the Santhals and the Muslims, was really an unfortunate thing, but when such things happen and when such grievances are there we ourselves take up the matter with the Government of India in

a democratic way, and, therefore; Pakistan need not interfere in these matters. The interference of Pakistan has not at all helped us but it is having the contrary effects. So, I request the Government of Pakistan to leave us alone in this matter.

With these few words, I support the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. This Ministry is none of those Ministries of our Government which has succeeded in securing practically unanimous support from this House. Even the Members of the Opposition who spoke criticising certain aspects of what was done or what was not done, were more eloquent in their parentheses and their punctuations rather than in the argumentation that they used against the Government's policies. There was only one discordant voice that the House had listened to, as far as the fundamentals of the policy are concerned or as far as the effectiveness with which this policy is being implemented, is concerned.

The days that we are going to face now are very difficult and delicate days, and the External Affairs Ministry will need the wholehearted support of this House and this country, especially in facing the forces of disruption and aggression that threaten us from outside.

Mention has been made here about our support to the demand for disarmament. It is a strange irony of fate that today when the world is progressing, when science has progressed, when humanity is reaching out its hands to other planets and other worlds the forces that divide us are being strengthened in the world. This House has always supported our Government in their policy of seeking disarmament, total and general disarma-

ment, on the basis of rational and reasonable opportunities for inspection. As far as the question of nuclear test is concerned, we have been consistent in our opposition to the resumption of these tests. We have bemoaned the resumption of these tests whoever has been responsible for the resumption of these tests. Two wrongs do not make one right. When Russia resumed these tests we were aware that the future of humanity was being put in jeopardy by that country. When America followed suit, we were equally distressed that America too had followed in the wake of Russia, and created conditions in which humanity had to fear for its survival. The latest series of tests are of great concern to our country, especially because the belt of the radio-active fall-out touches countries in the tropics, including our own country. I am sure that this House will back our Government to the hilt, in whatever steps the Government want to take, to see that such nuclear tests are prevented, that their resumption is given up and that humanity is ensured peace and continuity for posterity.

On the liberation of Goa, from all sides of the House, you have been told how thrilled and gratified this nation is that the last vestige of colonialism has been erased from the face of our country.

The action that our Government has taken on the question of the Congo, the policy that our Government have adopted as far as Angola is concerned and the immediate need for liquidation of colonialism on the continent of Africa is concerned, the attitude that our delegation has taken on the question of the proposals for franchise and political reform in Rhodesia and in other parts of the Federation of Central Africa—all these have met with the approval and appreciation of this House, and I join the hon. Members who have spoken in support of these policies.

Sir, it was said by one hon. Member, one of the leader of the Communist Group, that if at all any fault could be found with our policy, as far as disarmament was concerned, it was that we had not had the courage to say who was delaying the process of disarmament, who was delaying agreement in the conference on disarmament. He seems to think that the finger of accusation can be the magic wand of conciliation.

As far as China is concerned, and the strange alliance that we witness today between China and Pakistan is concerned, many hon. Members have voiced their concern. It has been said that adversity makes strange bed-fellows; even so, aggression makes strange comrades in arms. As far as China is concerned, the policy that China is adopting, today, has affected us not only on this continent, but on every continent of the world. We were hoodwinked by China, we were duped by China, China mistook our patience to mean cowardice. China thought that we would believe in their pious professions, that our good faith was tantamount to gullibility. Our Government has today shown that what we offered China was good faith and friendship and not gullibility and cowardice. Our Government has stated again and again that as long as a single inch of our territory is occupied by China, we reserve to ourselves the right to use every means that sovereign nations can use to see that such aggression is liquidated.

But, Sir, today one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Frank Anthony, painted a picture which almost seemed sombre. In the ordinary course of things, this House hears rather realistic speeches from him. But I am afraid there was an element of alarmism in what he told us this morning. It is true that China is on the diplomatic war path against India not only on this Continent but on other Continents as well, in Africa and Latin America. China is attacking us today not only on our frontiers but in the whole underdeveloped

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

world, the so-called uncommitted world. Even as immediately after independence, Pakistan launched a terrific attack against India on the diplomatic front everywhere. We see today the spectacle of China concentrating on the under-developed world, the uncommitted world, attacking the policies of India surreptitiously, undermining our reputation, challenging the postulates on which our foreign policy is based and attempting to create an impression that we are the 'running dogs of imperialism'.

Sir, to come back to the measures we should take, it is essential that we concentrate on putting our case strongly especially to the so-called under-developed countries of the world. Our Embassies and Legations should protect the rights of Indians; they should protect and expand our trade interests. They should explain our views, our stand, our achievements and our aspirations to the peoples of these countries, and should, above all, keep us informed of the ideas that are simmering in these continents, the new forces that are emerging and the new personages who are guiding the peoples of these countries in their march towards the realisation of their aspirations.

If you look at it from this point of view, you will see the need for many more new embassies. One hon. member who spoke before me said that the Ministry was taking too much of the money of the exchequer. If it were at all possible, Sir, I would have liked to move that the Demands for grants of the External Affairs Ministry be increased because of the tremendous responsibility they have to face today in the world (*Interruptions*). In Africa, many countries have become independent. What is the representation we have in Africa, or in Latin America and in other parts of the under-developed world, with the sole exception of Asia? Is it possible for us to say today that the only contact, the only forum of con-

tact that we need have with these countries should be through and at the United Nations? It is true that governments are represented at the U.N. But do embassies have contacts only with governments? Is it not necessary for us to keep in touch with other forces, vital forces in society like trade unions, youth organisations, student organisations and political organisations so that we may be understood by all sections of the peoples of these countries?

If this is necessary,—especially when governments change, coups take place, other forces are at work for changes in the composition and attitudes of governments, it is very necessary for us to have embassies and legations in these newly-independent countries. If you take, for example, the case of Africa, sometimes there is a feeling—a mistaken feeling—that politics in Africa is the politics of freedom versus colonialism. No, Sir. Colonialism will be liquidated on the continent of Africa. We are working for the liquidation of colonialism on the continent of Africa. But in Africa too there other conflicts and competitions, there are differences in the attitudes to federation, in the ideas that people have of confederation. There is conflict of interests, national interests, and conflict of ambitions. It is necessary that our country understands, and is understood by these different forces on the continent.

If you take the diplomatic representation that we have on the continent of Africa, I am tempted to say that it is very meagre. In Mauritania, Dahomey, Chad, the Central African Republic, (onbangichari) Gabon, Togo, Nigeria and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville Congo), we have no representation at all. It is very easy to say that representation costs money. I agree when you say that a poor country like ours cannot have so many new embassies and legations opened so soon. Take, again, Central and South America. There are

many countries in this region. It is no good to write off these countries, to say that some of these countries are inclined to vote with one bloc or another in the United Nations. We have three embassies in South America and none at all in Central America—one in Rio De Janeiro, one in Buenos Aires and one in Santiago (Chile).

Then there is this practice of concurrent accreditation. It is very difficult to understand whether it is geographical proximity or contiguity that determines concurrent accreditation or whether it is political affinity or diplomatic compatibility. From Santiago (Chile) our Ambassador is accredited to Colombia, which is near Panama. You know Chile is near the South Pole. Then you have at Rio De Janeiro, our Ambassador accredited to Venezuela. Even the air lines advertise this distance as the longest non-stop flying distance on an over land route, the distance from Rio De Janeiro in Brazil to Caracas in Venezuela. In the entire Central American region, there is no Indian representation.

I can go on in this way. But I do not want to take up more time of the House. Thinking about this some times one wonders whether there is some similarity between this state of affairs and the way an old Pope is stated to have resolved the conflict between Spain and Portugal, by taking up the map of South America and drawing an artificial line bescribing the continent and saying 'From this side Spain will have authority in South America and on the other side of the line Portugal will have authority'. Some kind of a division of that nature seems to exist.

The opportunities and arrangements for external publicity are very very meagre indeed. Going through the Report that has been given to us, we find that of the External Publicity Information Units abroad, 14 units are situated in East Asia, Australia and 538 (A) L.S.D.—8.

the Pacific, 2 in Pakistan, 5 in West Asia, 12 in Europe, 5 in North America, 9 in Africa (including 6 in the Commonwealth countries, only 3 outside the Commonwealth countries, a meagre 2 in Central and South America, one in West Indies thus making a total of 50.

As far as publicity is concerned, the Report says that the Government is making efforts to put out special pamphlets, designed to meet the special requirements of different areas. I wonder what has been done for French-speaking Africa. I wonder what has been done for the Spanish-speaking countries of the world. The amount that is set apart for this seems to be incredibly inadequate, to put it very charitably.

