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Monday, November 15, 1965
Kartika 24, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1735

1736

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 15, 1966/
Kartika 24, 1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Border States Affected by Pak. Aggression

*210. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**
Shri Yashp' Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to give financial assistance to the border States, which have been affected as a result of the recent undeclared war by Pakistan, for rebuilding of damaged houses and for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated or likely to be allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The Central Government are providing financial assistance to the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan States for the relief and

rehabilitation of persons affected by the recent hostilities. No fixed allocations have been made to the State Governments, but funds are being provided to them from time to time according to their requirements.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Is it a fact that the rate of assistance given to Rajasthan is much lower than Punjab and Kashmir; if so, why this discrimination?

Shri Tyagi: It is unfortunately so, but it all depended upon the respective State Governments. They are making arrangements, we are only just reimbursing the expenditure which is incurred by them.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Is it also a fact that those people whose houses have been demolished by the infiltrators in Jammu and Kashmir have been given *ex gratia* payment; if so, why not to other people in other States?

Shri Tyagi: Generally, the Government of India has agreed to the idea of giving some *ex gratia* grants to persons whose houses etc. have been damaged on account of the recent attack from Pakistan. For that purpose, the residents, whether they belong to Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan or Punjab, will be all dealt with alike.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन किसानों को खड़ी हुई फसलें नबाह हो गई हैं, उन को इस मद देने का क्या प्राविजन है ?

श्री खामी : फसलों के लिए इस तरीके से कोई बात तय नहीं हुई है कि श्री उन लोगों को जो बिना पेनाले, जब वे अपने घरों पर जायेंगे तो उनको धाड़दा की फसल

लाने तक के लिए गुडारे के वास्ते कुछ रुपया एक्स-प्रेजिया के तौर पर दिया जाएगा ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जिन लोगों के मकान नष्ट हो गए हैं और उनकी जायदादें भी नष्ट हुई होंगी, क्या मंत्रालय ने उनकी मुरम्मत पर कितना खर्च प्राणगा, इसका कोई तख्तीना लगाया है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और कांशीर, पंजाब और राजस्थान में जो एकम घसी तक दी जा चुकी है, वह कितनी है ?

श्री स्थायी : अभी तक जो एकम दी गई है मकान वगैरह के सिलसिले में, वैसे तो वह ज्यादातर एक्स-प्रेजिया घाट के तौर पर ही दी गई है, उनको गुडारे के लिए ही दी गई है । बहुत से लोग चूकि ऐसी जगहों में आये हैं जहां पर कि पाकिस्तान का भी कब्जा नहीं है लेकिन बमबारी की वजह से उनके मकानात का नुक्सान पहुंचा है और वे लोग अपने घरों का वापिस जा रहे हैं, इसलिए उन को गुडारे का रुपया दिया गया है । यह तय हुआ है कि उन के वहां पहुंचने के बाद उनके मकानों के नुक्सान वगैरह का देखकर यह खंदाजा लगाया जाए कि कितना रुपया उनकी मुरम्मत वगैरह के लिए चाहिये । जब यह खंदाजा लगा लिया जाएगा तो उनको रुपया दिया जाएगा ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैंने जायदाद के बारे में भी पूछा है ।

श्री स्थायी : जायदाद का खंदाजा वहां जाने के बाद किया जाएगा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the amount that was demanded by these State Governments and what has been made available to them?

Shri Tyagi: The State Government have not yet been able to give any complete figures about their requirements. We have assured them that whatever they are spending, we shall supplement the expenditure incurred by them.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether, so far as Punjab is concerned, the Government propose to associate directly the zila parishads with the disbursement of the finances, instead of letting the Government at Chandigarh do it?

Shri Tyagi: Actually, the procedure, as I have stated, is that the State Governments themselves are spending money over relief and rehabilitation of these families and we are reimbursing them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do you propose to reconsider in the light of what I have said? To obviate communal considerations in the disbursement of aid, do you propose to associate the zila parishads of the areas concerned directly in the disbursement of these finances?

Shri Tyagi: It is for the State Government to decide.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the scheme is likely to be extended to the other States not in the border, as a conflict of this magnitude is likely to affect other areas also?

Shri Tyagi: No such demand has come to our notice.

श्री हेम राज : पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इस वकन तक जो रफ एस्टीमेट आपने पास भेजे हैं वे तकरीबन नौ करोड़ रुपये के हैं । इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी रिप्रिजेंट किया है कि श्री इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स हैं वे सारे के सारे बन्द हो गए हैं और इनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ गई है । ऐसी सूरत में आपने इस वकन तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कितना रुपया दिया है ?

श्री स्थायी : पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के वास्ते रिसंटलमेंट डायरेक्टोरेट की माफत दो करोड़ रुपया मंजूर किया गया है जबकि और अधिक रुपया पूरा खंदाजा लगाने के बाद हिसाब किताब लगाने के बाद तय किया जाएगा । इस बीच पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने 36 लाख के करीब रुपया तकसीम भी कर दिया है ।

Shri Nath Pal: Does not the hon. Minister believe that prevention is generally better than cure? Rather than waiting to see that people are displaced once again by Pakistani aggression and then go hastily to rehabilitate them, will it not be desirable to take steps in advance to prevent their being displaced by (a) training them in the use of basic arms and (b) giving them those arms? With your background of defence have you been giving thought to this kind of idea?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. On the border areas some arrangements are being made to enable the population to prepare themselves for self-defence to the extent possible.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is the hon. Minister suggesting that the civilian population can withstand the onslaught of an army, no matter with what arms.

Shri Tyagi: That will be done by the army.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: The refugees from Khem Karan and other villages in Punjab want that they should be given land and jobs even if these are given temporarily and they look forward to rehabilitation rather than relief measures. Will the Government consider this request favourably and take immediate action on this?

Shri Tyagi: Wherever people are displaced and the area is in possession of Pakistan we hope that that area will soon have to be vacated and they will be persuaded to go back to their homes. In case their return is delayed, some other arrangements will be made here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that a large number of workers are now going without employment as a result of the dislocation of the factories hit by the war in various ways and what steps are taken by Government to see that these factories are

opened as early as possible so that the workers are re-employed?

Shri Tyagi: Steps are taken to ensure adequate orders for good. Extension has been given in the delivery period for the orders which were placed with these factories, and delays in the delivery of goods for which orders had already been placed have also been waived and orders are not being cancelled, and the DGSD had been requested to give orders in advance. Demurrage and wharfage charges, etc. have been waived. Movements of raw materials and finished goods have been expedited and liberal credit to industry and trade is being given by the Reserve Bank.

Walk-out by the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Peking during China's Anniversary Celebrations

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*311. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Minister and Charge d'Affaires in Peking walked out of the 'Great Hall of the People' in Peking during China's anniversary celebrations on the 30th September, 1965 protesting against the Chinese Premier's remarks about Kashmir and Pakistan's aggression on India; and

(b) the further steps taken to lodge a protest against these remarks of the Chinese Premier and to counteract the Chinese propaganda?

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

(b) Chinese allegation and accusation against India regarding Kashmir and Pakistani aggression against India have been effectively answered

by the Government of India in its statements and notes to China. In these statements and notes the Chinese attempt to intervene in the Indo-Pakistan conflict and to widen the conflict have been completely exposed.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While appreciating the realistic stand of the Government in refusing to sever diplomatic relations with China, may I know what steps have been taken to send a fully accredited ambassador and not a charge d'affaires?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no such proposal now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the statement made by the Deputy Premier of Singapore, what special steps do Government propose to take in utilising the service of Singapore which is a common centre of Indian and Chinese cultures?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know what statement the hon. Member refers to.

Mr. Speaker: Would he repeat his question?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the statement made by the Deputy Premier of Singapore, who has just now met our Prime Minister, may I know whether the Government proposes to utilise the services of Singapore, which is the common centre where the Chinese and Indian cultures meet?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Singapore and China have no diplomatic relations.

Shri Basappa: In view of the Chinese collusion with Pakistan and her violations on the border line, and also the ultimatum they have issued, may I know why our representative had been allowed to go to that function and, in future, will the Government prevent such things happening?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Diplomatic docorum requires their pres-

ence, but they also have the freedom to walk out when the occasion requires.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि चीनियाँ ने हमारे मैनिफेस्टो को एकट्ठा रक्खा है और जा नंग उन के कपड़े में है उन को छद्मवाले के निपे क्या विशेष कार्रवाई की गई है ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these things do not arise from this question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: While China has lent unreserved support to the demand, of self-determination of the Kashmiris, may I know why we did not, in our own interest, give support to the demand of self-determination of the Tibetans, and may I also know whether the Government will henceforward be more vocal and give support to that move of the Tibetans and thus counter the Chinese?

Mr. Speaker: Has she been able to follow?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why twice "may I know"? One question was put starting with "May I know" and then another with another "May I know".

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Chinese are lending support to the demand of self-determination for Kashmiris and so may I know whether we can now give support to the demand of the Tibetans for self-determination?

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government is aware that this is not the first instance of this kind when an Indian representative in a reception has been under the pressure of hearing abuses hurled against India and the policies of the Government of India, and may I know, in view of that, whe-

ther the Government has taken any attitude about not permitting the Indian representatives to go and attend those receptions in which they know these abuses would be coming forth?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already answered the question.

श्री बड़े चीनियों का अब तक जो भी ऐतिहासिक रहा है उस का देखने हुए, और उस ने हमारे यादमियों को मारा है और दाग-बूझ का पर हमला किया हुआ है ऐसी सूचना में, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि परमानेंट इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स क्यों नहीं दिये जाते हैं कि उन के किसी भी मेलेगेशन में भारत का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव न जाये।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ranga: Why not we break off diplomatic relations with China? The earlier question was different. It was very limited in its scope.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be decided in this way.

Shri Ranga: Let her give the reasons, Sir. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that instructions were given not once but twice, asking our diplomats not to attend the Chinese celebrations, may I know why, in violation of these instructions issued by the Government twice, the Charge d'affaires in Peking attended this Chinese show and got insulted there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As long as we have representation in Peking, decorum requires that we should attend.....

An hon. Member: What is this decorum?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The decorum here is diplomatic decorum, and the Charge d'affaires did not have any previous knowledge that they were going to make any such statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is different. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as I can recollect, it appeared at one time, probably, if my memory helps me,—it was said that if an invitation comes from the Chinese ambassador, then probably we might not attend, but that if it is on behalf of some other diplomatic representative, then it is desirable that we should attend, though China might also be one of the invitees. I do not know whether that was the correct position.

Shri Hem Barua: We raised a half-hour discussion and it was said like that. We threw the instructions right in the face of the Government to prove our contention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In Cairo as well as in Peking.

Shri Dinesh Singh: That answer you have referred to was in connection with the attending of functions by Indian representatives in other countries when the Chinese may invite them. The question refers to the attending of the function by our representative in China. The two are slightly different.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: In this manner I cannot allow. If they want further discussion or clarification, they can certainly ask for it, but not in this manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that our Charge d'Affaires in Peking has repeatedly sent requests to the Government of India that definite orders should be issued to him not to attend such parties and despite his repeated requests, it is the Government of India which has forced him to attend such func-

tions and face all sorts of humiliation?

Mr. Speaker: If that is the policy of the Government, the Government must have said it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I don't think it will be desirable to discuss the confidential reports that our representatives may send to the Government.

Shri Ranga: On a point of order, Sir. We cannot allow this sort of thing to go unchallenged. We were given an assurance not only in regard to the Cairo incident but in regard to the Peking incident also that instructions had been given. They owned it that such and such instructions were given. But in spite of it, our representative had consulted the External Affairs Ministry and as an exception, they advised him to attend. That is how it was stated. Therefore, these instructions are not confidential, I take objection to the Deputy Minister taking umbrage under the so-called confidential instructions, which are not confidential at all and which had already been brought to the notice of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the Government have given instructions or not, in either case, the Government are certainly responsible and they can be criticised if they have done something which the hon. members think is wrong. But why insist on what they wrote to the ambassador and what was the content of that? If they say that is not to be disclosed, I cannot compel them.