To conclude, I would also like to refer to another aspect. As far as the new responsibilities of the External Affairs Ministry and the expectations of the world from this Ministry are concerned, it is very necessary to realise that we are today in quest of a new kind of diplomacy. The old world diplomacy of war no longer holds good. Today when we struggle for disarmament, for the realisation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, we also work for a new United Nations, and look a new kind of diplomacy that does not have as its ultimate guarantee war or violence but non-violence. If any country can give a lead in this regard, it is India and if any individual can do so, it is our Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is very necessary, therefore, to remember this aspect, especially when the question of the revision of the UN Charter comes up,—the need for greater representation to certain areas of the world, greater authority for the United Nations and greater effectiveness in its working.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुबह से बड़े धीरज और सन्न के साथ विरोधी दलों में माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुनता रहा हूँ। हमारे समाजवादी दल के श्री राम सेवक यादव जी ने भाषण दिया, हिन्दू महा सभा के श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ जी ने भाषण दिया और हमारे जनसंघ दल के नेता श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी जी ने भाषण दिया। लेकिन उनके भाषणों के बावजूद भी मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि जैसी स्थिति में से हमारा देश इस समय गुजर रहा है और जैसी हमें विरासत अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य से मिली थी उस हालत में हम इससे अधिक क्या कर सकते थे, जो हमारे वैदेशिक मंत्रालय ने इस बीच में सफलता प्राप्त की है। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं विस्तार के साथ उसकी व्याख्या कर सकूँ। यह तो सूर्य के प्रकाश को दीपक दिखाने के समान होगा। इसलिए केवल एक ही शब्द कह कर मैं इस विषय को समाप्त करता हूँ कि संसार में तीसरे विश्व महा युद्ध को रोकने में भारत ने जो भूमिका अदा की है, उसके लिए युग युगों तक हमारे देश के नेताओं का और हमारे देश की वैदेशिक नीति का नाम लिया जायेगा।

श्रीमन् मेरे पास चूँकि समय कम है इस लिये केवल उत्तरी सीमा के कुछ देशों के सम्बन्ध में ही अपने विचार रख कर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त कर दूँगा।

चीन के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर हमारी सरकार की नीति की भी बड़ी आलोचना हुई है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आये दिन चीनी वायुयान भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन करते रहे हैं; साथ ही बहुत सी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया जाता रहा है और दूसरी तरह की परेशानियाँ हमारे सामने हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने विरोधी दल के

मित्रों को यह विश्वास दिखाना चाहता हूँ और उनसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कुछ दिन और धीरज से काम लेना है। गोआ के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारे अन्दर और सारे देश में एक बेसन्ती सी छा गई थी। लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट ने ठोस कारवाई की तो सारे देश ने उसे देख लिया कि क्या हुआ। मैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तरात्मासे विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारी नीति कुछ कुछ महादेव जी के तीसरे नेत्र की तरह पर है। कामदेव ने चारों ओर से जब शिव जी को परेशान करने का प्रयत्न किया तो शायद लोग समझने लगे कि शिव जी हार गये हैं। लेकिन जब अन्त में तीसरा नेत्र खुला तो कामदेव महाराज। बिल्कुल भस्म होते दिखोई दिये। वही हालत चीन की हो सकती है हमें सन्न से अपने नेताओं पर विश्वास रखना चाहिये। जब अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ होंगी तब जो आवश्यक कदम होगा उसे वे अवश्य उठावेंगे।

नवम्बर, १९६१ में चीन और भारत सरकार के बीच जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ था उस के सम्बन्ध में एक श्वेत पत्र, व्हाइट पेपर, प्रकाशित किया गया था। उस के बाद दोनों सरकारों के बीच में काफी पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है, और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने समय समय पर कुछ पत्रों की प्रतिलिपियों को सदन के पटल पर भी रखवा है, लेकिन मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि हो सकता है कि उन पत्रों के सिवा और भी पत्र व्यवहार हुआ हो, साथ ही अलग अलग होने के कारण उन्हें समझने में कठिनाई होती है। इस लिये क्यों न एक छठवाँ श्वेत पत्र इस बारे में प्रकाशित कर दिया जाय ताकि पूरा नक्शा देश के सामने आ सके ?

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूँगा कि सन् १९५४ में, सात वर्ष पहले तिब्बत से

व्यापार और तीर्थ यात्रियों के बारे में जो मुआहदा हुआ था वह २ जून को समाप्त हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने जो रुख अस्तयार किया है, उस का हमें दृढ़ता के साथ समर्थन करना चाहिये क्योंकि वह उचित कदम है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाइयों को भी मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। कुछ समय पहले मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि हमारे जो व्यापारी तिब्बत जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें हम कोई निश्चित सलाह नहीं दे सकते कि आया वे वहां जायें या न जायें। वहां की परिस्थि प्रत्येक भारतीय को मालूम है, और इस सदन को मालूम है। वहां लाखों रुपये हमारे व्यापारियों के फंसे पड़े हैं। अगर हम वहां नहीं जाते, अगर हमारे व्यापारी वहां नहीं जाते तो उन की वसूली कठिन है और बिना किसी सुरक्षा की गारन्टी के अगर जाते हैं तो फिर उन के वापस आने के सम्बन्ध में आशंका हो सकती है। पिछले दिनों चीन की सरकार ने हमें चेतावनी दी थी कि हमारे तीर्थ यात्री कैलाश मानसरोवर नहीं जाने चाहियें। फिर भी हमारे कुछ यात्री जान पर खेल कर वहां गये। लेकिन तीर्थ यात्रियों और व्यापारियों में बहुत अन्तर है। व्यापारी लाखों रुपयों का सामान ले कर जाते हैं, वहां लाखों, करोड़ों रुपयों का सामान पहले से रुका पड़ा है। फिर इस समझौते की समाप्ति के बाद, २ जून के बाद वहां पर कोई हमारा वाणिज्य दूत, या ट्रेड एजेंट भी नहीं रहेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में किस तरह से भारतीय व्यापारियों और अन्य लोगों को वहां जाना चाहिये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो भारतीय व्यापारी वहां जाना चाहें, उन के लिये स्पष्ट आदेश होने चाहियें कि वे वहां जायें या न जायें। कल ही रात रेडियो के अनुसार चीन की सरकार ने तिब्बत से आयात निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में नये प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं। उन से तो वहां की स्थिति और भी बिगड़ गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित आदेश मिलने चाहियें।

सरकार ने तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के बसाने के सम्बन्ध में काफी अच्छा कार्य किया है, लेकिन, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट से मालम होता है, अभी तक करीब ५,००० तिब्बती शरणार्थी ऐसे हैं जो कि ट्रांजिट कैंप में पड़े हुए हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पौड़ी के पास एक तिब्बतियों का कैंप है जिन्होंने नीति और माना घाटियों से हमारे भारत में प्रवेश किया था। इन सगभग २०० तिब्बतियों की जब दशा मैं ने देखी तो बड़ा दुख हुआ। उन के रहने की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है, उन के भोजन की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है, उन के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पास पड़ोस के जो गांव वाले हैं वे भी इस कारण से बहुत परेशान हैं। अतः मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन को वहां से हटा कर किसी और जगह स्थायी रूप से बसाया जाये।

प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रेरणा में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जो कार्य हो रहा है उस से देश की और वहां की जनता बहुत अनुपहीत है, लेकिन मैं विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस विकास कार्यक्रम से हमें जितनी आशाएँ थीं वे पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये अभी कुछ दिन पहले रक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री रघुरामंया जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि बद्रिनाथ के लिये जो सड़क बन रही है वह एक साल आगे चल कर शायद चलने के काबिल हो सके। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, जिस चाल से काम हो रहा है, वह गति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से नेफा के इलाके में और लद्दाख के इलाके में मिलिटरी इंजीनियर्स के द्वारा काम कराया जाता है उसी तरीके से अगर सेंट्रल सेक्टर में भी काम कराया जाये व बद्रिनाथ के क्षेत्र में और नीती तथा माना के क्षेत्र में तो शायद ज्यादा सफलता मिल सकती है।

सिक्किम और भूटान, जो दोनों उत्तरी सीमा के राज्य हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में श्री यादव

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

जी ने अभी फरमाया था। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि अभी हाल में भूटान के प्रधान मंत्री भारत तशरीफ लाये थे और सिक्किम के महाराज कुमार ने भी भारत की यात्रा की। मुझे विश्वास है कि वहां पर जो विकास का कार्यक्रम सन्तोषजनक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है, उस में कुछ तेजी आयेगी और अगले पांच वर्षों के लिये जो विकास योजनयें बनी हैं उन में अधिक सफलता मिलेगी।

नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह बड़े दुःख और आश्चर्य की बात है कि नेपाल हमारी भाषा बोलने वाला है, हमारे धर्म को मानने वाला है, हमारी संस्कृति एक रहते हुए भी और लाखों आदिमियों का दिन प्रति दिन यातायात होते हुए भी, हमारे सम्बन्धों में इस बीच कोई अधिक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। अतः इस बारे में बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है।

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में जब सिंचाई विभाग के ऊपर बहस हो रही थी तो सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने एक रहस्य का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा था कि गंडक नदी की विकास योजना के बारे में एक समझौता नेपाल सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और बिहार सरकार के बीच में हुआ था, लेकिन जब हमारे इंजीनियर नेपाल में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये गये तो उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। जब वहां के महाराजाधिराज यहां आये थे तब शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन से बात चीत की थी। मैं ने यह उदाहरण इस लिये दिये कि हमारे सम्बन्ध आपस में बिगड़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन छोटे छोटे मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा ख्याल है कि हम नेपाल में काफी काम जरूर कर रहे हैं। अभी हाल में पांच मुझाहदों पर काठमांडू में हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं काम काफी हो रहा है, लेकिन इस का प्रचार