Shri Ranga: Earlier they have mentioned those instructions. I do not see why we should not refer to that at all. He had no right to refer to confidential things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. My question was whether our representative in China sent repeated requests to the Government of India that he should not be asked to attend such parties. The answer to that is that that is confidential. I want to know whether such a request

was made or not. There should be a straight answer to my straight question.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? I have already requested the members not to insist on asking what communication has passed between the ambassador and the Government. But the Government is responsible for everything that is done.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Are we not in a position to ask for information as to whether our diplomatic representatives in Peking—the Charge d'Affaires or anybody else—have not been feeling so aggrieved by the vulgar conduct on the part of the Government of China that they are representing to the Government, so that they might be freed of the responsibility of having to attend meetings where our country is subjected to humiliation? Aren't we entitled to know the facts of the situation, quite apart from disclosure or not of the correspondence between that officer and the Government?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, if I heard the hon. Deputy Minister aright, he referred to some report. Are we to understand, is the House to understand, that what is claimed to be confidential are the instructions sent by the Government or some report, some correspondence that passed between the Government and the Ambassador? If instructions are supposed to be confidential, it is wholly incorrect, because on a previous occasion, on the Cairo *four pas*, to say the least, to put it on a low key, the *four pas* by our Cairo Ambassador, the copy of the instructions was given to us, those of us who raised the half-an-hour discussion on the matter, and I think we still have a copy with us. We want to know what is confidential?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Deputy Minister said that what transpired between our diplomatic mission there and our Government here is confidential. May I draw your attention, Sir, to another occasion when we raised a half-an-hour discussion here regard-

ing our Ambassador in Cairo attending a banquet in Cairo in honour of the Chinese Prime Minister? What happened then? We had copies of the instructions with us and we accosted the Government with those copies of the instructions with us. Then the Government came out with the cablegram our Ambassador in Cairo had sent to our Government and the instructions of our Government, the previous instructions issued on the subject and all those things that transpired between Cairo and New Delhi. On that occasion all those things were divulged or disclosed before us. It was never claimed on that occasion that what transpired between Cairo and New Delhi was confidential. Therefore, when it suits them they divulge, they disclose things and when it does not suit them they conceal, they hide and they camouflage.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा भी तो प्रश्न मुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न मुन न । ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जो इस सिलसिले में जाग बोल रहे हैं, आप ने सब को बहस चलाने दो, आपकी इजाजत हो तो मैं भी दो चार जमले कह न । मेरा वाइंट आप घाईर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है । मैं सरकार और राजदूत के बीच में क्या पत्रांतर चलता उस पर कुछ नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन यहाँ पर जो यह सरकार है इस ने चीन सम्बन्धी मामले, ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि, कुछ ना दिनेश सिंह को दिए हुए हैं, कुछ माननीय मैनन को दिए हुए हैं और कुछ माननीय विदेश मंत्री को दिए हुए हैं । और इन तीनों को जाड़ने वाला जो प्रधान मंत्री होना चाहिये वह गायब है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि घलग घलग मोकों पर घलग घलग तरीके व्यवहार हो

जाते हैं और जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने मूँद रखा जाता है वह चीन विरोधी होता है, ऐसा कि जैसे चीन का सर्वनाश करना चाहते हों । इसलिए मेरा जो मवान है वह राजदूत और सरकार के सम्बन्ध का नहीं है, बल्कि यह कि सरकार खुद खाम होने लगी है इन चार विभागों में बंट कर ।

Mr. Speaker: Would the Government like to say anything?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As far as I am aware, Sir, we have not received communications from our representative in Peking that he felt any special difficulty in attending such functions or there was any such thing which should be prevented as a matter of rule—that is, he should not attend any functions at all. The convention is—the general diplomatic convention in all countries—that the Ambassadors, even those who have not good relations with the particular country to which they are accredited, go and attend these functions, and in case anything is said against their country they walk out. In so far as other countries are concerned, as the Deputy Minister had stated, there are definite instructions. But in regard to China there is no such instruction that he will not attend any function held either by the Chinese....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they confidential?

Shri Hem Barua: There are instructions. I can quote them.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, if that is so, I shall certainly look into that. As far as I am aware, there are no clear instructions.

Shri Hem Barua: There are.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall, as I said, look into that. In this particular instance, as is the practice, he went there, attended the function and when certain remarks were made he walked out of the function.

Shri Ranga: Why not withdraw that Embassy?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would say that it would be wrong to prevent our representative from going and attending such functions. After all he has to keep some contact with others and this is one of the ways in which he can keep contact. Otherwise, he does not get much opportunity. Therefore, it would not be advisable to make a rule that he will not go and attend such functions....

(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: No supplementaries?

Mr. Speaker: No please. His colleagues have come out with points of orders and I have allowed them.

Hindus debarred from coming to India

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*213 **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Ramneshwar Tandia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. M. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,000 Hindus including women and children of Faridpur and Jessore districts in East Pakistan were turned back from near the Pakistan border by the Pakistani Armed Forces when they were trying to cross over to India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact these Hindus were coming to India with migration certificates issued about six months ago by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for their safe arrival in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). As communication facilities with East Pakistan have not yet been restored, it has not been possible to obtain authentic information about this matter. As soon as such information is gathered, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Himatsingka: In view of the high-handed attitude of the Pakistan Government in such matters do Government propose to take any steps to stop this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These are newspaper reports which we have not been able to verify. Nor have we got any definite information for the State Governments. As soon as anything comes to the notice of the High Commission certainly action will be taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that about 9 million Hindus have crossed over to India ever since partition of India took place and in view also of the fact that sometimes these Hindus find it very difficult to cross over the border because the Pakistani Armed Police or armed forces harass them, is it the intention of the Government to ask Pakistan to give us some territory in order to rehabilitate all those persons who have come as a result of oppression and persecution by the Pakistan Government of Indians?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not the intention of the Government.

श्री मधु लिमये: इस प्रश्न के बारे में साधारणतः यह सोचा जाता है कि इन्सानियत की दृष्टि से अच्छा पुनर्वसन कैसे हो। लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रत्येक संश्लेषण लोगों पर वहाँ प्रत्याचार होते हैं और वह वहाँ घाते हैं तो कटुता फैलती है और कट्टरपंथ फैलता है और धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की बुनियाद ही खत्म होती है। तो क्या सरकार ने इसका जो राजनीतिक

पहलू है उसके बारे में सोचा है, खास कर नेहरू निराश्रित करार को मटेनजर रखते हुए, कि अगर ऐसे घत्याचार चलते रहेंगे तो हमें इनको लड़ाई का कारण बनाना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान में हम घल्पर्वक्यों की जान माल की हम हिफाजत करें, लेकिन वहां अगर ऐसे घत्याचार होते रहेंगे तो यह भी एक लड़ाई का कारण बन सकता है जैसे काश्मीर बना। क्या सरकार ऐसा करेगी यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ !

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have not received any information about the excesses that the hon. Member was mentioning. As I pointed out there are no proper facilities for communication even for our High Commission in Dacca. Only two or three days ago the communications were restored. As I have stated in the answer, as soon as we get information we will take the necessary action.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल कुछ है प्रौर उसका जवाब कुछ है। कोई तो मेन होना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं, वह उत्तर दें। मैंने नेहरू-पियाकत करार की बात कही थी।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनुश्रुति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : इस समय तो इस सवाल को उठाना बहुत मुनासिब नहीं है क्योंकि पहले ही हम इस वक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ काफी झगड़े और लड़ाई में हैं। इस समय वह क्या बरताव करते हैं, बहुत मुश्किल है यह भी कह सकता कि उसको हम रोक पा सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे लिये विरोध भेजना, अपनी राय लिखना, उन्हें बतलाना यह तो जरूरी है और उसको हम करेंगे, लेकिन यह कहना कि इसको हम लड़ाई का कारण बनाएंगे इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : घर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की बुनियाद खत्म हो जाती है, कट्टरपंथ फैलता है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do these incidents go to show that normal functioning of the Indian Missions in Pakistan has become impossible; if so, what next step does Government propose to take in this regard?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have already said, we have not got any definite information.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has any record of migration certificates issued to East Pakistani minorities and, if they are not allowed to come now, whether the Government will allow that certificate to be extended?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir; certain certificates will be given extension as a result of this.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister has just now replied by saying that these are mere newspaper reports. Has she made any inquiries, after getting notice of this question, from our own representative there; if so, what was his version: how far has this news been correct and how far are people being prosecuted like this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member has not listened to my previous answer. We are in constant touch with the Governments of Assam and West Bengal as well as with our Deputy High Commission; but, as I pointed out, the Deputy High Commissioner was able to communicate with us only recently because these facilities were denied to him as a result of the conflict.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : भारत सरकार की ओर से अभी तीन, चार दिन हुए समाचारपत्रों में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि विभाजन के पश्चात पाकिस्तान में 1 करोड़ 90 लाख के लगभग जो हिन्दू थे उनकी संख्या का प्रतिशत बहुत घट गया है जब कि भारतवर्ष में जो 3 करोड़ यवन थे उनका

प्रतिशत: 5 करोड़ के लगभग पहुंच गया है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने अपने स्तर पर क्या इस बात की जानकारी ली है कि 1 करोड़ 90 लाख हिन्दू जो कि पाकिस्तान में थे उनके प्रतिशत: घटने का कारण यह है कि वह मार दिये या उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कर दिया गया या कहीं खपा दिये गये तो क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयास किया है कि उनका प्रतिशत: क्यों घटा है ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, on a point of propriety. I think, I heard him use the word "yavan". That word has certain connotations which smack of chauvinistic contempt for aliens or that sort of thing. I think, that kind of word should not be given currency on the floor of this House.

श्री मधु तिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यवन शब्द का सम्बन्ध ग्रीक लोगों से यानी प्रयोनिया के निवासियों से है लेकिन यहां जो मुसलमान बसते हैं प्रचवा पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दू या मुसलमान बसते हैं वे सभी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं प्रौर देशी है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, "yavan" is a word which signifies racial strangeness and connotes a Westerner who does not belong to the Aryan stocks of India, while Muslims are our own kith and kin. Therefore, they should not be referred to as "yavans". I want your ruling on this.

Shri Bade: Sir, "yavan", according to my knowledge, is not a bad word. A non-Hindu is called a "yavan", that is, who is a Muslim. The contemptuous word is "mlechha". He has not used the word "mlechha"; he has said "yavan". It is always used in Marathi and Sanskrit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Bade said, "Yavan" is a non-Hindu". Does it include Sikhs also?

Shri Bade: A Sikh is a Hindu. Hindu law is applicable to Sikhs also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक लफ्ज यवन पर एनराज किया प्रौर बहस की गई । मैं

उनको कह देता हूं कि वह इसे इस्तेमाल न करें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रौर ऐसी बात है तो मैं वापिस लिये लेता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस बात पर कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह ज़िद करना कि वह यवन लफ्ज ठीक इस्तेमाल हुआ है उसकी मॉरिटस प्रौर डिमॉरिटस में पांच-पांच स्कालर्स उठें प्रौर इस तरह से उस की सारी हिस्ट्री ट्रेस करें कि कहां से वह प्राया है प्रौर कहां से नहीं प्राया एक सारी फिलासफी यहां पर प्रा जाय तो ऐसी हालत में मेरे लिए तो यह समझना ही मुश्किल हो जाता है कि मैं उस में क्या करूं । छोटी बात को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ा कर प्रॉमि-नैस में लाया जाता है ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, in this confusion I have not understood the question. If I understood him aright, he said that the diminution of numbers is due to conversion.

Mr. Speaker: He says that such a reduction in numbers has taken place; and he wants to know whether they have been converted to Islam, eliminated altogether or what has happened. What are the causes?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have very little information about mass conversions except one or two cases which have come up before the House. Otherwise, we do not have any news at all about mass conversion of Hindus to Islam.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बिलकुल साफ है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप उसे छोड़िये दस मिनट इस पर लग गये हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तो यह सवाल था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप फिर इसको प्राध घंटे की बर्बा के लिए दे दीजिये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : बहुत प्रच्छा ।

Shri Basumatari: Thousands of Pakistani nationals who had infiltrated into India had been deported from Assam to Pakistan and the Pakistan authorities have even turned them back. May I know what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. I had a Calling Attention notice also about those infiltrators who had crossed into India and we wanted to send them back and they were also being turned back.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no information.

Shri Basumatari: It is reported in today's papers.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that certain members of the minority communities in Pakistan, both Hindus and Christians, as disclosed recently by the Assam Minister, have surreptitiously entered into India, rather into Assam, through Garo Hills may I know why is it that our Government have not given wide publicity to this fact as an instance of how not a single Muslim has migrated from India to Pakistan during this crisis whereas hundreds of people, both Hindus and Christians, from Pakistan have migrated into India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The only source of information is from the State Governments of Assam and Bengal. We have not been able to get the information from them. That is why I have said that I will collect the information and place it on the table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: His question was as to why publicity had not been given to this. Swami Rameshwaranand.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: उधर से जो घुस-बैठिये इधर घाते हैं पाकिस्तान सरकार उन को भी नहीं लेती घोर बहो उधर से हिन्दुओं को बलपूर्वक निकाला जा रहा है, जो नहीं निश्चयना पसन्द करते उन को कल किया

जाता है या मुसलमान बनाया जाता है जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों से स्पष्ट है। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदया कहती हैं कि समाचारपत्रों की बात का हमको कुछ पता नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास कौन सा ऐसा साधन है जो समाचारपत्रों के द्वारा बात जानी जाती है उस पर विश्वास नहीं करती? उन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था कर रखी है जो उन्हें सही-सही खबरें पहुँचा सके?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो उन्होंने कहा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से इनफॉर्मेशन लेते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझ नहीं पाया।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: वह कहते हैं कि जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है हम तो उस से इनफॉर्मेशन लेते हैं घोर उन्होंने हमें ऐसी इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं दी है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: घाप बैठिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: अभी मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि हमारा राजदूत के साथ कुछ दिन से तो सम्पर्क ही बन्द है, सम्पर्क कटा हुआ है बहरहाल हम यत्न करेंगे तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा सही-सही इनफॉर्मेशन उनको मिल जाती है यह कैसे मान लिया जाय?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the continuous radio broadcast by one radio station said to be Poorva Bengal Viplavi Radio Station to the effect that attempts are being made by the East Pakistan citizens that there should be communal harmony and that even on the Cruah India Day they did their best to prevent communal clashes and to establish communal harmony and, if so, how far this is true and what steps Government contemplate to take to help

indirectly this organisation not through Government sources but through other sources.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is true that we have also listened to this broadcast by the Revolutionary Council and every attempt is being made by the people of East Pakistan not to create any kind of communal disharmony. It is not easy for us to give credence to what appears in the newspapers about massacre, etc. That is why I said that we should get authentic information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was.....

Mr. Speaker: First the question is put; second is explanation; third is point of order; and fourth is criticism.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was only part of the question.....

Mr. Speaker: She has answered that part; that is enough.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: मैं प्रधान मंत्री में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन की यह जानकारी है कि महात्मा गांधी ने धर्म-संस्थानों की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था, यह धारावासीन दिया था, कि यदि किसी तरह से उनकी जान न बच सके, तो उस के लिए युद्ध भी किया जायेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनुश्रुति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): मुझे तो याद नहीं है। मैंने नहीं देखा है।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष पर क्लिप

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* 213. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण लिमये :

श्री बलराम लिमये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण पर आधारित एक फिल्म तैयार करने का है

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह फिल्म विदेशों को भी भेजी जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) और (ख) : जी, हाँ।

(ग) 5 फ़िल्में फिल्म विभाग द्वारा बनाई जा चुकी हैं और 6 फ़िल्में बनाई जा रही हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त साप्ताहिक समाचार चित्र, "भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा" में जो खबरे दी जा रही हैं वे प्रत्यक्ष घण्टा प्रत्यक्ष रूप में पाकिस्तानी हमले से सम्बन्धित होती हैं। वर्तमान संकट-काल से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर 3 फ़िल्में फिल्म विभाग द्वारा तैयार की जा चुकी हैं और 3 तैयार की जा रही हैं।

(घ) चुनी हुई फ़िल्में विदेशों में भी भेजी जाएंगी।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय जो नई फ़िल्म बनाने जा रहा है, क्या उन के द्वारा यह तथ्य और विचार सामने धायेगा कि यह जो संघर्ष है, यह दो भाइयों के बीच में चल रहा है, जिन का एक हिस्सा अयूबशाही के चंगुल में फँस गया है और इस के साथ साथ क्या इस तथ्य को भी सामने लाया जायेगा कि हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का मजहब भलग हो सकता है, लेकिन उन की नागरिकता समान है और इस समय राज्य भलग है, लेकिन राष्ट्र एक है। क्या इस विचार इन की फ़िल्मों के द्वारा सामने लाया जायेगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह भाषण है या प्रश्न ह ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह विचार भी हमारी फिल्मों में रखा गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं देश और विदेश के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । क्या इन फिल्मों के द्वारा इस बात को भी सामने रखा जायेगा कि इंग्लिश मातृ भाषा में बच्चों का जो हिन्दू-मुसलमान का मामला है, घमेल में यह झगड़ा हिन्दू मुसलमानों का नहीं है, बल्कि विदेशी आक्रमणकारी और देशी लोगों का झगड़ा है और इसलिए अगर देश को मजबूत बनाना है, तो जो दबो हूई जानिया है, या मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यकों में जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन को विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा और एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य बनाया जायेगा ?

श्री उ० मू० बिबेदी : यह तो झगड़ा कराने की बात है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह तो वही प्रश्न फिर से पूछा गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन बातों को भी सांच लिया जाये ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Government tell us why it has been slow to the point of being inert in releasing these films and why no full length documentary has yet been released on the entire conflict outlining the underlying issues?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: One film called "Now and Then" has already been released and has been shown in many cinemas in the country. In our News Reviews, as I said earlier in reply to a question, various events concerning different parts of the story have been shown. Other films are in the process of being made. It is true that there has been some delay for which I apologize, but all the fault was not our; it was difficult for cameramen to go to the front to take pictures.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question about the full-length documentary has not been answered. I wanted to know whether a full-length documentary was being produced, outlining the underlying issues. That is the most important thing.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That is about to be released any day.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : घमरीका के बने हुए जो टैक हमने पाकिस्तान से छीने थे, हमने उनको घमरीका की रिजर्वेट पर मौके से हटा दिया है और लोगों को नहीं देखने दिया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की बात इन फिल्मों में तो नहीं है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : फिल्मों में टैकों के चित्र तो आए हैं और उन में यह भी दिखाता है कि वे घमरीका के बने हुए हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या इन फिल्मों में ऐसी सच्चाइयाँ भी आयेंगी कि 7 सितम्बर से 10 सितम्बर तक खुद भारत सरकार के दिये हुए संवादों के अनुसार हमारी प्लटन मुगलपुरा में, जो कि साहीर का एक मुहल्ला है, पहुँच चुकी थी और वहाँ के रेडियो स्टेशन को खत्म कर चुकी थी और साहीर में घुसने ही वाली थी, लेकिन 11 सितम्बर के बाद से यह सांचा गया कि अब तो मामला बीस लाख आदमियों के खिलाने-पिलाने का है, इसलिए वे बर्ती बन्द जायेंगी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : फ़िल्मों का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं आप की सहायता चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस के सिवा मंत्री जी से मैं तो ऐसा नहीं पा सकता । अगर इस से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, तो किस से है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में जितने सवाल हुए हैं, वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों के सर्वेस्टियन हैं कि उन के जवाब

में ऐसी चीजें भी फ़िल्मों में दिखाई जायें और वे उन फ़िल्मों का हिस्सा हों। ऐसी सूरत में मिनिस्टर ज्यादा से ज्यादा यही कह सकता है कि उन्होंने मेम्बरों की स्वा-हितात को मुन लिया है और वह उन पर ध्यान देंगे और देखेंगे कि कौन सी चीज फ़िल्मों में लाई जा सकती है और कौन सी नहीं लाई जा सकती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं धाप से भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा सवाल सिर्फ़ यह है कि क्या ये फ़िल्में सच्चाई बतावेंगी या इधर-उधर की कुछ चीज छोड़ कर, कुछ जोड़ कर, एक झूठी तस्वीर सामने लावेंगी खाली यही सवाल है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अगर डाक्टर साहब फ़िल्म देखेंगे, तो उन को खुद मालूम हो जायेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : धाप जैसा चेहरे दिखाई दें, तो मालूम हो जायेगा, वरना क्या मालूम होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइंग, प्राइंग।

Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: May I know what efforts are being made to show these films to the rural people?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: All our films are shown both in the cities and in rural areas.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that in many foreign countries our very justified stand has been misunderstood, may I know whether the hon. Minister is thinking of sending such newsreels and such news items as the battle of Dograi to be shown and broadcast respectively in other countries in order to keep our case explained fully?

Mr. Speaker: Let these be prepared first and then we can consider whether we can send them outside.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting taken note of the publicly expressed allegations that studied

attempts have been and are being made to play down the Sikh role in these films and if so....

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, that is not correct.

Shri Kapur Singh: These allegations have been publicly and widely made....

Shri Raghunath Singh: No.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether a note has been taken of them and, if so, what action is being taken in that regard.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is not fair, and that should be expunged.

Shri Kapur Singh: My hon. friend always wants everything to be expunged from the proceedings. There is no question of expunction here. I want to know whether a note has been taken of those allegations and, if so, what action is being taken in that regard?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think there is any truth in this allegation. I had certainly not heard it before. In fact, starting from the Prime Minister downwards, all the Ministers and all members of the public who have spoken on this issue have very greatly praised the role played by brave Sikh jawans and officers in those areas.

Shri Kapur Singh: She is not well informed.

प्रकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

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- * 214. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
- श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
- श्री व० ला० द्विवेदी :
- श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
- श्री स० वं० सामन्त :
- श्री पाराशर :
- श्री शा० ना० बलुबंदी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दू के भारत-

पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान आकाशवाणी धरोजी के अधिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित हुए;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों के श्रोताओं को विशेष कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण में अधिक लाभ नहीं हुआ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि योग्य व्यक्तियों की कमी के कारण संघर्ष काल में प्रसारणों को लाभप्रद नहीं बनाया जा सका था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं। आकाशवाणी से कुल जितने घंटों के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए गए और जितना समय भारतीय भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम को दिया गया, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित धरोजी कार्यक्रमों की संख्या अधिक नहीं थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : आकाशवाणी के संकटकालीन प्रसारणों में महत्वपूर्ण समाचारों की किस प्रकार उपेक्षा की जाती रही इसकी ओर न जाते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रतिशत जो अपने धरोजी के सम्बन्ध में मिलाकर निकाला है वह सारी भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रतिशत मिलाया है या पृथक् पृथक् सभी भाषाओं का प्रतिशत मिलाया है ? मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह है कि धरोजी का प्रतिशत भारतीय भाषाओं की अपेक्षा जो क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों से बाबकास्ट होती थी बहुत अधिक था ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): We have prepared a statement on this. 1743 (A) LSD—2.

There are 62 news bulletins in the home services of which only 9 are in English. Taking the Delhi station, there were 12 talks in English and 23 in Hindi; Urdu and various other languages.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : समाचारों के ऊपर जो फीचर तैयार किये गए क्या यह सही है कि मूल फीचर धरोजी में तैयार किये जाते थे और दूसरी भाषाओं में केवल उनका अनुवाद होता था ? क्या यह भी सच है कि वे भी भारत के सभी स्टेशनों से रिले नहीं किये जाते थे और हिन्दी के फीचर केवल दिल्ली स्टेशन से रिले होते थे और हिन्दी के जो दूसरे स्टेशन हैं जैसे लखनऊ, पटना वगैरह उन से भी रिले नहीं किये जाते थे ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह सच है कि कई फीचर पहले धरोजी में लिखे गए और बाद में उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद हुआ। लेकिन बहुत से हिन्दी में भी लिखे गए . . .