और प्रकाशन नहीं होता। वहां इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कर्मचारी वहां जा रहे हैं, या और किसी भी जगह जाते हैं, उन के बारे में हमें विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिये। मेरे अन्दर एक भ्रम है और बहुत से नेपाल के मित्रों ने भी यह बात बतलाई कि हमारे कर्मचारियों के अन्दर एक अहम्मन्यता सी है, एक सुपीरि-आरिटी काम्प्लेक्स सा है कि हम गांधी जी के देश के हैं, हम नेहरू जी के देश के हैं, वे एक बड़े देश के रहने वाले हैं। इस से वहां की जनता जो है उस को ठेस सी लगती है, उन के आत्म सम्मान को ठेस लगती है, और इस लिये उन के अन्दर गुस्सा आता है कि यह लोग हमारे ऊपर रोब जमाने के लिये आते हैं। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां जो कर्मचारी भेजे जायें, या कहीं भी भेजे जायें उन्हें अच्छी तरह से छांट कर भेजा जाय। वे विनम्रता के साथ और वास्तविक भारतीय संस्कृति का सन्देश ले कर जायें, और उनकी आचार विचार ठीक हों, ताकि वे वहां के जनता के हृदय जीत सकें।

एक बात जिस से मैं ने समझा कि नेपाल की जनता में हमारे प्रति कुछ रोष है वह यह है कि वे समझते हैं कि हम उन के आन्तरिक मामलों में मदाखलत करना चाहते हैं। वे लोग उदाहरण देते हैं कि बर्मा में सरकार परिवर्तित हो गई, वहां पर डिकटेटरशिप हो गई, लेकिन वहां की जनता के अधिकारों के बारे में हम ने कुछ नहीं कहा। पाकिस्तान में तो डिकटेटरशिप चल ही रही है, सिक्किम और भूटान जो कि हमारे संरक्षित राज्य हैं, जिन के साथ हमारी विशेष सन्धियां हैं, उन के बारे में, जनता को अधिकार देने के बारे में, हम ने कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई, तो नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में हम क्यों कहें? क्यों उस के बारे में मदाखलत करे कि वहां पर महाराज का शासन

तन्त्र चल रहा है? मैं जानता हूँ कि हम संसदीय लोकतन्त्र का इस देश के अन्दर बड़ा अछड़ा परीक्षण कर रहे हैं और हम को बड़ी सफलता मिल रही है, लेकिन उस देश की जनता इस के लिये तैयार नहीं है, और वहाँ पर अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ नहीं हैं, इस लिये हमारे कर्मचारियों को, हमारे नेताओं को, और दलों के नेताओं को, या जो सरकारी प्रवक्ता अथवा गवर्नमेंट स्पोक्समेन हों, उन को इस बारे में बड़ी सतर्कता से चलना चाहिये ताकि इस समय दोनों देशों में कोई कटुता पैदा न हो।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। नेपाल और भारत के बीच जो बाडर है, वह बिल्कुल उपेक्षित रहा है। अभी हाल में, आप को मालूम होगा कि हमारे एक सम्मानित सदस्य श्री विजय आनन्द शिकार खेलते हुए हाथी से गिर पड़े और उन को चोट आ गई। मतलब यह कि वह सारा इलाका, जो कि तराई का इलाका है, जो नेपाल से मिलता हुआ इलाका है, वह बिल्कुल उपेक्षित है, जंगलों से भरा हुआ है और वहाँ पर यातायात के साधन भी नहीं हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल और चीन का जो बाडर है, उस के लिये तो हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन हमारी और नेपाल की जो सीमा है, उस के विकास की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। जिस तरह से तिब्बत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के बारे में भारत सरकार के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या और सरकारें वहाँ के विकास के लिये तेजी से कार्यक्रम चला रही हैं, हालांकि उससे पूरा सन्तोष हमें नहीं है, और हम समय-समय पर उस के लिये सुझाव देते रहे हैं, उसी तरीके से नेपाल की जो सीमा हम से मिलती हुई है, उस के विकास की योजना भी बननी चाहिये।

श्रीमान् इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are at

the end of the day's debate and I am sure the House is waiting eagerly for the Prime Minister's reply. But I wish to stress in the beginning that our debate is important not only because grave events have cast their shadow on the world horizon but also because the role of India, already well-established in the world affairs, can, if creatively and dynamically exercised, produce the kind of result which mankind is eagerly waiting for. I think the first matter which occupies our minds is the question of disarmament and the question of putting an end after all to the fear that is gripping humanity today, fear of nuclear annihilation. In this matter I am afraid that the conference at Geneva and the attitude of nuclear power like the United States in particular is something which bodes very ill for the future of humanity. The United States in particular has been displaying a sort of an intransigence which it is the job of the world's peoples to bring to bay. Non aligned countries with India in the lead and with a country like Sweden in the lumber have offered suggestions and solutions to this nuclear problem. They have tried to bring about a *via media* so that international control on nuclear explosions can take place and at the same time inspection of a sort which suggests something like espionage in certain national territories can be avoided. But inspite of this suggestion which has been welcomed by a country like the Soviet Union, we do not find things are progressing and that is because we know that the question of disarmament, nuclear and non nuclear, is linked in the minds of the people who ache for this disarmament with such other things which would bring about an amplification of freedom as the elimination of foreign military bases in different parts of the world. That is not to the liking of certain people and that is why mankind is living under the shadow of fear and agony.

That reminds me of a suggestion which was made by Bertrand Russell

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which has been mentioned several times in this House and I do wish to ask the Prime Minister why exactly it was not possible to make at least some gesture of acceptance of the method which he had suggested. He is not a person who is given to sentimental exercises. He is not only a philosopher but a scientist; precision has been his passion. And he gave his mind to this suggestion which was offered to him by journalists in London and then after a great deal of cogitation put it forward especially to a country like India hoping that India with her tradition of satyagraha and her tradition of suffering in order to bring about a cleansing of the spirit in ourselves and in others could perhaps welcome this. It was not a mere sentimental gesture by any means; it was an attempt in howsoever modest manner might be possible to do, it was an attempt to add something like a physical sanction to a moral sanction which already exists today against the nuclear explosions which are taking place and which threaten to multiply in the near future. I know the Prime Minister has said in answer to a communication from a Member on this side of the House that he does not mind non-official agencies trying to go to somewhere near the Christmas Island. If that is so why was it not possible officially to make a pronouncement that perhaps on account of certain technical factors it was not possible to send an expedition of that sort which would have represented the moral challenge of man to the kind of wildness which is being practised by the nuclear powers but that this country was in favour of making whatever gesture it can in order to bring about a cessation of the fear and the agony which grips the mind of man today. I wish the Prime Minister tells us a little more about the reasons why he considered that he could not make any kind of positive response to the suggestions made by Bertrand Russell.

This morning and yesterday we read in the papers how in South east Asia, the waters are being muddied by the intervention which is reported to be attempted by the United States. Press has ordered the Seventh Fleet to South east Asia so that the people of Laos might have peace and freedom. The people of Laos will decide for themselves and we know what has been going on. India knows a great deal more than the other countries. We know how Souvanna Phouma has been bogged all the time. We know how under the aegis of the United States and its satellites a situation has been created there on account of which the people of Laos are not in a position to satisfy their aspirations. They are resenting the Seventh Fleet. But the Jeddarts of international reaction is trying to make sure that capitalism is safe in that part of the world for as long as they care to foresee into the future. This is linked to my mind at any rate with meetings of the NATO council which was held lately in Athens and with meetings of so-called CENTO in London. These confabulations take place and the peoples of the world are subject to agony and torture and of their hopes for freedom and fulfilment.

It is quite in keeping with this kind of talk that again we say in the papers reports about a committee of the United States Senate recommending that the US aid to India should be cut to the extent of 25 per cent. This cut was, according to the Press report, on account of the punishment which we have deserved on the score of Goa and Kashmir. There are reports of course that some other friends of India in the United States are trying to see that the cut is restored and generous magnanimity will perhaps be displayed after a few days. But surely it is not by this kind of threat that they are going to deflect India from the policy

of non alignment which is upheld by all sections of our people. This kind of threat will not do. The persuasiveness of my friend Shri Anthony in order to wean the Indian Government away from the policy of non-alignment is destined to defeat as he knows very well. This kind of thing which goes on, this horse trading on the scale of international affairs will have to stop. India as a country has its own honour and self-respect: it is not going to be told in so far as its international policies are concerned.

In regard to our neighbour Pakistan about which we are so concerned, very rightly so, things are happening in Pakistan about which we have got to be extremely anxious. Pakistan surely, as some Congress Members have pointed out, is a pawn in the hands of the United States which cannot lift a little finger without the sanction of the United States: there is no doubt about it. And perhaps there is some coincidence in the fact that a worthy journalist who has enjoyed the hospitality of our country and perhaps will enjoy it again because we have a free Press and a free atmosphere and all that kind of thing, has written from somewhere in Pakistan a report of the Malda incidents in West Bengal which the Prime Minister had to describe as deeply shocking and absolutely mendacious inventions, whose only intention was to see that in Pakistan there was trouble and all over the world there was a feeling against India. This kind of thing goes on. We know the club which has been formed against India; we know how India is refused support and sympathy because of this kind of thing going on on the international scene.

We know of course the United States Government sends us farm surpluses from time to time and as a result of that we get certain amount of money and they have a say in our projects. Our Embassy in the United States gets cold feet even on a question like Goa. I shall refer to this

matter in some detail, particularly to a special article which was written in the 13th Annual Number of the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay, a very reputable journal, one of the best journals that we have in this country. There is a special letter from America, a long letter with the heading—Indian Embassy against cold feet. Here a reputable correspondent of a very reputable paper says how after Goa our Embassy almost liquidated itself and shut up its shop for a while and did not know what to say, and how some of our subordinate officials went about talking in the most irresponsible fashion about Shri Krishna Menon's repartees and how, soon after, everything will be lovely in the garden.

✓ A great deal has been said about the IFS. I have heard my hon. friend the Minister of State, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon defending the external publicity. She did it and it is her duty to do so. We do not condemn everybody in the Foreign Service. They are our kith and kin, but surely there are glaring abuses which have got to be tackled and here are special, specific accusations made against the conduct of these people. The Prime Minister has today a sizeable family of aides in the House as well as outside, and I wish they make a very special study of this article where instances are given of how in cocktail parties certain talks are indulged in by Indian officials which go against the grain. That is why we say—not that we dislike the people who are in the Foreign Service; many of them are very good friends; it is not because of that—we want our Foreign Service to be not only Indianised but also nationalised. They should know how to be in tune with the real basis of the foreign policy of our country. They go to the English language medium schools and perhaps to some fashionable places somewhere and then, after learning one or two foreign languages—I wonder if they do it very well—they are shunted into the

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Foreign Service, and they do not know how to present the culture of our country, the feelings of our country. Here is something about which the Ministry has got to take very serious note. They have to be given very special tuition.

My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai and also my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta have raised this question earlier—how we have to look after these people very carefully and how otherwise they go wrong. We say this not out of any animosity. We know how the Indian Civil Service personnel had let down India over the question of Kashmir before the Security Council, and Shri Krishna Menon had to come later on to rehabilitate the position. To repair the damage, the damage caused by years of negligence as far as the presentation of the Indian case was concerned. All that happened only because we do not have any real understanding of the realities of Indian life, of Indian aspirations, of India's desire to live in tune with the modern age as well as in conformity with the ideals of our civilisation. This sort of thing goes on all the time and we cannot do very much about it. ✓

In regard to Pakistan, as I said, the hidden—not very invisible—hand behind it has to be noted. I need not amplify it because so many hon. Members have referred to it. But since the Prime Minister's agreement of 1950 has become almost a dead letter, and since unlike the leader of the Jan Sangh party, Shri U. M. Trivedi, who spoke sometime ago, we cannot speak in the language of the ruling personnel in Pakistan—it goes against the grain; we cannot do just that;—and my hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra said the same thing, and I was very happy to hear him, but we cannot do that—what are we going to do? Things are happening in Pakistan today, and it is not enough for our Government merely to say, "We are very sorry; it is very unfortunate; there is nothing that we can do about it." There has to be

a Government-to-Government approach. There has to be at least an effort, to begin with, at a Government-to-Government approach. There has to be an isolation, morally speaking, of the Pakistan Government before the bar of the world. And for that purpose, our case, the facts about the Indian situation, the position of the minority community in this country and all that have to be presented before the world.

In regard to Kashmir also,—I think Shri Inder J. Malhotra suggested it—I should recommend that procedure. Over and over again, this Kashmir question is made to dangle over our heads. It is repeatedly discussed in the Security Council. We have been threatened all the time that we shall be pilloried and we shall be asked to go there and explain our conduct. Perhaps it is time that we let the Security Council know that we are not going to answer this kind of accusations any further.

I feel that in view of certain things like the United Kingdom's allergy towards Indian interests and the United States' particular proclivities in the international sphere, it is necessary for India to try and amplify her links not with African countries but with countries of South-East Asia, and for that purpose, in so many ways, we can develop our economic relations with countries like Burma or Indonesia or Thailand or Ceylon.

The Prime Minister has taken a lead in starting what was called the Bandung programme of talks where politically he has been the principal spokesman, the principal upholder, I think, of Asian consciousness and unity. Now that Europe is going to combine under American pressure and American direction, it is very necessary that we should do something in that direction.

In regard to the United Kingdom, our very old friend, it is perfectly clear by this time, even though my

non-friend, the Finance Minister, is very, very unwilling to divulge what is happening in Brussels where we are very able represented—in spite of that—that the British Government has made up its mind to sell the commonwealth economic interests down the drain, if in return it can have a finger in the West European pie. And this has happened in the context of so many things. The Immigration Act has been passed in Britain. The British Government has specialised in mollycoddling a man like Phizo. They try to queer the pitch for a settlement between India and Pakistan and for a settlement of the Nagaland question. The mollycoddling of Phizo has gone on, and is deliberately done by the British Government.

An instance was brought up here in Parliament very recently about the pestering of an Indian national from Goa, who got Indian travel documents but who was sent about, back again from London to Paris and from Paris to London, so that he should bring his Portuguese papers! This kind of thing has gone on as far as the British Government is concerned. I feel it is certainly time that the non-white members of the commonwealth like India who can do independent thinking should begin seriously to give thought to the problem of alternative arrangements both among themselves and with others with whom they have a community of interests. The commonwealth can no longer be regarded as a unit which is moving towards a non-racial outlook. Its membership is not only devoid of any economic advantage but it is a hindrance to normal and business like relations with the rest of the world. Our membership of the sterling area, for instance, is a distinct disadvantage in developing trade relations with other countries, whether in the capitalist or the socialist world. Our political association with a complex so heavily committed to the cold war may not remain cold for any length of time and it gravely handicaps our initiative in promoting international peace.

Our experience of the past years has repeatedly shown that the central axis of the policies of Great Britain and most other white members of the commonwealth is orientated in a direction which is against our national interests. And therefore the divergencies between ourselves could become even more patent in the near future. That is all the more reason why we should consider this matter. It might be said that we have been connected with this association for so long and that we cannot sever it just like that. I do not say, "Make an immediate decision." I only ask for a serious thinking in regard to this problem. I say this association has not done us as much good as it is something talked about, and there is no reason to suppose that if we go outside the commonwealth, the British or the Australians or the Canadians would not discuss matters of commonwealth interest with us. Therefore, we must start an effort in disinvolvement in regard to our relationship with the commonwealth if we really are honest and serious in pursuing a policy of non-alignment, since the dominant interest in the commonwealth was fully committed to policies which are opposed to the whole notion of non-alignment. This is a matter to which I do feel the Prime Minister ought to give his attention as early as it is possible.

On account of certain lacunae in the prosecution of our policy, we have not succeeded in successfully implementing the policies well begun in regard to integration of Goa, for instance. Its impact on the third Plan has not been properly worked out, and Goa is being kept in quarantine for a little longer than was perhaps necessary.

In regard to Algeria, the Algerian representative in India has said that he wants a more concrete demonstration of India's support for Algeria and we do hope that the Prime Minister does something about it.

In regard to Pondicherry, I have got here the paper called *Republican*

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Francaise, printed in two languages—French and Tamil—in Pondicherry, and it says *Vive L'nde Francaise—Long Live French India*. All sorts of things are said, which are absolutely intolerable under Indian conditions. Because Pondicherry is not a legal part of our country, this sort of thing is permitted to take place. I have raised this matter over and over again. I hate to have to say that it is difficult for us to go on waiting for the good pleasure of France, if that good pleasure dawns in some future, when France would condescend to leagally part with the possession of Pondicherry in our favour.

17 hrs.

These are some of the matters which I wanted to mention before the grants are taken up. As everybody knows, the basic position of our foreign policy, of non-alignment has the complete confidence of the country. It is only in regard to implementation that we do have certain serious objections and it is only in regard to certain perspectives, certain angles of view, that we do want to put forward our ideas, which we feel are more in conformity with the interests of our country, than the Government is prepared to concede. With these words, I wish the Prime Minister gives us some satisfaction in regard to the variety of criticisms which have been made in the course of the debate.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for what the hon. Members have said, including their criticisms of the working of the External Affairs Ministry. Just before me, Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that so far as the policy was concerned, they are greatly in agreement and it is only in the implementation of it that criticisms arise. In the course of the debate today, some hon. Members new to the House have challenged what I thought not only the basic policies we indulge

in, but the basic approaches even. All I can say is that they are new to this House and do not know how we function and possibly do not know much about the subject they were talking about.

But I was surprised to hear the speech of Shri Anthony. He challenged the very basis of what we are doing and I think the argument he raised was quite so extraordinary that I was simply taken aback that anything so ridiculous could come from an hon. Member of this House. The one thing in regard to our policy today is that it is recognised by those who were critics of it for a very long time as the only policy that India could pursue. It is recognised and appreciated and to imagine that by pursuing any other policy, we would have done better is, I submit, to be ignorant of what is happening in the world.

He made a long string of things of what is happening in Laos, Vietnam and other places. I wonder if he knows anything about what is happening in Laos and Vietnam, because in Laos and Vietnam much is happening which is not very creditable. The whole of Laos and Vietnam depends, it is recognised now more than before, on the policy of what is called—I do not like the word—"neutrality". Every person, even members of the rival blocs agree that Laos and Vietnam must be neutral and must not attach themselves to this or that military bloc. The whole policy depends upon what was laid down in Geneva six or seven years ago—the Geneva Agreements. It is in so far as these agreements have not been acted upon that trouble has arisen. I would commend to Shri Anthony the fact that how force of circumstances have led people in other countries to come to the conclusion that the only possible policy for Laos and Vietnam is that of what is called "neutrality" or non-alignment. They are right in the middle of an area which is dangerous and if it is so there, how exactly does he come to the conclusion that in

India, we should leave our policy of non-alignment? I am sorry to say that my mind does not function in that peculiar way. I do not see the logic of it. I had used a strong word; I called it rather absurd or ridiculous. I do not wish to hurt Shri Anthony by strong language. But what he said hurt me as being quite beyond the thinking of reasonable human beings.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a little too much.