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : जब लड़ाई बन्द हो गई।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जी नहीं, लड़ाई के दौरान में भी। यह जरूर हुआ कि धरोजी में जो लिखने वाले थे उन्होंने फीचर लिख कर दे दिया और हिन्दी में जो लिखते थे वे उस समय दिल्ली में नहीं थे। लेकिन तब भी और बहुत से लोगों ने अपना टैलेंट हमको दिया और उसका उपयोग भी हुआ।

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धाण्टी : क्या यह सत्य है कि गुजरात के जो पिछले मुख्य मंत्री थे श्री बलबन्त राय मेहता और जिन के पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के कारण प्राणों का ख़तरा हुआ, उसकी सूचना धरोजी में सब से पीछे दी गई ? यदि हाँ, तो यह उपेक्षा क्यों हुई ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मुझे इसका ज्ञान नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : इस में कहां तक सच्चाई है कि उन कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने विभागीय अध्यक्षों और आकाशवाणी को यह आदेश या परिपत्र दिया या कि जो भाषा बंगाल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, तमिल, तेलगू और मलयालम के प्रदेशों को सरल लगती है वह अब बन्द कर दी जाये और उस में कुछ दूसरे शब्द जोड़ जायें जिन्हें दिल्ली वाले पसन्द करते हैं ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जी नहीं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many complaints were received during the conflict about the use of these English programmes?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think we have received any complaints.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know why the very important broadcast by the Prime Minister was first made in English and then in Hindi, although the number of listeners in Hindi, the national language, is far greater than those in English?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The language of the broadcast is the choice of the speaker.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Do Government feel it necessary to broadcast these programmes through All India Radio more in English so as to make people outside also understand our cause and also so that Government do not succumb to a sort of linguistic jingoism?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We believe in doing it in all our languages.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether we sent out reporters of the All India Radio to reporting the fighting on the spot? How many such reporters went, and how well have they done?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I can get the figures. Quite a number of reporters went there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the programmes beamed by Akash Vani during the brief but historic September war to South-east Asian countries and African countries were weak and inaudible because the transmitters were not powerful enough and so failed in their impact on those countries?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is true to some extent. As the hon. Member knows, we do not yet have high power transmitters, and until they are installed, we will suffer from this defect.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : क्या यह सत्य है कि इंगलिश में जो प्रोग्राम ब्राडकास्ट हुए इस लड़ाई के दम्यान उस वकत ऐसे आदमियों को भी बोलने दिया गया जिन्होंने ब्राडकास्ट यह किया कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट झूठ बोल रही है कि हमारे आदमी कम मर रहे हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे आदमी ज्यादा मारे जा रहे हैं और हमारी गवर्नमेंट कम बता रही है । क्या यह ब्राडकास्ट हमारे यहां से किया गया ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हां सकता है कि किसी एक आदमी ने कोई ऐसी बात कही हो । हमारी यह नीति रही है कि सब को जो वे सोचते हैं, उसको बोलने का मौका दिया जाए । अगर कोई गलत बात कहता है तो बाद में उसके बारे में हम ठीक कह सकते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस दुनिया में जिसके साथ मजाक करना होता है उसके लिए हम कहते हैं बिल्डिंग कंसल्ट इन दी एयर । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से युद्धकाल में भी घाल इंडिया रेडियो से हवा महल का जो प्रोग्राम भी वह चलता रहा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह हवा महल प्रोग्राम कब बन्द किया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रो० रंगा ।

Shri Ranga: I wanted to raise this as a point of order, but I will now put it as a supplementary. Why is it

that the hon. Minister is saying that it is quite possible that some one of the many reporters who were speaking on the All India Radio might have made that mistake? May I know whether Government would really enquire into this matter and find out who had committed such a blunder and warn him suitably?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This was not done by any employee of All India Radio. This was done by an outside broadcaster.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am very puzzled. In view of the practice, as far as we know, of All India Radio having prior intimation about the texts of the talks, except in the case of live broadcasts, which, I take it, are offered to people on whom we can have implicit trust, in view of this rule being in operation in All India Radio, how is it that at least in one case the Minister says that false statements were made and derogatory allegations were made against our country at a most crucial stage of the Indo-Pakistan conflict? How is it that this kind of default could have taken place and how can the Minister take shelter under the plea that it was an invited talker who was given the freedom of the land to malign our country in those desperate times?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The hon. Member has used rather strong terms.

Shri Ranga: Who was that?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am sorry I do not remember his name at this moment, but I do not think that we need.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was he a for-eigner?

An hon. Member: He was Frank Moraes.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It may have been Mr. Moraes, but I do not remember. You can say we should not allow anybody to speak freely,

but I certainly think that if a point is raised in a discussion and that point can be countered by other arguments, that is much better than having a whispering campaign.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There are what are known as live broadcasts when people go and take part in a discussion. I can quite understand a discussion being sponsored by the All India Radio where you do not have prior censorship of the text of the talk. I can quite understand that, because, in that case, the arguments can be countered by other people taking part openly in the discussion. But if it is a talk which is not part of a general discussion going on at the same time, it is the most dangerous and mischievous practice for the Government to allow individuals to get away with making statements which may or may not be countered later on by somebody else effectively.

12.00 hrs.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This argument was countered and after that we were more careful.

Mr. Speaker: It appears very strange that from our own radio we should allow such discussions at critical times, when the enemy might take advantage of that. When really the script is given before hand, our employees, those officials in the A.I.R. must have known what is going to happen.... (Interruptions). The script is not not given beforehand?

Shri Hem Barua: We had the privilege of listening to this talk and the overall sentiments were patriotic.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We take up the next item.

प्रध्वन महोदय : श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (कन्नड) : प्रध्वन महोदय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बनर्जी को बुलाया है, आप लोग बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पहले आप ने मुझे बुलाया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले श्री बनर्जी को बुलाया था, आप को नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विनती कर रहा हूँ कि प्रश्न संख्या 213 और 238 बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं इसलिये उन को भी आप ले लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं नहीं कर सकता क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद जब तक कि मिनिस्टर साहब खुद न चाहें ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत के कब्जे में पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र

- *215. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री योकुला नन्द महन्ती :
श्री योगेश्वर झा :
श्री तु० राम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सेनाओं ने जिन पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्रों पर कब्जा किया है उनके प्रशासन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में पकड़े गये माल तथा सम्पत्ति की देखभाल के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री श्री यशान्तराव बाबूराव) : (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय सेनाओं द्वारा अधिभूत, पाकिस्तानी भूक्षेत्र अभी, हमारी सेना के नियन्त्रण में है। चूँकि इन क्षेत्रों में धार्मिक आबादी प्रायः नहीं के बराबर है, इन में किसी प्रकार का कोई धार्मिक प्रशासन स्थापित नहीं किया गया। तदनुसार, किसी प्रकार के धार्मिक प्रबंध, अभी आवश्यक नहीं हैं।

Indians in Indonesia

- *216. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Marandi:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the situation has improved for Indians residing in Indonesia and whether their lives and property are safe;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was an incipient move by the Government of Indonesia to take over the assets of all Indians residing in Indonesia; and

(c) if so, the present position and the steps taken by Government to ensure safety for Indian life and property in Indonesia?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Recently there has been no report of hostility against Indians in Indonesia.

(b) The Government of Indonesia had issued a Decree by which all firms, immovable properties and secu-

rities owned by Indian nationals have been placed under the supervision of the Government.

(c) The Government of India had expressed their serious concern to the Indonesian Government and had sought assurances about the safety of the Indians and their property in Indonesia.

Independence for Mauritius

*217. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mauritius is due to gain its Independence in the near future; and

(b) the special steps being taken to strengthen our relations with Mauritius?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, during 1966.

(b) India is represented by a Commissioner in Port Louis, and we already have close political, economic and cultural relations with Mauritius. Steps are being taken to further strengthen them through exchanges of visits and co-operation under our economic and technical assistance programme.

Permanent Secretariat of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation

*218. Shri Marandji:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation was held in September, 1965 at China's request;

(b) whether during the course of the meeting, China demanded self-determination for the people of Kashmir;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the reaction of other countries attending the meeting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No special meeting at Chinese request was convened to discuss Kashmir although this question was on the agenda of one of the regular meetings held on 28th September, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India is not represented at the Solidarity Organization which is a non-official body. However, Government deplore the activities of the Chinese representatives to try to misrepresent facts to give support to Pakistan's false claims.

(d) The Chinese draft statement did not find support from other members. The statement previously issued by the Secretary General of the Organization calling for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir problem was endorsed.

पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू

*219. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक दास :

श्री गुलशन :

श्री बृटा सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री प्र० चं० बरवा :

श्री प० ला० बाबपाल :

श्री कुलेश्वर जीना :

श्री वृन्दाचल सिंह :

श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

श्री रा० बरवा :

क्या बहिर्देशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इन समाचारों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं का तंग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ज्योत क्या है ; और

(ग) इस विषय में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बहिर्देशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच बहुत सीमित संचार होने के कारण इन प्रखरारी खबरों की तसदीक नहीं की जा सकी है । बहरहाल, अधिकृत सूचना प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Remilitarization of 20 K.M. Demilitarized Zone by China

*220. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has virtually remilitarized the 20 K.M. demilitarized Zone in Ladakh;

(b) whether this amounts to clear contravention of Colombo proposals; and

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Colombo Powers?

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

(c) On the 21st September 1965 the Government of India handed over a note verbale to the representatives of the Colombo Powers in Delhi, drawing their attention to the tense situation on India's northern border, created by China's deliberate and unprovoked

aggressive activities. It was also pointed out that China in re-militarising the 20 km zone in Ladakh had clearly violated the recommendation 2(a) of the Colombo proposals.

Cease-Fire Violations

*221. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cease-fire violation incidents reported by India and Pakistan to the U.N. Observers, recently deputed to make the Cease-fire between India and Pakistan effective, up-to-date;

(b) the number of violations for which (1) Indian and (2) Pakistani troops had been held responsible;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Observers ignoring the provocative and hostile Pakistani moves including infiltration of armed Pakistani troops in violation of the Cease-fire have held India as largely responsible for these violations; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) According to reports received upto 10th November 1965, 652 violations of the cease-fire by Pakistan have been reported to the UNIPOM and 614 to UNMOGIP. The number reported by Pakistan is not yet known.

(b) to (d). Findings of the UNIPOM/UNMOGIP on all the complaints lodged by us have not yet been communicated. UN Secretary General has, however, issued some reports on the observance of cease-fire between India and Pakistan. These reports are not comprehensive in the sense that they cover only some incidents and not all those reported to the Observers. Though there are shortcomings

in the investigations of, and action taken by the UN Observers, no such conduct as suggested by the Honourable Member can be attributed to the UN Observers. Government are continuing their efforts to help the UN Observers to do their job more successfully.

MIG Factories

- *222. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the end of October, 1965 in the setting up of MIG factories of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited; and

(b) the time by which the first plane will be produced?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Civil Construction programme for the first phase of manufacture i.e., manufacture of aircraft from advanced assemblies at Nasik, is nearing completion, and all the buildings required for this phase are expected to be ready by the end of this year. Civil Works at Nasik, Koraput and Hyderabad are on the whole progressing satisfactorily. Preparation of detailed project plans (working project reports) has reached an advanced stage and is likely to be completed by the beginning of next year. Training of technicians and translation of documentation is in progress with the assistance of Soviet experts.

(b) The first plane from major assemblies will be produced during 1966. Subsequently the manufacture of aircraft from Sub-assemblies, details and raw materials will be taken up. The first aircraft manufactured from raw materials is expected to be delivered in 1969.

Nuclear Weapons

*223. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state whether the major nuclear powers have made any progress on destroying the nuclear stockpile and stopping further manufacture.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Despite protracted negotiations, the nuclear powers have not been able to reach agreement on cessation of production of nuclear weapons and reduction of existing stockpiles.

Submarines for Indian Navy

- *224. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
 Shri T. Subramanyam:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the acquisition of modern sub-marines for

the Indian Navy has met with success; and

(b) If not, the further steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित फालतू पुर्जों में भारतमित्ररता

* 225. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु तिमये :

श्री बागडो :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री राम हरल यादव :

श्री म० रं० कृष्ण :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिये अपेक्षित विमानों तथा हथियारों के फालतू पुर्जों तथा अन्य उपकरण बनाने के सम्बन्ध में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से सहयोग मांगा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० बाल्ल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) अवयवों और फालतू पुर्जों के लिए विशेषकर 1962 के चीनी धाकड़ के बाद बढ़ते घाईर दिये गये हैं । यह उसी हद तक किया जा रहा है जिस हद तक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की क्षमता रखता है, और जिससे कि हमारी आवश्यकताओं और रक्षा उत्पादन सिद्धान्तों की प्राप्ति क्षमता के बीच जो

कमी रहती है वह पूरी की जा सके और रक्षा उत्पादन यूनिटों को और अधिक आवश्यक तथा पेचीदा किन्म के सामान बनाने के लिए राहत मिल सके । हम लोगों का उद्देश्य है कि अपेक्षित मानक वाले ग्राम.मेन्ट के हिस्से, ए० जी० ए० के फालतू पुर्ज, वायुयान सम्बन्धी जमीन पर उपयोग किये जाने वाले पुर्ज, इत्यादि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त किये जायें ।

Naval Base in Indian Ocean

* 226. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that the Government of Indonesia is building a naval base in the Indian Ocean region;

(b) whether China is actively assisting Indonesia in the said project; and

(c) if so, the details of reports received?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government is not aware of any report that Indonesia is building a naval base in the Indian Ocean region with the assistance of China.