An Hon. Member: Too unkind.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole concept is wrong. It is not what he said, but the whole concept that leads to this is wrong. The whole concept is that India should seek refuge and shelter itself under the wings of some great power bloc.

What is happening in the world today is that those who take shelter get into trouble. That is what is happening whatever bloc they may belong to, because they invite trouble from the other bloc. I am talking of the practical way; I am not talking about the much more important reason, which is that we have an individuality in India.

Apart from our bigness, there is something which I value in India. I would not be so proud of India if India had no particular individuality except bigness and followed that country's or this country's decisions in regard to foreign affairs or internal affairs. I think it would be a horrible position for India to occupy. India has not only a very strong individuality; it has a long history and is a cultural entity. We have gone wrong in many places, which is different. Much there that is wrong, I think, in India today is superstition and all that. Nevertheless, it is a tremendous cultural unit. It has a certain mission, I do believe, for the rest of the world in politics as in other things. I am not saying this in any spirit of vain glory or thinking that we are better than the rest.

Every country has a mission, but it so happens that I think in the present day world of war and violence, what India has stood for has some greater importance than perhaps other things. Another very big thing in which the various western countries are leaders is what might be called science and technology. It is a tremendous mission to change the world through science and technology. That is happening. Therefore, we bow down to them in regard to science and technology. But bowing down to them in regard to science and technology does not mean our bowing down to them in regard to morality and ethics. I do not see, I fail to understand, how a country which becomes a great power necessarily becomes greater in wisdom. I do not see that at all.

I do not say that the bigness of India makes India great. It is not the bigness of India; it is something else which I cannot perhaps easily describe, but which I feel, which has made India great through 5,000 years—a certain continuity and tradition. Much evil has come India's way and we have suffered because of it and become weak and all that. But nevertheless, there is good in India which is an essential basic thing. We attach ourselves to these power blocs—why? To protect us from somebody? We are damned then; we are doomed; whether we are protected or not is immaterial, but by the mere act of doing so, we give up our individuality, what we stand for and what we stood for through the ages. Am I going to give all this up for a mess of pottage? I am afraid I react rather strongly to any such suggestion. I cannot conceive it; I shall fight any such idea of leaving this principle of non-alignment so far as we are concerned. And leaving it when? When the world recognises its importance, when the world thinks more and more of it as a solution of its ills, when in fact on the purely practical and limited ground it is considered more useful—leave out morals and ethics apart.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Why is it, I should like hon. Members to consider, that after these 14 years or so of our independence when many people, our critics prophesied doom for us and going to pieces—and we did have plenty of trouble, India is thought of rather highly in the councils of the world, and why is it that India is searched for when somebody is required to hold the balance? When people cannot agree about others they go to India. There is something in that.

Yesterday, we had the ceremony, a rather moving ceremony I thought, of the presidential change-over to which all of us were invited and, presumably, were present. It seemed to symbolise, the simplicity of it with its quiet dignity, what India stands for. Here was a man, our retiring President, who is a high intellectual, very able, whose life had been one of service, but a man of the people—that is the essence—who rose to this very high position in India because of his services and sacrifices, and beloved of the people. Quietly, without fuss, he handed over the presidency at the will of the people to the new choice of the people who sat next to him. They shook hands and exchanged chairs. That act of exchanging chairs quietly and peacefully in accordance with the will of the people seemed to be very significant; how quiet! We had done this thing which almost in every part of Asia has given rise to trouble and upheaval and all that kind of thing. There was a certain nobility about it. It can only be done by a nation with a background, with a long history, a nation which has learnt how to behave. There was nothing very showy about it, but there was hundreds of generations of breeding about it. Take the two persons most concerned, the retiring President and the one who came in—both great men, somewhat different from each other though both noble men, and each distinguished above others in many ways.

I mentioned this because it moved me, as it must have moved others —

But I mention this as typical of India in the present age, because that represented to me not only a certain continuity, a certain way of doing things, but also an outlook which is not wedded to the past; it accepts the past, it honours the past, it wants to remember the past, but it looks to the future. So it brings about a certain synthesis between the past and the future. That is how it struck me. May be, I attach more importance to this than was perhaps necessary, but I do mention this because.

India's past, present and future revolts against this idea of our becoming a camp followers by a military group.

What does that mean? What does non-alignment mean? What does alignment mean? Alignment means joining up with other military powers for military purposes, where, whatever people may say, decisions are made, military decisions are made by those who have big military forces. May be, one can affect them slightly here and there by bringing pressure, but essentially those decisions are made by the big military forces. It means adopting a military outlook, adopting the method of deciding things by military methods, and then follows the arms race and all that. We also keep an arm. We increase the army and air force when when the need arises. We are pacifists, as I have said many times. But I hope we have not got the military mind which interprets events only through military ways, of joining a group. Because, when we talk of non-alignment, we do not say that we will not be aligned with countries for friendly purposes. In hundred and one things we get aligned with other countries. But we are not going to be aligned for military purposes. That is the main thing. Now, military purpose means our giving up our whole soul, all that we have stood for, all that we think of, and handing over our future to others because they have promised to defend us and because they have got bigger armies and, may be, atom

bombs etc. The whole idea is horrible to me. It is intolerable to think of. I would rather India sink and die than it should continue in that fashion as a camp follower of some other nation. India is too great a country to become that.

But we are not inimical or hostile to any country. We want to be friendly to all of them, and we have succeeded remarkably in that. We are often criticised. Because we do not fall into line people think that other countries are hostile to us. They are very wrong. Except, unfortunately, for two of our neighbouring countries, namely, Pakistan and China which, for the moment, are hostile to us—I hope, not for ever, not for very long; for the moment they are hostile to us—we are friendly with all the other countries.

Then we are criticised for our publicity. It is asked why our publicity organisation does not present our case adequately. Of course, they are not always very successful. But I would submit to this House that it is not so much the fault of our publicity apparatus or our issuing facts and other things which leads to criticism of India. There are many factors, one of the factors being that people have developed—we also, I suppose—closed minds in regard to certain subjects. On certain subjects which affect us, if I may say so with all respect—I do not know with what hostility or objectivity Pakistan views things—I am prepared to say that our minds are closed, to some extent, about Pakistan, because we are angered with Pakistan. So, those countries have got closed minds, because of their military alliances and the like. They do not like any person not following in their wake and, therefore, they criticise it; their newspapers criticise it. But I can say with some confidence that in spite of the criticism sometimes, not always, of the political leaders, it is remarkable how in all these countries the common man expresses appreciation for India and affection for India. It is quite remarkable. Go to any

bloc; whether you go to the United States of America and meet anybody in the street, a taximan or anybody else or you go to the Soviet Union or ask anybody who has been there, it is quite extraordinary the idea of India they have got; may be wrong, possibly. I myself get frightened at this idea of India's standing for peace and goodwill which they have got, because they are fed up with talks of war all the time and they think India stands for peace. So, India is not in a bad way, so far as public opinion in other countries is concerned, and even where the opinion of Government is concerned.

Hon. Members have criticised somewhat the Foreign Service, specially what they did in regard to Goa. I have not seen the number of the Economic Weekly to which the hon. Member has referred, but I do know what was done in America and I think that quite a creditable amount of work was done in regard to Goa itself. So, the best statements in regard to Goa and our policy in taking action in Goa were made in the United States by our Ambassador in the United States very clear, very definite and very forceful. Immediately the Goan action took place something was not said. That is perfectly true. The reason for it was that they did not quite know. The reason for their not knowing was that we did not want to allow people to know before the action itself, even our own people, because the whole thing depended on swift action. If that was known by others that element of swiftness is gone. Because we were swift we managed to save a great part of Goa which the Portuguese had decided to blow up. Actually even when they had dynamite and everything they could not use it. I feared if they had got to know that we were coming, even a day or two's difference would have made them possibly blow up things and do other things to impede our progress. As the House knows, we got there in a day. Naturally, we could not even take the risk of telling our own men even in India. I did not

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

tell the House except that vaguely and generally I talked about it. Although we had fixed the date many days before and we knew the exact date, I did not dare say it. As I said, I talked in vague language because we did not want to take that risk. So, none of our missions abroad knew about it and they were taken aback—they did not know—

When a fierce onslaught came. They asked us, "What are we to say? Tell us the facts." They waited till we sent the facts and they started saying that. So there was a slight gap right at the beginning.

I should like to say this about our Foreign Service generally—I forget now how many hundreds of people we have got in our Foreign Service—I do not say all of them are paragons of virtue or of anything else, but by and large, I think, our Foreign Service compares advantageously with any Foreign Service in the world. That is not my opinion. I was reading a book the other day—I forget the name of it—by a retired very eminent diplomat of England. He said that one of the remarkable features of the age, since the last war, has been the growth of Indian diplomacy which he has praised in very high terms. He praises another country too in this connection. I am not mentioning that country here. There is nothing secret about it. It is a European country and not an Asian country. He said that the diplomacy of these two countries has surprised people by its ability and so on and so forth. That is a general opinion. In every big world centre of diplomacy the Indian diplomats are thought of highly. They are consulted, of course, partly because they represent a great big country which—I do not like the word—in effect, not in terms of money and power, is a great power and is becoming a great power daily more and more. It is recognised a great power

since the influence that it exercises is not military or monetary. The influence is something else. That is something deeper which Shri Anthony would have me lose, give up and become like many others, camp-followers of other powers. So I would say—because I know most of our people in our Foreign Service—naturally, they are of all grades; some are brilliant, some are less brilliant, some are able, some are less able. That is so, of course. I cannot speak for every one, but, by and large,—and I know large numbers of other diplomats too, of other countries—I think our diplomats compare very favourably with the diplomats of every other country ✓

Someone criticised a classification, in our report, of our Missions into 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D',—I am sorry, there is no 'D' there are only 'A', 'B', and 'C'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is coming perhaps, in the near future.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The classification, rightly or wrongly, was made, about climate factors, about the cost of living there and other factors. For instance, I think Moscow is put in 'B'. That does not mean that those in 'A'—Beirut is in 'A'—are superior or more important than those in 'B'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Moscow is in 'A', I believe.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is due to other reasons, the difficulty of living there. Originally Moscow was in 'C'; it has been promoted to 'B'. But every one should know that our ablest diplomat, the most experienced one, is our Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Dutt. There it is. You don't judge by 'A', 'B', 'C', as to where we send our men.