प्रतिरक्षा योजना

* 227. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की सुरक्षा योजना की क्रियान्विति में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस पंचवर्षीय योजना का वार्षिक बटवारा किस प्रकार है, वार्षिक लक्ष्य क्या

है और तब दो वर्षों की उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या योजना के लक्ष्यों के यथा समय पूरे होने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) : प्रायोजना पर्याप्त सन्तोषजनक-पूर्वक कार्यान्वित हो रहा है। मशीन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम पूरे तौर पर कार्यान्वित हो चुका है। साख्तमामान के आधुनिकीकरण, और उत्पादन आधार में विस्तार करने, तथा उस में उन्नति करने के कार्यक्रम में कुछ प्रगति हुई है। नई उत्पादन रेखाएं, और उत्पादों एक घणित करने में कुछ समय लगता है। इन क्षेत्रों में भी प्रायोजना को कार्यान्वित करने का हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, परन्तु प्रगति अनुसूचित कार्यक्रम से कुछ पछड़ी हुई है। परिवर्तनशील अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति और संरक्षण की सामने रखते हुए प्रायोजना निरन्तर पुनरावलोकन अधीन रहती है। सैनिक सज्जादियों के संबंध में कुछ देशों द्वारा प्रतिबंध के कारण, जहां पहले सोचे उपायों को कार्यान्वित कर पाना संभव नहीं है, वैकल्पिक उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं। अधिक विस्तार प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

U. N. Office of Public Information

*228. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Office of Public Information showed special treatment and allowed its facilities for propaganda to the Pakistan's Foreign Minister;

(b) whether his Press Conference records were re-broadcast which is unusual;

(c) whether our Government have lodged any protest to the U.N.O. against the unusual favour shown to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Pakistan Foreign Minister held a press conference for U.N. correspondents on the 29th September, 1965. The United Nations Office of Public Information made administrative arrangements for this press conference. The recording of the press conference was not broadcast but was played back over the internal communication line available to correspondents. These facilities are available to all member States of the United Nations and the United Nations Office of Public Information did not show any preferential treatment to Pakistan in this matter.

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

Relief to Families of Jawans

*229. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Shri Basappa:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to provide immediate relief and compensation to the families of the Jawans who lost their lives during the recent Indo-Pak conflict; and

(b) if so, the various measures adopted by the Central and State Governments in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Families of Jawans who lost their lives during the conflict with Pakistan are entitled to the following financial benefits from the Central Government:—

(i) An immediate ex-gratia grant.

(ii) A lump sum family gratuity depending on the rank of the deceased.

- (iii) The family allotment, if any, which was in issue, or an amount equal to the special family pension and children's allowance, if admissible, whichever is higher for a period of 2 months.
- (iv) A special allowance equal to the special family allowance and children's allowance, if admissible, for a further period of 2 months.
- (v) Special family pension and Children's allowance, if admissible, thereafter.

Such families are getting ex-gratia grants from some of the State Governments but complete information in this regard is not available. This information is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

No compensation as such is payable to such families on account of the death of the jawans.

Pak. Propaganda against India in Africa and Latin America

***230. Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late Pakistan has mounted its propaganda drive against India in African and Latin American countries; and

(b) if so, the steps India has taken to counteract the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Pakistan is always carrying on propaganda against India. No specific facts have come to our notice about Pakistan mounting its propaganda drive lately in African and Latin American countries.

(b) Our Missions abroad keep a watch over Pakistani propaganda against India and every opportunity is taken to counteract it. The Heads of our Missions have explained our point of view to the respective Heads of the Governments and the respective foreign offices personally. One Indian goodwill delegation is at the moment visiting East Africa to explain India's point of view. Such delegations are scheduled to visit other parts of Africa. Two senior members of the Cabinet have toured a number of Latin American countries for the same purpose.

A.I.R. Offices Contacts with Enemy Countries

***231. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that some of the Officers of the A.I.R. are directly or indirectly having contacts with unfriendly nations like China and Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have received complaints about the A.I.R. employees visiting Pakistan; and

(c) whether complaints have been received by Government that the A.I.R. employees conspired to give anti-Indian views and news during the August-September, 1965 conflict with Pakistan?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain complaints regarding officers of All India Radio having direct or indirect contacts with China and Pakistan were received by the Government but on enquiries made, the allegations were found to be baseless. In two cases, enquiries are still in progress.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Mediation in Sino-Indian Dispute

*232. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some friendly foreign countries have offered their good offices for mediation in the dispute between India and China; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) On the eve of President Radhakrishnan's visit to Rumania during October this year, there was some speculation that the Rumanian Government was interested in mediating between India and China. During the President's discussions with the Rumanian President, however, Rumania did not make any offer or suggestion of good offices or mediation between India and China.

(b) Does not arise.

Office of Pak. Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta

*233. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta has dispensed with the services of all its Indian employees and also given up

some of its rented buildings as a prelude to its closure by Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan has asked for reciprocal closure of the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca too; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta is reported to have dispensed with the services of all its Indian employees. Government is not aware of any rented buildings having been given up by the Deputy High Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान-चीन संधि

*239. श्री हुकूम चण्ड कछावर :

श्री आंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :

श्री डो० चं० शर्मा :

श्रीमती मंमूना मुल्तान :

श्री बिद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने युद्ध विराम के बाद हाल में चीन में कोई संधि की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संधि के अनुसार चीन की भाग्य के विरुद्ध युद्ध में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के हवाई यंत्रों का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Forcible Capture of Sikh Girls and Women by Pak. Army Personnel

*236. Shri Kapur Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the details about the forcible capture and transportation to Pakistan of over 5 dozen Sikh young girls and women by Pakistani army personnel from Fazilka sector during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): According to inquiries made by the Government of Punjab, a number of families of villages, Jhangar and Puccu Chishti, situated close to the Indo-Pakistan border in the Fazilka sector, are missing since 6th September when the villages were attacked by the Pakistan army. Inquiries are being made by the Government of Punjab to ascertain whether they were killed or captured by the Pakistanis or whether they were able to move to other places in India.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय उच्च-धायी के कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

*237. श्री बड़े :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

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

(क) कराची स्थित भारतीय उच्च-धायी के कर्मचारियों के साथ पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये दुर्व्यवहार के बारे में 1 जनवरी से 31 अक्टूबर,

1965 तक पाकिस्तान सरकार को कितने विरोध पत्र भेजे गये और वह किस किस तारीख को भेजे गये ; और

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार से उनके क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुए ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख) : भारत के हाई कमिशन ने क्रमशः 25 जून, 28 सितंबर और 29 अक्टूबर 1965 को पाकिस्तान की सरकार को तीन विरोध-पत्र दिये । विदेश मंत्रालय ने क्रमशः 4 और 15 अक्टूबर 1965 को नई दिल्ली-स्थित पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशन को दो विरोध-पत्र दिये ।

2. पाकिस्तान सरकार ने 25 जून के विरोध-पत्र का प्रतिम रूप से उत्तर नहीं दिया है जिस में पाकिस्तान के कस्टम अधिकारियों द्वारा हाई कमिशन के एक कर्मचारी को परेशान करने और उसकी बेइज्जती करने के खिलाफ विरोध प्रकट किया गया था । उन्होंने मामले की जांच करने का जवानी वादा कर दिया था ।

3. राजनयिक अधिकार और उन्मुखितियों के घोर उल्लंघन और भारत के हाई कमिशन के प्रति किये गए प्रशिष्ट आचरण के विरुद्ध 28 सितंबर और 4 अक्टूबर को जो विरोध-पत्र दिए गए थे, उन्हें पाकिस्तान सरकार ने निराधार कहा है । पाकिस्तान में भारतीय मिशनों के साथ पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने जैसा व्यवहार किया है उसपर पर्वा डालने की कोशिश करते हुए पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत में पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिशन के साथ किये गए व्यवहार के विरुद्ध मामूली तक्रालीयों और शिकायतों के रूप में निराधार प्रत्यारोप लगाए हैं ।

4. इस्लामाबाद में भारतीय हाई कमिशन के परामर्शदाता (कौन्सेलर) के प्रति किए गए दुर्व्यवहार के खिलाफ 15 अक्टूबर को विदेश मंत्रालय ने जो विरोध-पत्र दिये

या उसका उत्तर नहीं मिला है। पाकिस्तानी अधिकारी हाई कमिशन के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को परेशान करने के खिलाफ भारतीय हाई कमिशन ने 29 अक्टूबर को जो विरोध-पत्र दिया था उसका भी उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Map Circulated by Pakistan High Commissioner in India

- *238. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan High Commissioner in India has recently circulated a map falsely showing large tracts of Indian territory under the occupation of Pakistani armed forces;

(b) if so, the details of the false map with reference to the Indian territory concerned; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India and the counter measures adopted by them to meet the false claim?

* The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Pakistan High Commission has circulated a map showing 340 sq. miles in the Akhnur Chhamb sector, 36 sq. miles in the Khemkaran sector, 40 sq. miles in the Sulemankie-Fazilka Sector and 1200 sq. miles in Rajasthan as being under Pakistan occupation after the fighting. The fact is that at the time of cease-fire on September 23, 1965, Pakistan had succeeded in occupying only the following Indian territory:

- (a) In Jammu & Kashmir, apart from areas across the original cease-fire line in the Akhnur-Chhamb sector—190 sq. miles.

(b) In the Khemkaran sector 20 sq. miles

(c) In Rajasthan the border outpost of Munabao.

The Government of India have lodged a protest with the High Commission of Pakistan in India against the dissemination of this false information and have asked the Pakistan High Commission not to distribute such material.

On 7th October, 1965, the Government of India had released a map correctly showing the areas occupied by Pakistan at the time of the cease-fire and the areas in Pakistan occupied by Indian forces at the time of cease-fire. This map was widely distributed and reproduced by the news media.

Border Roads

525. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many special cases have been filed against Army Officers engaged in the construction of border roads;

(b) the number of Officers involved in these cases and their ranks;

(c) the progress made so far and whether any conviction or acquittal has resulted from these prosecutions; and

(d) the reasons for not following the usual Army procedure of departmental investigation, court of inquiry, summary of evidence and Court Martial in these cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Nine cases have so far been filed by the S.P.E.

(b) Twelve military and civil Officers are involved in these cases, as under:—

- (i) Lieutenant Colonel's

- (iii) Majors 6
 (iii) Ordnance Officer (Civ)
 (iv) Executive Engineer 1
 (v) Assistant Executive Engineers 2

(c) The cases are still under trial in the courts of Special Judges appointed for the purpose.

(d) According to authoritative legal opinion these cases cannot be tried by Court Martial but only by Special Judges under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

आकाशवाणी की पत्रिकाओं का मुद्रण

526. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 13 सितम्बर, 1965 के घटारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2055 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी की पत्रिकाओं के मुद्रण की शर्तों का उल्लंघन होने के बारे में की गई जांच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मुख्य निष्कर्ष निकले हैं, और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (धीमली इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जांच अभी चल रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). अभी सवाल नहीं उठता ।

National Defence Fund

527. Shri Kolla Venkataiah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total amount of contributions received from the people of Indian origin living in different foreign

countries to the National Defence Fund since the 5th August, 1965?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): According to the existing procedure, contributions for the National Defence Fund in foreign countries are required to be received by our Missions abroad who afford necessary credit for the same in the Missions' accounts which are received and adjusted by the Accountant-General Central Revenues in due course. The details of the individual contributors are not received. In certain cases contributions to the Fund by persons residing abroad are sent direct by the donors to various collecting agencies all over the country. Such remittances are not routed through the accounts of our Missions. The nationality of such donors is not known in all cases. In view of these reasons it is not possible to furnish the information required in this question without very detailed enquiries from all our Missions abroad from all the collecting centres in India. They in turn might have to enquire about their nationality etc. from the donors. These enquiries are not considered to be practicable.

Survey of Unemployed Persons in Kerala

528. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for conducting a survey of unemployed persons in Kerala by the State Bureau of Economics and Directorate of Employment;

(b) if so, when it will begin; and

(c) the names of the districts selected for this purpose?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) The survey commenced on 16-9-1965 and is in progress.

(c) All the 9 districts of the State will be covered by the survey.

Construction of P. & T. Offices and Staff quarters in Kerala

529. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sites acquired for the construction of offices and staff quarters for P.&T. Department are lying vacant in important towns in Kerala for years together;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to post an Engineer and an architect attached to the Central Public Works Department for each Circle to expedite the construction work?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Steps are being taken for utilizing the sites. Certain sites are lying vacant for some time, as lands are acquired in pursuance of the policy of acquiring land for future requirements, since it is difficult to get the land immediately when required. This is particularly so, because P&T offices have to be situated in central localities for the convenience of the public as well as for economy.

The construction programme is based on availability of resources and relative priorities. Time is also taken in preparation of designs estimates, invitation of tenders, etc. before construction can be taken up.

The economy measures adopted in 1962 and 1964 due to emergencies have also contributed to delays in commencing construction.

(c) The posting of staff is related to the workload and when there is additional work, additional engineers, architects etc. are posted.

P. & T. Staff in Kerala Circle

530. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of

staff in the Kerala Circle of Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the filling of sanctioned posts is being delayed; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir. To a small extent.

(b) Delay does occur to some extent in filling up posts.

(c) In many cases, the posts were sanctioned only recently and the candidates selected have to undergo the prescribed training. Moreover, all the candidates selected for appointment do not turn up and further recruitment has to be undertaken. P.M.G. Trivandrum is being requested to expedite recruitment to fill up the vacant posts.

विदेशी भाषाओं का साहित्य

531. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या विदेशी-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंग्रेजी के प्रतिरिक्त और किन विदेशी भाषाओं में हाल के पाकिस्तानी हमले के बारे में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट करने वाला साहित्य विदेशों में प्रकाशित तथा वितरित हुआ था ;

(ख) इस प्रकार प्रकाशित साहित्य का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) रूसी, जर्मनी, फ्रांसीसी, स्पेनिश, इटालियन, अरबी, फारसी तथा जापानी भाषाओं में ऐसे साहित्य के प्रकाशन तथा वितरण के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). धरोखी के अलावा जिन अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं में सामग्री प्रकाशित की गई थी, वे हैं : फ्रांसीसी, अरबी, स्पेनी, जर्मन, इतालवी, डच, फ्लेमिश, पुर्तगाली, सब-कोशियन, स्वाहिली, फारसी, नेपाली, तिब्बती, बर्मी, थाई, मलय, जापानी और भाषा इन्डोनेशिया ।

विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों से नियमित रूप से इन भाषाओं में बुलैटिन जारी किए जा रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण पर लिखे गए बहुत से पैक्लेटों और पुस्तिकाओं का महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है । हाल ही में जो पैक्लेट विदेशी भाषाओं में अनुदित किए गए हैं, उनका व्यौरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

P.&T. Buildings in Orissa

532. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that land measuring about two acres was purchased eight or ten years back in the heart of the town of Balasar (Orissa) for the construction of postal buildings; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The land was purchased on 24-9-60.

(b) P&T require land for its offices and staff quarters and it is very difficult to get land immediately when required. It is, therefore, the policy to try and acquire land for future requirements.

After acquisition of site, design etc. have to be prepared and tenders invited. This takes sometime (about a couple of years). Also the construc-

tion programme is based on availability of resources and relative priorities.

The economy measures adopted in 1962 and 1964 due to emergencies have also contributed to delays.

The State P.W.D. have been asked to take up the constructions.

P&T Directorate, Orissa

533. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II Officers now serving under the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs in Orissa State;

(b) the number of those belonging to the State; and

(c) whether recruitment to these posts is made direct or by promotion, and if by promotion, the salient considerations on which promotions are made?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Class I-8

Class II—29

(b) Class I —Nil

Class II—11.

(c) (i) Recruitment to Class I posts is made partially by direct recruitment and partially by promotion of Class II Officers on an all India basis purely on the basis of selection.

(ii) Recruitment to Class II posts in the Postal and Telegraph Traffic Services is made by promotion of eligible Class III officers on an all India basis purely on the basis of selection. As regards recruitment to Class II Posts in the Telegraph Eng. and Wireless Services, the same is made by promotion on an All-India basis on the basis of selection of Class III Officers who have qualified in the prescribed dept. examination.

U.A.R. Film Festival in India

534. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arranged for a U.A.R. Film Festival in India;

(b) if so, the venue thereof; and

(c) the participants in the festival?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New Delhi from 3-12-65 to 8-12-65 and Bombay from 10-12-65 to 16-12-65.

(c) The U.A.R. Government will send a delegation of film personnel.

Persecution of an Indian National in China

535. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian national named M. L. Das, has been maliciously convicted for a long term of rigorous imprisonment on a charge of a heinous offence by a Shanghai Court in China and was refused proper legal aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the relief rendered to the said national?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the 29th October, 1963 Shri M. L. Das residing in Shanghai, China, was arrested by Chinese police authorities, who, despite repeated protests by the Indian Embassy in Peking, have failed to acquaint Government of India with the full details of the allegations against Shri M. L. Das. The Government of India have lodged several protests with the Chinese Government against their refusal to permit the Indian Embassy to extend consular

protection. It has been recognised under international law, to Shri M. L. Das. Indian Embassy officials have also been visiting Shri M. L. Das in jail, when permitted by the Chinese authorities. A copy of Government of India's latest protest to the Chinese Government on this issue, together with the Chinese note under reply, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5143/65].

Aircraft Accidents in NEFA

536. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft accidents in NEFA during the last five months; and

(b) the causes thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There has been one IAF aircraft accident in NEFA since 15th June, 1965.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

Postal Services in Orissa

537. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by Postal Services in Orissa till the end of October, 1965; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagwati): (a) and (b). By the end of the First Five Year Plan itself all the inhabited villages in Orissa had the facility of delivery of mails either through the regular staff of Post Office

or through special mazdoors. The position regarding the frequency of delivery service as obtaining on 31st October, 1965 is given below:

Frequency of delivery service	Number of villages served on 31-10-65
Daily	20,19
Tri-weekly	18,726
Bi-weekly	7,050
Weekly	497
Over a week	Nil

As regards the extension of postal services by opening Post Offices, there were 16 Head Offices, 377 departmental Sub-Offices, 37 Extra-departmental Sub-Offices and 4255 Branch Offices as on 31st October, 1965.

G.C. & S.T. A.I.R. Artistes at New Delhi

538. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of the New Delhi Station of the All-India Radio belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	2	1
Regular employees	36	1
TOTAL	38	2

Telephone Revenue in Orissa

539. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of telephone revenue outstanding at present in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) As on 1st July, 1965, the amount outstanding, for bills issued upto 31st December, 1964, was Rs. 9.61 lakhs.

(b) Steps, such as, personal contact with the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to secure settlement. Action has also been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers both private and Government.

Consumers' Price Index Number for Delhi

540. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2666 on the 22nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Committee on Consumers' Price Index Number for Delhi have since been considered;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the time by which its consideration is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

(c) The decision is expected to be taken very soon.

परमाणु विज्ञान की प्रगति

541. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या प्रश्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चीन ने अपने पहले अणु बम का विस्फोट यूरेनियम-237 से किया था, प्लूटोनियम से नहीं ;

(ख) क्या यह तथ्य इस क्षेत्र में चीन की तकनीकी प्रगति का परिचायक है ;

(ग) परमाणु विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी (टेक्नालोजी) के क्षेत्र में चीन की तुलना में भारत ने कितनी प्रगति की है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को 'गैस डिफ्यूजन प्लांट' स्थापित करने का ज्ञान है तथा उसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

प्रश्न मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) यह विदित है कि चीन ने अपने पहले परमाणु बम के परीक्षण में यूरेनियम-235 का प्रयोग किया था ।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारत और चीन की तुलना का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि

भारत का कार्यक्रम पूर्णतः परमाणु ऊर्जा का शांतिमय कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग करने की दिशा में है, जबकि चीन का कार्यक्रम सैनिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के लिए है ।

(घ) यदि भारत सरकार ऐसा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय करे तो परमाणु ऊर्जा संस्थान को उसका विकास करने और उसे बनाने के लिए काफी जानकारी है ।

Firing by Naga Hostiles

542. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which the armed Naga Hostiles fired on our Security Forces during September-October, 1965; and

(b) the extent of damage caused by the Naga Hostiles?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During September-October, 1965, Naga Hostiles fired on our Security Forces on three occasions in areas outside the area covered by the suspension of operations.

(b) No damage to property has been caused by the Naga Hostiles during this period.

Migration from Burma of Persons of East Pakistan Origin

543. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons of East Pakistan origin, who had settled in Burma, have applied to the Indian Embassy in Rangoon for permission to migrate to India; and

(b) if so, the action taken on their request?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Embassy in Rangoon has received applications from a number of such persons.

(b) They are given facilities to migrate to India in accordance with their eligibility for such assistance.

Indian Students in London

544. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the bitter feelings being on the increase against Indian students in London inasmuch as Ph.D. students in London and Cambridge Universities are said to have been manhandled inside King's Cross Railway Station; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Police refused to take cognizance when approached?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) While a few cases of assault on Indian students have occurred, it will not be correct to say that bitter feelings are on the increase against Indian students in London.

(b) No, Sir. On contrary, additional policemen have been placed on patrol duty in the area in which the assaults had taken place.

पाकिस्तानी छात्रमण के दौरान इमारतों को हुई क्षति

545. श्री मं० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री स० ना० जनुबेदी :
श्री वाराणर :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल के पाकिस्तानी छात्रमण में २५ गिराये जाने तथा अन्य कार्यवाही होने के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी निवास स्थानों तथा अन्य इमारतों को कोई क्षति पहुंची है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के भवनों, रिहायशी इमारतों और अन्य निर्माण कार्यों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति पहुंची; और

(घ) क्षतिग्रस्त इमारतों की मरम्मत करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) तथा (ख). जी, हां। हलवाड़ा और धादमपुर के हवाई अड्डों और धम्बाला छावनी में, बम्ब गिरने के कारण, सरकारी इमारतों को कुछ हानि हुई थी। ठीक-ठीक विस्तार सहज-प्राप्य नहीं हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). क्षतिग्रस्त इमारतों की मरम्मत शुरू कर दी गई है। विस्तृत अनुमान सहज प्राप्य नहीं हैं।

Pension to Dependents of Deceased Armed Forces Personnel

546. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first payment of pension to the dependents of the armed forces personnel killed recently has been made; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The families and dependents of the Armed Forces personnel killed in the operations against Pakistan are entitled under the recent orders to a lump sum gratuity; special family allowance/family allotment for a period of two months; and thereafter special family pensionary awards or dependent's pension (in the case of unmarried officers). Provisional payment of special family pension in the case of officers and Pending Enquiry Awards in the case of personnel below officer rank, equal in both cases to the special family pension, can be

made in the event of delay in sanctioning final pension. The admissible payments have been made in the vast majority of cases. In the remaining cases, which are comparatively few in number, certain information is awaited from the claimants. These cases are, however, being expedited.

प्रति व्यक्ति धाय

547. श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि देश के बहुत से भागों में प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक धाय 25 पैसे से भी कम है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति धाय को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा धन्य शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि देश के किसी भाग की प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक धाय 25 पैसे से कम है क्योंकि भारत सरकार का केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन केवल कुल राष्ट्रीय धाय तथा पश्चिम भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति धाय के अनुमान संकलित करता है। इस समय केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन राज्य स्तर या प्रादेशिक स्तर पर इस प्रकार के अनुमान तैयार नहीं करता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश-व्यापी स्तर पर संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास के कार्य में उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति माने के लिए विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विकास सम्बन्धी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

भारी पानी का निर्यात



548. श्री धागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में तैयार किये जाने वाले भारी पानी का अन्य देशों को निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इसका निर्यात किन किन देशों को किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह शर्त लगा दी है कि धायात करने वाले देश इस पानी का उपयोग केवल शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिये ही करेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा धन्य शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) तथा (ख). नांगल में तैयार किया गया दस मीट्रिक टन भारी पानी तीन वर्ष के पट्टे पर बेल्जियम को दिया गया है। हमारे पास विक्रय के लिए भारी पानी काफी मात्रा में नहीं है क्योंकि जितना भारी पानी हम तैयार करते हैं उससे अधिक राजस्थान और मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशनों के लिए हमें जरूरत है। इसलिये 200 टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता का भारी पानी तैयार करने वाला दूसरा मंच लगाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ग) बेल्जियम के साथ हुए करार में यह विशेष रूप से कहा गया है कि पट्टे पर दिया गया भारी पानी केवल परमाणु ऊर्जा के शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के अनुसंधान के लिये बनकेन रिऐक्टर की प्रारम्भिक जरूरत के लिये प्रयोग किया जायेगा। करार की प्रति मदन के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

टेलीप्रिटर

549. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री भानु प्रकाश मिश्र :

क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में टेलीप्रिटरों की मांग दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मांग को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) संयंत्र विभाग अथवा हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लि० में टेलीप्रिटर प्राप्त के लिये इस समय कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र पड़े हैं ?