It is true to some extent, though not wholly, that in Africa, where we are spreading out now, sometimes

young people, young diplomats have been sent. Even there, senior diplomats have been sent, because we attach great importance to Africa. Unfortunately, we have, nearly all of us, been trained in the English language. The new persons in the Foreign Service have to learn other languages. But we are not so conversant with the French language as we are with English. And Africa, most of it, requires the French language. These are local difficulties which we get over by training them. But I wish to assure the House that we attach the greatest importance to Africa, and it is completely wrong to say that we attach greater importance to places in Europe than to Asia and Africa.

It is true that some places in Europe are of high importance. Our four most important posts, as we consider them, were Washington, London, Moscow and Peking. At Peking we have no Ambassador now; we have a Mission of course, we have a Counsellor; but no Ambassador has been sent there yet since the last one was withdrawn. But these are four most important ones from the point of view of world affairs, from the point of view of our own interests.

It is perfectly true that Peking in the old days was a very important post, but the persons there had not much to do not only in the sense of normal life, but even in business, in his own work, Sometimes things come with a rush. For instance, all our Embassies have to do a great deal of work in regard to business matters, trade, etc. There was none there. There is no educational matter there, very small ones here and there. Life itself was at a low ebb, in regard to diplomatic life, I mean—otherwise it may be at a high ebb. So these are differences which count, and the climate of Peking did not suit many people unless they were terribly healthy. So it was put in a low grade; because, normally speaking,

people could not remain there for long without their health suffering. Take, for instance, Addis Ababa. Three of our Ambassadors there just could not stand the height, the altitude of Addis Ababa. It is over nine thousand feet. These are the considerations that led to this division in this way. It has nothing to do with importance.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee talked about the European Common Market and this business that is going on and said that the dominant interests in the Commonwealth are doing this. I do not know what he considers dominant interests except, of course, United Kingdom, because all the other members—Canada, Australia, etc.—are very much against the European Common Market, against the United Kingdom coming into it. The fact to be remembered is that the European common market may be good for those who are in it, any may be good—I do not know; it is not for me to judge—for United Kingdom. It is not good for us. It will do us some harm. More important than that, this is a first step in a particular direction, the direction being a certain measure of growing political solidarity between those countries. I do not know what this will lead to. But, I fear it will not lead to anything good. I am talking about political solidarity. That, of course, is for England to decide. It will have certain consequences on the Commonwealth. I do not mean to say that the Commonwealth will break up. I do not like things breaking up. Anything which might do some good should continue. But, its influence will become less ultimately.

I did not quite understand when somebody said that we should have Government to Government approach to Pakistan. What does that mean unless he means Prime Minister—President approach? Government to Government approach we are always having. One Government deals with the other Government daily.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Shri Frank Anthony, in the course of his eloquent address, also referred to the grave mistake we made about Tibet. We thought about Tibet and discussed it many a time. I entirely fail to understand what else by an iota we could have done than what we did. I do not just understand that: as if Tibet was something in our pocket which we handed over to China. I cannot understand it. There was nothing else that we could do. Practically or otherwise, even if we had fore-knowledge of events and knew what China did subsequently in our border areas, what else could we have done?

Shri Nath Pai: Was it not pointed out during the debate when it took place that it was according to you or a publication published by your Ministry that there was a cipher mistake between the words sovereignty and suzerainty whereas your instructions to your Ambassador Shri Panikkar were that he concede suzerainty and because of cipher mistake, sovereignty was conceded? It has been said. I produced this document in the House on the 7th of December. You did not say anything.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe there was no mistake unless it was a deliberate mistake of the Chinese Government. We certainly used the word "suzerainty". I do not know if it is possible to translate suzerainty and sovereignty in the Chinese language separately: I do not know. They do not use the English language; they do not understand it. Anyhow, if we used it, how could we force that down them? They proceeded by sending armies to Tibet. Either conquest or fear of military action led the then Government of Tibet yielding to them and signing a treaty. Where do was come in? We went on saying, let us say suzerainty and they did not accept it.

Shri Nath Pai: Must we support what we cannot stop? Is that what you have always taught us? Must

we support in the world what we cannot stop? Why did we keep quiet when the armies were coming. You just now said that you acceded to the Chinese only the right of suzerainty which does not incorporate the conception of posting their armies. Not a word was raised by us against this misinterpretation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of our conceding this or that. We, in our correspondence with them, talked about our acknowledging the fact that they had suzerainty over Tibet historically in the various periods. They did not accept that. Leave out what they said—in fact, they did not accept—what do we do about it? We go about in the world, carrying on agitation that they say sovereignty and we say suzerainty?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit, when China refuses to recognise India's sovereignty over Kashmir, why should we recognise China's sovereignty over Tibet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Here is a novel point which the hon. Member has raised. I should have thought it has nothing to do with it.

Shri Frank Anthony: I think the Prime Minister referred to what I said. I merely said, owing to weakness we had accepted or recognised the conquest of Tibet. What I did ask was, what is preventing the Government now from allowing the Dalai Lama to function freely in this country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Dalai Lama is perfectly free here, except that we have said that we will not permit any kind of so-called emigre Government to function here. Otherwise, he is perfectly free. He does what he likes; he says what he likes. It is not a question of Tibet; we do not want any kind of an emigre Government to function here. About Pondicherry, the latest information is that the French Government have introduced a measure in their—I do not know about their complicated

Constitution—Foreign Affairs Committee or some such committee about the *de jure* transfer of sovereignty. A kind of Bill has been introduced, but I cannot say, having long experience of these matters in regard to Pondicherry, how long it will take to pass.

Shri Hem Barua: Pending the adoption of the Bill there, can we not extend our Constitution to Pondicherry, We can.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We should extend our Constitution?

Shri Hem Barua: I say that the Bill is pending there on the legislative anvil in France, with regard to the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry. And this matter has been hanging fire for a long time. So, we can take steps to extend our Constitution, since the Bill has been introduced in the French Parliament already.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What steps can we take? It is completely in our possession. It is functioning under us. The only steps we can take are to bring forward a Bill here or in Parliament to make it a part of the Union of India and allow them representation here. That is the only thing that they do not have; otherwise, they are completely with us.

Shri Hem Barua: Certain laws of ours also can be extended and the Constitutional provisions can be extended.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Such as in regard to the Supreme Court etc.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The appeal has to go to the court in France in certain cases.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the right of appeal is concerned, I think we have done that, or we are in the process of doing that. The only thing remaining almost is this representation in Parliament. And we would prefer to do it naturally with the good-will of France. If we cannot do it that way, it is a different matter, but we prefer to do that.

538(Ai) LSD—9.

France, as hon. Members will know, has passed through a very extraordinary period during the last seven or eight or ten years, with Governments changing so often. Now, the present regime of President De Gaulle is a firmer Government, presumably, but it has had a great deal of trouble. And whenever we have approached them, as we have approached them often enough, they have said, 'Yes, of course, we agree with you, but please wait a little; we have got our own troubles.' Take, Algeria, for instance. The question is we have to decide whether it is worth-while ignoring them altogether and taking some steps. It was not worth-while. When we have Pondicherry, and we can do what we like, except for some constitutional measures, it is not worth-while to irritate a great country like France for that purpose, especially when a short while ago we were told that they are going to . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I ask a question? Some time ago, the French Government had given us very specific indications which were reported to Parliament that in the very near future—at that particular point of time—they were going to bring in legislation for the legal transfer of the territory to India. Have the French Government forgotten that promise or gone back on it? Is there any information on that in the Prime Minister's possession.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: 'Some time ago' refers, I think, to probably September or October last. It is in furtherance of that promise that they have put in this Bill now. That is what they say. This is a little later.

Algeria has been referred to, and Algeria has been a very difficult problem from the French point of view, and it was difficult for us to press very hard that ignoring all other difficulties they must go ahead, but we have been pressing it forward, and I hope that this will now be done.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Now about Algeria, it was a possibility sometime ago before the recent agreement between France and the Provisional Government of Algeria, that there was some value in recognising the Provisional Government of Algeria. It was purely a gesture; it meant nothing else. It was a gesture, bringing some pressure on the French Government to recognise that Government, to deal with that Government and to come to an agreement. That was the whole point. Now to say that we must do it has no value at all; it has a great deal of the reverse of value.