संघार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार ने, हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लि०, मद्रास की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता को प्रति वर्ष एक पारी में, 1,300 अदद मशीनें बनाने से, दो पारियों से 8,500 अदद मशीनें बनाने तक क्रमशः बढ़ाने की विस्तार आयोजन को मंजूरी दे दी है। यह कारखाना 1965-66 के दौरान अपना उत्पादन दुगुना कर रहा है और उसके बाद अपने उत्पादन को निरन्तर इस प्रकार बढ़ायेगा कि 8,500 अदद मशीनें प्रतिवर्ष बनाने का उत्पादन-लक्ष्य 1970-71 तक प्राप्त हो जाय।

(ग) 1 नवम्बर, 1965 को हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लि० के पास 2,583 अदद टेलीप्रिटरों के लिये आर्डर निलंबित पड़े थे जिनमें डाक और तार विभाग की मांग भी शामिल है।

Fundamental Research in Nuclear Sciences

550. Shri Basappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to foster fundamental research in Nuclear Sciences in laboratories in the Universities and Research Institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from substantial grants-in-aid to certain scientific institutions devoted to research work in this field, the following are some of the important steps taken in this direction:

(i) Grant of scholarships to undergraduate and post-graduate students in all the universities and important institutions in the relevant subjects;

(ii) Award of Senior and Junior Research Fellowships for study and research in various discipline of Nuclear Science;

(iii) Grants-in-aid for specified research projects;

(iv) Supply of specialised electronic instruments made by the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay;

(v) Refresher courses for University teachers in Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Nuclear Chemistry;

(vi) Organisation of training courses in the use of radioisotopes and operation of electronic instruments;

(vii) Provision of facilities to university teachers to work with the reactors and other specialised equipment available at the Trombay Establishment;

(viii) Deputation of trained scientific and technical personnel from Trombay to universities in India to help meet their needs for trained personnel.

It is also proposed to set up two Inter University Centres, one each in

the Southern and the Northern region of the country for nuclear research of advanced research in various scientific disciplines making use of tools provided by the development of atomic energy. These centres will provide such facilities as a reactor or an accelerator or a sub-critical assembly etc., which are beyond the means of individual universities.

Laboratory at Veli

551. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;
Shri Yashpal Singh;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 62 on the 16th August, 1965 regarding Laboratory at Veli near Thumba and state the progress made so far in acquiring land for its approach roads?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A major portion of the land for the construction of the approach road to Veli Hill has since been handed over to the Atomic Energy Department. The remaining land consisting of a few pockets is expected to be handed over to this Department shortly. The approach road is expected to be completed by March 1966.

Heavy Water Plant

552. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;
Shri Kishen Pattnayak;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Bagri;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision for establishing a heavy water manufacturing plant;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the capacity of the same and the amount likely to be spent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (c). A proposal to set up a Heavy Water Plant with a

capacity of 200 metric tons per annum is under the consideration of Government. The cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 21 crores.

(b) The location of the plant will be decided after the proposal is approved.

Delhi-Narela-Sonepat-Bahadurgarh Direct Telephone Link

553. Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Delhi with Narela, Sonepat and Bahadurgarh by direct telephone connection; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvat): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to connect Narela and Bahadurgarh with Delhi on direct dialling basis. There is no such proposal for Sonepat. The schemes for Narela and Bahadurgarh are expected to be implemented during 1966 after commissioning of automatic exchanges in these places.

Atomic Power Station in M.P.

554. Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Bagri;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government has asked the Centre to set up an Atomic Power Station in that State; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has not at

any time asked the Department of Atomic Energy to set up an atomic power station in that State, but there was an enquiry from that State regarding the criteria which determine the economics of setting up such a station in a particular region. The Department found that the peak demand for power in the Morena region, which was under consideration by the State for locating an atomic power station, was insignificant at present and was not expected to rise substantially in the immediate future. As atomic power stations generate electricity at competitive rates provided their capacities are fairly large, the State was advised that it would not be economical to set up an atomic power station in the region of Madhya Pradesh.

Indian Armed Forces with U.N.

553. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Armed Forces are still serving in foreign countries with the U.N. teams; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to call them back in view of the requirements of the country?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Their withdrawal has not been considered necessary.

Industrial Truce

556. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a complete observance of industrial truce during the entire period of Emergency to-date;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) if not, the main causes of unrest and how they were dealt with?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, on the whole.

(b) Both employers and workers were anxious to maintain industrial peace and promote the defence effort of the country.

(c) The few infringements that occurred were on account of economic reasons or were connected with non-industrial matters. Every such case was analysed and necessary action was taken to remove the cause of unrest.

Welfare of Families of Jawans

557. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether army officers and N.C.C. personnel have been appointed to work as Welfare Officers to visit the families and next of kin of the service personnel who suffered due to recent Pakistani aggression;

(b) whether these persons have been attached to the various recruiting areas and have been advised to work in close co-operation with Soldier's, Sailors' and Airmen's Board; and

(c) the special facilities made available to the families of war victims to secure promptly their entitlements and concessions granted by Government from time to time?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The welfare officers are aware of the entitlements of pay, pensions, gratuity, relief grants and other facilities and concessions granted by the Central and State Governments, and will acquaint each family concerned of their entitlement and help in expediting payments thereof.

For securing prompt payments, the following special measures have also been taken:

- (i) Remittance at State expense of the pensionary entitlements and concessions, by telegraphic money order where necessary, in respect of Service personnel below officer rank who are killed or are missing in action;
- (ii) Remittance of family allotment in such cases in advance by the 20th of the month for which it is due.
- (iii) Grant of special family allowance at 45 per cent of the pay of rank of unmarried Service officers to their dependants (for a maximum period of three months if the officer is missing and two months if they have been killed in action) without waiting for a report of the civil authorities that the dependants were mainly supported by the officers but on the basis of a certificate of dependency from the individuals concerned.

Bomb Explosion in Bankura

558. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine persons, including a woman and three children were killed, as a result of an explosion on the 29th September, 1965 in Suritari village in the district of Bankura in West Bengal;

(b) whether the said explosion shook a wide area and damaged several houses;

(c) whether the statement of the villagers, that a bomb fell from the sky at 7 a.m. on a cluster of houses and burst, has been enquired into;

(d) whether military authorities in Calcutta have been contacted and whether their experts undertook the investigation; and

(e) if so, with what findings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Because of an explosion at Suritari village on 29th September, 1965, 7 persons including one woman and two children were killed and 4 persons were injured.

(b) Slight damage was caused to two houses by splinters.

(c) The object, possibly a 2" to 3" mortar shell, was found by a villager from a nearby area and it exploded when he tried to break it. It was not dropped from the air.

(d) and (e). The Military and police authorities have investigated the matter. They consider that the cause of the explosion was a mortar shell picked up from somewhere. No sabotage is suspected.

Indian Labour Conference

559. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

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

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference met in New Delhi on the 30th and 31st October, 1965;

(b) the main proposals discussed and recommendations made;

(c) whether the Conference examined the suggestion of the Central Board of Family Planning urging restriction on maternity benefits to women employees after the birth of the third child; and

(d) whether the Conference examined the question as to how far the public sector undertakings implemented essential protective and welfare measures statutorily provided?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Conference devoted most of its time to a review of the situation arising from the present Emergency and adopted a Resolution, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5144/65]. The unemployment Insurance Scheme, placed before the Conference, also came up for a brief discussion but its consideration was deferred to the next Session of the Standing Labour Committee. Consideration of the other subjects placed before the Conference, including those referred to in parts (c) and (d) of the Question, was also deferred to the next Session of the Standing Labour Committee.

दिल्ली में सैनिक बस्ती

560. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मनु विमये :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री भागु प्रकाश सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की रक्षा के निमित्त बीरगति प्राप्त जवानों के परिवारों के लिए दिल्ली में एक सैनिक बस्ती बनाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मकान बनाने के लिए उन्हें धुन देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं । ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam

561. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mathiah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) which preliminary works have been taken in hand to hasten the establishment of an atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Madras;

(b) the cost of equipment that will have to be imported;

(c) whether technical personnel are being trained here and abroad to man the Power Station; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) So far, only site investigations including hydrographic survey and bore-hole drilling to determine the most suitable location for the power reactors have been taken in hand.

(b) The cost of imported equipment is estimated at Rs. 15 crores approximately including freight, but excluding imported raw material required for fabricating equipment in India.

(c) and (d). Approximately 200 technical personnel will be required for the operation and maintenance of the Station. Most of them will be trained in India.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

562. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 586 on the 13th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any of the State Governments have revised the minimum

wages already fixed for agricultural labour;

(b) if so, the result of the revision and review made in the matter;

(c) the minimum wages fixed for the agricultural labour engaged in model agricultural farms run by the State and Central Governments; and

(d) how the rate has been calculated?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura have revised the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. A statement furnishing the details of wage rates initially fixed and the rates on revision is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the minimum rates of wages fixed for agricultural labour employed in model agricultural farms run by the Central Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5145/65]. As regards the model agricultural farms run by the State Governments, the States have generally not fixed any separate rates for agricultural labour in these farms but have made the rates fixed for the rest of the agricultural labour, applicable to labour employed in these farms.

प्राकाशवाणी से समाचारों का प्रसार

563. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन को कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि सितम्बर, 1969 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष से सम्बन्धित समाचार प्राकाशवाणी से लेट प्रसारित किये जाते थे,

जबकि जनता को बी० बी० सी०, रेडिंग रेडियो तथा अन्य विदेशी रेडियो केन्द्रों से उनकी जानकारी पहले ही मिल जाती थी ?

(ख) क्या उनको यह भी शिकायत मिली है कि समय-समय पर प्रसारित समाचार बुलेटिनों में उन्हीं समाचारों को तीन-चार बार दोहराया जाता था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्राकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित समाचार बुलेटिनों को आद्यतन बनाने और उन्हें अधिक रोचक बनाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी एक या दो बार समाचार कुछ देर रोका गया। यह इसलिए किया गया कि समाचार की रक्षा-अधिकारियों से पुष्टि होनी बाकी थी।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। खास खबरों का दोहराना आवश्यक है। खासकर संकटकाल में, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग कोई बुलेटिन न सुन सकें हों।

Reward for Propaganda Work during Pak-Aggression to A.I.R. Artists

564. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the staff artists have been rewarded for their excellent propaganda work during Pakistani aggression;

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

(c) the nature of the reward?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Wage Board for working and non-working Journalists

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board for working and non-working journalists has not so far submitted its report; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Two separate Wage Boards have been set up for working journalists and non-journalists. Both the Boards have made recommendations for grant of interim relief but their final reports are awaited.

(b) The Boards have to deal with important matters and they have to consider the view points of various interests before making recommendations. They are proceeding as expeditiously as possible.

E.M.E. Workshops

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

(a) whether discharge notices have recently been served on employees in many E.M.E. Workshops in the country;

(b) if so, the number of employees who are still on notice period;

(c) the number of those already discharged; and

(d) the number of those provided with equivalent alternative jobs?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information in regard to Central EME Workshops and Vehicle Depot Workshops is available. 201 employees in these workshops are on notice period. None of them has been discharged as yet. 381 surplus employees of these workshops have been given alternative equivalent or lower jobs in semi-skilled

categories. Details in respect of other EME Units, e.g. Station Workshops, Mobile Units, etc., are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Negotiating Machinery in Defence Establishments

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in restoring the negotiating machinery for the civilian defence employees; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the final action in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter is linked up with the scheme of setting up a Joint Consultative Machinery for all Central Government employees and is under the consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to discuss certain connected issues including the question of setting up of a negotiating machinery for Civilian Defence Employees pending the setting up of the Joint Consultative Machinery for all Central Government Employees with the Defence Workers' Federations shortly.