Now certain processes have started. There is no question of bringing pressure on France. The present problem is to put an end to the violence, to the terrorism of the OAS. That is common ground between the French Government and the Algerian Nationalists Government. The only thing that can come in the way of the fulfilment of the processes that have started is this extreme violence. For instance, there has already been a referendum in France. That is over. A referendum is to take place in Algeria early in July—in two or three months. But it is a possibility that the violence grows so much that it is difficult to hold a referendum. That will come in the way.

Today it is to the interest of both France and Algeria to put an end to this violence; otherwise, not only will the Algerian agreement not be implemented, but the French Government itself may fall. This is as much against the French Government. It cannot possibly face the future; if it cannot do it, it will have no prestige left. In fact, the whole violence is aimed at making the French Government fall.

Therefore, that is the first objective of both these Governments. At the present moment, there is a Joint Executive in Algeria, partly Alge-

rian, partly French, for this interval of two months or so.

Now, there is no particular value in recognising this Algerian Government. We are as a matter of fact, for practical purposes, dealing with it. We deal with it directly, in so far as we have to deal with it.

Shri Nath Pai: If it has no value, why are they pleading with you that you extend this recognition to give a psychological boost that they want to have.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has a psychological disadvantage because it creates a certain temper in France which is against France.

Shri Nath Pai: 34 other governments, including the USSR, have recognised it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The USSR has got into great trouble because it tried to recognise it. Having said so, it has done nothing. It has stopped at that, because the French Ambassador was withdrawn. You may say that the French are acting in a very infantile manner, if you like, in this matter. But there it is. If there was something of value to be gained, one might do it. There is no value to be gained, because we recognise for practical purposes the Algerian Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When the Algerian Government want it, how do we feel so positive that there is no value in it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the Algerian Government wants something which may not be quite right from our point of view, I do not know whether we should do it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could you explain?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): It is not as though we have

no sympathy for the freedom movement of Algeria. Any number of times, the Prime Minister has declared at Congress meetings our sympathy for that freedom movement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We all agree about the tremendous sacrifices of Algeria. We are all with it, of course. But the point here is a technical point, of acknowledging a Government. Normally one does not acknowledge a Government which does not exist in the soil of the country that it is governing. It is only acknowledged in war, when there is an *emigre* Government functioning to harass the enemy. De Gaulle's Government was an *emigre* Government and the British Government recognised it when the Germans were occupying France. But one recognises governments which are functioning in the soil of the countries which they are presumed to govern. That is the basic thing. You may recognise it as a gesture, and if it is in the balance good, you may do so. At the present moment, what is functioning there is a joint executive government of the French and the Algerians. The Algerian representatives have been appointed by the provisional government. The provisional government has been acknowledged by the French Government. They deal with it; they came to an agreement with it and they are trying to implement that agreement. Now, to do something which may—it would not upset the agreement by itself—come in the way we deal with the French people; which may come in the way of that agreement will not be desirable.

Shri Nath Pai: Sorry, we fail to be convinced by that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like, very briefly, to touch on two or three matters. **Shri Indrajit Gupta** referred to the speech of **Shrimati Indira Gandhi** in Canada, which was reported. It is a manifestly incorrect report because one particular aspect

of it was something about the massacre of the Portuguese. It is the other way about. She said that if people went there unarmed, the Portuguese would massacre them, as they had done previously in small numbers. There is no question of massacre of the Portuguese. Who is going to massacre the Portuguese, if unarmed people go there. So, you have to face the contingency of our own people going there unarmed in large numbers—several thousands being massacred by the Portuguese. That would have created a situation which our Government could not tolerate.

I won't say anything about Kashmir. It has recently been discussed in the Security Council. I would say that the Defence Minister's speech was very....

Shri Nambiar: On the point of alleged Communists encouraging trouble in Goa, which was also quoted by **Mrs. Indra Gandhi** no reply has been given. **Shrimati Indira Gandhi** made a reference to Communists in her speech.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what she said. I have not been able to confirm that. This I know. It is obvious. But I do not know what other things she might have said. She might as well have said that the communists might have incited people to march inside. I cannot confirm that.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): On a point of order, Sir. What has **Shrimati Indira Gandhi** to do with the Government of India and why is the Prime Minister explaining?

Mr. Speaker: Because some criticism was made. The hon. Member was probably not here then.

Shri P. K. Deo: Still what has she to do with the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: Because it was brought in by the other speakers, therefore, it is denied.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are two matters which I should like to say something about. One is the Chinese border and then there is disarmament.

About disarmament it is difficult for me to go into details, now, because the matter is being discussed. So far as the nuclear tests are concerned, the 8 neutral countries presented a proposal which both the major parties said they would consider. They are considering that; they have not come to any decision. I think they will agree to something which stops these nuclear tests.

As for disarmament also, it is a complicated subject and I cannot discuss it in 5 minutes. But the presence of the so-called neutral countries in this disarmament committee has been undoubtedly of value. The value, first of all, is that the whole tone of the discussions in this committee has been different from the one on previous occasions. Now merely because of the presence of neutral countries, there has been very little strong language used by anybody. They have all spoken, more or less, gently to each other and there is a general spirit of accommodation, trying to find something. But there is a definite barrier, a gap which they cannot cross, which they might cross any day. Till they cross it, they will always take a strong line about crossing it.

Secondly, the neutral countries' presence there—they have made various suggestions—has opened out various avenues of thought which has helped the committee. But it has not helped it sufficiently to cross that barrier which divides the two sides, the barrier ultimately being one of fear and dislike and distrust of each other. In fact, I may say that I believe they will some time or the other come to an agreement because there is no other way but to come to an agreement. The other way is going gradually towards something like annihilation of each other.

Another important question which lies behind disarmament is the Berlin

issue. In regard to the Berlin issue it is said that much progress has been made in talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two principal parties. Another important development is that the German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer does not like this progress to be made and there has been some difference of opinion between him and the American Government. However it may be, if the Berlin issue is solved there is no doubt that a very big step will have been taken.

Now coming to the border question it is very easy for some hon. Members to talk some new Members, I would say, lest the old Members might suspect I am referring to them—bravely of our border and say that we should do this and that. As every one realises now, any war between India and China is going to be a tremendously disastrous affair. What is more, it may well become interminable because I do not see any easy possibility of either party defeating the other. Warring what for? Well, for certain pieces of territory, important though they may be, but some pieces of mountain territory. Therefore, one tries to avoid war because war would be disastrous both for India and China. It is our policy to avoid war unless it is thrust upon us but whether we avoid war or not, we have to be prepared for it and we prepare for it to defend these areas and to recover them. How to recover them short of war? If one is prepared to recover them and one is strong enough, other things also help in the process and it is possible that those things plus our preparation for any action may result in some kind of agreement for these areas to be liberated. Therefore, to say that we will not talk to the Chinese Government is not right. But to talk to them we must talk to them on some basis and not just talk to them on the air. What basis can there be? We had suggested at one time that they should withdraw according to our maps and we should withdraw according to

their maps leaving the area in between which is an administered. It does not very much matter because it is mountain area where very few people dwell. These are important and strategic areas but no administration existed there and none is necessary for the time being. I had suggested and I had further added something a little later that, in regard to the northern Tibet-Aksai Chin where they built a road and which was used as a caravan route, they might use that road for civilian purposes for a temporary period till we discussed this matter and presumably came to an agreement or not or whatever it might be. All this was for a temporary period. This was to enable us to talk to each other and discuss the matter. So, I had said they should withdraw according to our maps, which meant withdrawal from the vast area which they have taken, and our withdrawal according to their maps. This applies, may I say, entirely to the Ladakh area and not the eastern area at all, because we are not going to withdraw in the east. In the Ladakh area, it meant a very small withdrawal for us—a few villages—and it meant a large withdrawal for them.

I had said that for civilian use, as they used to before, they could continue to use the Aksai Chin road for a temporary period. I think that was a very fair offer which they did not accept. I still think that is a fair offer. That would immediately give us a base for talks, because without a base, one cannot talk merely repeating our respective claims. The only other basis was the basis of the officials' report. On that basis I was discussing it.

I do not know if it is worth-while my putting before the House some general considerations. We live in a turbulent, dynamic and fast changing world, and one hesitates to take a step which might make it much more turbulent. We live in a world which is fast changing economically also.

Our country is fast changing, and we would not like to do something which will stop that change or reduce the pace of that change. Much has happened in our country during the last few years. Much has happened in China. We have heard how a great leap forward was there in China. We have also heard of a considerable going back in China. There is no doubt that, because, not only of bad harvests but for other internal reasons—economic and otherwise—there has been a great setback in China.

What is very interesting is that the great attack that took place in the early days of this new regime there, on what might be called the ancient Chinese civilisation, the traditional Chinese culture, has largely ceased or anyhow there is a reappearance of the traditional culture. Even Confucious is talked about now. He was banned; and there is a certain feeling of disillusionment of youth. There has been no political reaction or political relaxation there at all. The tension is still there, but, nevertheless, there is a certain relaxation in life generally. It is a period of retreat from the extreme step taken previously and a certain craving among the youth for some of their older culture. This may change again, of course.

But I am merely pointing out that whatever happens in China—China being a very great country, very great not only in size but in background and in culture—is bound to have a powerful effect on the world, and these changes are being watched very closely. Our merely ignoring these facts and thinking of a quick military solution of this very difficult problem before us is perhaps not wise. But it is wise and essential that we should think of military steps lest others fail. That is why we have been engaged in road-building, building up our military apparatus, etc. Till that is done, our indulging in some adventure would not be wise.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

18 hrs.

There are one or two other things I would like to mention before I take leave of the House. For the first time, I think, the Estimates Committee of this House had a look at the External Affairs Ministry last year. The look was, as far as I can make out, satisfactory to both parties. They spent some time over it, as they do. They made certain suggestions. Most of their suggestions have been accepted by the Ministry and in regard to some of them they pointed out their difficulties. And so, they parted with mutual expressions of satisfaction. They went deeply into the working of the Ministry and they had a greater chance of judging what was being done, the expenditure, etc.

In regard to the expenditure, may I remind the House that out of the big figures that are put in these demands for grants in the name of the External Affairs Ministry, very large sums have practically nothing to do with External Affairs. There are the Naga Hills; there are the very expensive Assam Rifles, for whom the External Affairs Ministry pays. It is part of the army, a private army; perhaps not a private army, but it is apart from the regular army and a very good army too. Then, there is the North-East Frontier Agency. There is Goa, Daman, Diu, Nagar Haveli and a number, of other things, which have nothing to do with External Affairs, but which due to historical chance are there. They may later be taken out. Again, there are large sums which we pay as our contribution to the United Nations and various other organisations such as that, which come into External Affairs, so that the actual sum spent on the External Affairs Ministry is considerably less than the demands made.

Shri Nath Pai: I would like to put one question to the Prime Minister,

because if that statement is allowed to remain, perhaps we would be misunderstood colossally. The Prime Minister said that the date for the liberation of Goa was fixed long in advance. That will bring the charge that we were only inventing excuses, having already decided upon it. He said in defending the action of our Embassy in Washington that we wanted to keep it a secret, but we had fixed the date much in advance. That brings once again the charge that we were playing a double game. Would he kindly explain what "much in advance" means? Otherwise, it means that we were cooking up excuses, having fixed the date.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: "Much in advance" means a week or ten days.

Mr. Speaker: May I put all the cut motions together?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I put all the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order 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, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 116, relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8, 16,49,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS—
TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,81,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Naga Hills—Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,99,16,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,88,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO.—20—DADRA AND NAGAR
HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,75,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 21—GOA, DAMAN AND
DIU

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,78,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu'."

DEMAND NO. 22—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,18,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,65,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

18.05 hrs.

RE: HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS

Mr. Speaker: We take up the Half-an-hour Discussion now?

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir. It is too late. It is six o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I also agree there. But the hon. Members also should realise that during these days when we are discussing the Demands for Grants

we have got to sit up to six ordinarily and, therefore, such discussions should not be present, rather should be avoided and giving of notices also should not be done.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May, 16th 1962/Vaisakha 26, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, May 14, 1962/Vaisakha 24, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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692	Rural Insurance Scheme	3301—04
693	Supersonic Jet aircraft	4304—07
694	Confirmation of civilian Defence employees	4307—09
695	All India Services	4309—11
696	Enquiry Committee on sports and games	4311—14
697	National Integration Con- ference	4314—19
698	Vijnan Mandirs	4319—20
701	Rice in steel prices in U.S.A.	4320—21
702	Post-graduate Engineer- ing education and re- search	4321—22
704	Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation	4322—24
705	Financing of schemes	4324—26
706	Third Machine Tools Factory	4326—26
708	Manufacture of textile machinery	4328—30
709	Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines	4330—33
710	Cost of gold from Kolar mines	4333
711	Passage of Olympic Torch through India	4333—35
713	Central Provinces Mang- anese Ore	4335—36
714	Association of Engineers	4336—38
715	Indian Archaeological Mission to Egypt	4338—39
716	Hindi in Government Offices	4339—44

S.N.Q.
No.

8	Accident in Cambay	4344—46
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

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700	Propagation of Hindi	4347
703	University teachers in Andhra	4347—48
707	Fertilizer Factory at Neyveli, Madras	4348
712	Sibpur Botanical Gardens	4349

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
717	Defence Medical em- ployees	4349—50
718	Corruption	4350—51
719	Three Year Degree Course	4351—52
720	Impact of industrialisa- tion on tribal economy	4352—53
721	Higher Secondary Schools in Andamns	4353
722	Delay in nomination of Members for Lok Sabha	4353—54
723	Investment by Interna- tional Finance Corpora- tion	4354—55
724	India-Bhutan roads	4355
725	Collieries	4355—56
726	Development of coal mines in West Bengal	4356
727	Raw material for Steel Plant	4356
728	Rourkela Fertilizer Plant	4357
729	Diamond cutting	4357—58
730	'Actual Users' and 'Small Scale' Import licences	4358
731	Parachutes	4358
732	Electrification of Taj Mahal	4358—59
733	Gold in Kerala	4359
734	Steel Plants	4359—60
735	Extension of training period of the trainees in Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal	4360—61
736	Applications for licences under 'Actual Users'	4361—62

U.S.Q.
No.

1187	Film Stars	4362
1188	Grant for Development of Libraries in Mysore	4362—63
1189	Literature for Neo- literates and on social edu- cation	4363—64
1190	Social education litera- ture	4364
1191	Inter-University Cultural Fests	4364—65
1192	Production and transport of coal	4365

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1193	Mineral Survey of Narshnghpur and Hoshangabad (M.P.)	4365-67
1194	Post-Matric Scholarships	4368
1195	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa	4368
1196	Coal for Orissa	4368-69
1197	Allotment of cement to States	4369
1198	Allotment of C. L. sheets to States	4370
1199	Oil from Gujarat wells	4370-71
1200	Export of copra and betelnuts from Nicobar Islands	4371
1201	Sertha and Kalal fields	4371
1202	Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar	4372
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1221	Jharia coalfield	4382
1222	Pay scales	4382-83
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1224	Jharia coal mines	4384-85
1225	Coal target	4385
1226	Coal production	4386

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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1228	Deployment of geological teams	4387-88
1229	D.A. to Government employees	4388
1230	Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company	4388-89
1231	Displaced persons of Tripura	4389
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1233	Accounts of Tripura Territorial Council	4390
1234	Rehabilitation of Jhumia families in Tripura	4390-91
1235	Assessment of basic education in Tripura	4391
1236	Tribal Blocks in Madhya Pradesh	4391
1237	Survey of border areas	4391-92
1238	Bhilai Steel Plant	4392
1239	State Legislative Council Election	4292-93
1240	Co-operative Housing Societies	4393-94
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1243	Study of Hindi in Schools of non-Hindi speaking States	4394
1245	Engineering colleges in Mysore	4395
1246	Iron ore in Calicut	4395-96
1247	Bomb explosion in Chitli Kabar, Delhi	4396
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1249	Fluorite deposits	4397-98
1250	Coal	4398-99
1251	Pension cases	4399-4400
1252	Earth Sciences and Geophysics Centre at Hyderabad	4400-01
1253	Aerodrome near Bareilly	4401
1254	Sainik Schools	4402
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1258	Survey of India Maps in Hindi	4404-05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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1260	Translation of Rules and Manuals	4406-07
1261	Roster for teaching Hindi to employees in Government offices	4407
1262	Confirmation of Civilian Gazetted Officers of Ordinance Establishments	4407-08
1263	Three-Year Degree Course in Madras	4408
1264	Heavy Electrical factory at Nangal Dam	4408-09
1265	Bank of China employees	4409
1266	Grants for Harijan Welfare for Punjab	4409
1267	Indian Council for Cultural relations	4409-10
1268	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi	4410-11
1269	Exploitation of minerals in Tiruchy	4411
1270	Iron ore deposits in Tiruchy (Madras)	3412
1271	Housing Scheme at Cannanore Cantt.	4412-13
1272	Primary Schools in Tripura	4413
1273	Directorate of Income Tax Investigation and Research	4413
1274	Theft of Sales Tax Forms	4413-14
1275	Private Schools in Delhi	4414
1276	Compensatory Allowance to Government employees in Andaman Islands	4414-15
1277	Coal Mines in Khasi Jaintia Hills	4415-16
1278	Certificate course in Assamese in Delhi University	4416
1279	Allowances to Police Officers in Delhi	4416-17
1280	Coal shortage in Gujarat	4417
1281	Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dchra Dun	4417-18
1282	Schools in tents in Delhi	4418-19
1283	Grants to Universities	4419

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

4419-26

Shri Bishen Chandra Seth called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported killing of five army men of the 4th Assam Rifles and causing injuries to several others by the Naga hostiles on the 7th May, 1962, near Kongai in Imphal.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4426-27,
4428-29

- (i) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956: —
 - (i) Annual Report of the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1960-61 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956: —
 - (i) The Territorial Councils (Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1252, dated 22nd October, 1960.
 - (ii) The Territorial Councils (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216, dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (3) A copy of the Mysore High Court (Vacation) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1088, dated the 14th April, 1962, under sub-section (2) of Section 23A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

- (4) A statement showing the recommendations of the Shankar Committee, which have been accepted by Government. . . .
- (5) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 738, dated the 17th March, 1962 under sub-section (5) of section 287 of the Income-tax Act, 1961

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA**

4429

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1962, passed by Lok Sabha on the 4th May, 1962.

**ELECTIONS TO COM-
MITTEES**

4429—31

- (1) The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for election of two members of Lok Sabha

**ELECTIONS TO COMMIT-
TEES—Contd.**

COLUMNS

to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The motion was adopted.

- (2) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M.M. Das) moved for election of two members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical Names. The motion was adopted.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1962-63**

4431—4570

Further discussion on Demands for Grants, 1962-63 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

**AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
MAY, 16, 1962/VAISAKHA 26,
1884 (Saka)**

Consideration of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.