Pak. Firing on Latitilla Area

568. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan armed forces still continue firing on Latitilla and Dumabari areas;

(b) if so, whether any reply has since been received to our protests; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to meet this unprovoked firing?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistani armed forces

continued firing in the Latitilla and Dumabari area in the months of September and October. No firing has been reported in this month.

(b) No.

(c) Our security forces have also fired in self-defence and other measures as and when considered necessary will be taken.

P. & T. Employees killed in Enemy Action

569. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been considered and evolved for giving special reward and other facilities to those employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments who have been killed by enemy action while performing their duties; and

(b) if so, the broad feature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The enhanced pensionary awards sanctioned by the Government of India to Government servants killed in enemy action in the operation against Pakistan on or after 5th August, 1965 will be admissible in the case of P. & T. employees also. No other scheme exclusively for the benefit of P. & T. employees has been considered or evolved.

(b) A copy of the orders issued by Government is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5146/65].

Air Space Violations by China

570. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of violation of Indian air space by China has increased during the last month;

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

(c) the measures adopted to check them?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

परमाणु बिजली घरों में उत्पादित बिजली की लागत

571. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई, राजस्थान तथा मद्रास में अब स्थापित किये जा रहे नये तीन परमाणु बिजली घरों में तैयार की जाने वाली बिजली की प्रति घण्टा प्रति किलोवाट लागत क्या होगी ;

(ख) पानी तथा ीयले के द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित बिजली की प्रति किलोवाट प्रति घण्टा लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) धनु शक्ति के द्वारा उत्पादित की जाने वाली बिजली की लागत कम करने के लिए धनु शक्ति विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा धनु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

स्टेशन	न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा की प्रति किलोवाट घंटे लागत
	पैसे
तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन	3.01
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन (पहला यूनिट)	2.80
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन (दूसरा यूनिट)	2.64
मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन	2.64

(ख) यदि दिल्ली-पंजाब राजस्थान और मद्रास क्षेत्रों में यमल स्टेशन लगाये जायें तो प्रति किलोवाट घंटे यमल शक्ति की लागत के अनुमान और जिस आधार पर यह लगाये गये हैं, संलग्न तालिका (i) और (ii) में दिये गये हैं। नेवेली यमल विद्युत उत्पादन योजनाओं की लागत का विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेलिए संख्या एल० टी०—9147/65] इन तीन क्षेत्रों महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान तथा मद्रास में जहाँ पर पानी तथा कोयले के द्वारा बिजली पैदा की गई है, की लागत प्रति किलोवाट घंटे का विवरण एकत्र किया जा रहा है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) विभाग ने एक प्रादि [रूप विद्युत स्टेशन (Project NUHMOC)] स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है। इसमें धार्मिक तथा भाप जैसे विभिन्न शीतकों के प्रयोग से न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन सम्बन्धी धार्मिक अध्ययन किये जायेंगे। इसके अलावा विभाग दूसरे देशों के तकनीकी विकास के बराबर चलेगा ताकि उनमें हुए विकास कार्यों को इस देश में धर्गीकार कर सके।

Development of Goa as Naval Base

572. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 273 on the 30th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the firm of Consultants on the development of Goa as a naval base has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. It is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

I.N.A. Memorial, Singapore

573. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1437 on the 14th April, 1956 regarding the reconstruction of the I.N.A. Memorial in Singapore and state:

(a) whether the matter has been further taken up with the Government of Singapore; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have not taken any initiative in the matter for the reasons given in answer to Lok Sabha Question No. 1437 on 14th April, 1956. The Government will, however, be glad to offer its full cooperation and help to any scheme that may be considered by the people of Indian origin in Singapore with the approval of the Government of Singapore.

(b) Does not arise.

Cross Bar Switch Equipment

574. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Sezhiyan:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Vish-am Prasad:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cross-bar switch equipment worth Rs. 1 lakh shipped to India by the Bell Telephone Company of Belgium has been seized by the Pakistani authorities in Karachi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to get this shipment released from the Pakistani authorities?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. But the FOB value of the equipment ex-s.s. RABENFELS is Rs. 18.9 lakhs and not Rs. 1 lakh. In addition, it is understood that telephone equipment from another ship 'CELEBES' has also been offloaded at Karachi. The FOB value of this is Rs. 4.2 lakhs.

(b) The ships belong to neutral countries and have been released by Pakistan after the offloading of Indian Cargo. All possible steps are being made through diplomatic and other channels by the Government for recovery of the cargo seized by Pakistan Government.

खोई हुई वस्तुओं की क्षतिपूर्ति

575. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या संचार मंत्री 19 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 905 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन लोगों को, जिनकी वस्तुएं सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के डाकघर में खो गई थीं, क्षतिपूर्ति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती)

(क) अभी तक बीमा वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में चीदह दावों का निपटान किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) विभागीय तथा पुलिस जांच अभी चल रही है ।

(ग) एक कर्मचारी, जिस पर इस मामले में शक है, मुफ्तित है । विभागीय तथा पुलिस जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Wage Board for Motor Transport Workers

576. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2062 on the 13th September, 1965 and state the progress made so far in the appointment of a Wage Board for the workers engaged in Motor Transport?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Replies from some of the State Governments are awaited.

जनेवा में भ्रवैतनिक कौंसिल

577. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में जनेवा में कोई भ्रवैतनिक कौंसिल नियुक्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कौंसिल भारतीय नागरिक है अथवा विदेशी नागरिक और

(ग) यदि वह विदेशी नागरिक हैं, तो किसी विदेशी को विरुद्ध करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बैंडिशक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। जनेवा में भारत का एक कौंसिल जनरल है, जो भारतीय विदेश सेवा का सदस्य है।

(ख) धीरे (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रतिरक्षा योजना

578. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक दादब :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचवर्षीय प्रतिरक्षा योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) इस व्यय का कितना भाग देश के अन्दर के साधनों से प्राप्त होगा और कितना विदेशी स्रोतों से ; और

(ग) क्या किन्हीं देशों की सरकार के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में कोई करार किया गया है और क्या वे सरकारें इनकारों के अनुसार समय पर अपना वचन पूरा कर रही हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) रक्षा योजना पर कुल खर्च का अनुमान 9000 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा में अन्तर्ग्रस्त खर्च लगभग 14 प्रतिशत है। इस खर्च में भी, एक पर्याप्त अंश हमें अपने संसाधनों द्वारा सहन करना था। हाल की यू० एस० तथा यू० के० द्वारा स्थगित कर दी गई सहायता को सामने रखते हुए, अपने संसाधनों से सहन किया जाने वाला अंश अधिक बढ़ भी सकता है।

(ग) ऐसे बहदे थे जिनके अन्तर्गत यू० एस० और यू० के० ने हमें सैनिक साज सामान देने का वचन दिया था। पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के पश्चात् इन सरकारों ने सैनिक सामान भेजना स्थगित कर दिया है।

अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में समाचारपत्र सम्बाददाता

579. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में समाचार पत्रों के संवाद-दाताओं के जाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई थी,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) श्रीनगर, जम्मू और अमृतसर के अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में छोटी टोलियों में समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाताओं को ले जाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। रक्षा अधिकारी इस टोलियों को अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में ले गए थे। तीनों क्षेत्रों में प्रैस सुविधाएँ बढ़ा दी गईं। प्रैस कैम्प लगाए गए और राज्य सरकारों और डाक तार विभाग से सम्पर्क रखा गया। दिल्ली से पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर जाने के लिए, अख-बारवालों को बिमानों और रेलों में जगह दिलाने में सहायता दी गई। विदेशी सम्बाद-दाताओं को अम्बाला और जालंधर के निषिद्ध क्षेत्रों में आने जाने के लिए भारतीय रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक परमिट दिलाने की व्यवस्था की गई।

Loss of Military Equipment by India

580. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the loss of planes, tanks and other armour sustained by India during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) if so, the figures in that regard;

(c) the steps taken to make good the loss on this account by procuring or manufacturing the planes and armour?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). We lost in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict 35 planes in the Air and 80 tanks. 48 tanks were seriously damaged but are repairable. Necessary steps to make good the losses have been taken.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਡਾਕਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਮਾ ਰਕਮ

581. ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਦਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ : ਕੀ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਧਨ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਕਿ 1 ਫਰਵਰੀ, 1965 ਤੱਕ ਖਰਚੇ ਬਚਤ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਡਾਕਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਲ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਧਨਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਜਮਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ?

ਸੰਚਾਰ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਉਪਮੰਤਰੀ (ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਭਗਬਤੀ):

1 ਜਨਵਰੀ, 1965 ਤੋਂ 31 ਮਾਰਚ, 1965 ਤੱਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਡਾਕਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੰਚਾਰੀ ਜਮਾ, ਬਚਤਪਤਰ ਤੇ ਰਸੀਦਾਂ ਜਮਾ ਪਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਲ ਮਿਲਾਕਰ 73545505 ਰੁਪਏ ਜਮਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਮਾਰਚ, 1965 ਦੇ ਡਾਕਖਾਨੇ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ।

1 ਜਨਵਰੀ, 1965 ਤੋਂ 31 ਮਾਰਚ 1965 ਤੱਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਡਾਕਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾਕਖਾਨੇ ਬਚਤ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਲ ਮਿਲਾਕਰ 86437314 ਰੁਪਏ ਜਮਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। 1 ਮਈ, 1965 ਤੋਂ 30 ਸਤੰਬਰ, 1965 ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਡਾਕਖਾਨੇ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

1743 (A) LS-4.

Funeral of Six Generals Killed in Jakarta

582. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Ambassador alongwith other foreign envoys attended the funeral of six Generals who were killed in Jakarta recently; and

(b) whether our Mission's flag in Jakarta was flown at half-mast in homage to the murdered Generals?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Indian Ambassador did not attend the funeral of the six Generals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Cartridges

583. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Indian Ordnance factories in developing a higher quality .22 target cartridge; and

(b) when this will be available in the market for the use of Rifle Clubs?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind .22 cartridge (Match Shooting ammunition). The Ordnance Factories have not so far planned for any development for this type of ammunition.

(b) Does not arise.

ਕਾਰਜ ਸਮੇਲਨ

584. ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਲਾਲ ਬੇਰਬਾ :

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬੁਲੇਸ਼ਵਰ ਮੀਨਾ :

ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਧਨ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ :

(ਕ) ਕੀ ਧਨ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਕੋਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਜੁਟਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ 30 ਸਤੰਬਰ

तथा 1 दिसम्बर, 1965 को दिल्ली में एक कवि सम्मेलन हुआ था : और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस पर हुए व्यय और उस से हुई आय का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) सप्रु हाऊस, नई दिल्ली में 30 सितम्बर, 1965 (न कि 1 दिसम्बर, 1965) को एक कवि सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था। इस सम्मेलन में प्रधान मंत्री को राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए 5,653 रुपये की धन-राशि भेंट की गई थी। सम्मेलन से सम्बन्धित आय तथा व्यय का अन्तिम विवरण संयोजकों से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

International Symposium on Desalinisation

585. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the announcement of Joint US-Mexico desalinisation project using atomic energy at the recent international symposium on desalinisation at Washington; and

(b) if so, the work which India is doing in this matter on its own or in co-operation with other countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes. The International Atomic Energy Agency is also associated with the project.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy is currently carrying out studies independently with a view to:

- (i) optimising the quantity of water and the electrical power which could be produced in a desalinisation plant-cum-atomic power station, and

- (ii) estimating the cost of water and electricity which could be produced in such a dual purpose plant.

Land for Ex-servicemen

586. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have made an approach to U.P. Government in consultation with the Centre for allotment of land in U.P. to the Defence personnel on their retirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have no information regarding any such approach by the Punjab Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Stations at District Head Quarters

588. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Radio stations are sufficient to spread the war news more effectively in the rural areas;

(b) whether short wave Radio stations are proposed to be started in all the important district headquarters; and

(c) if so, the names of places in which the Radio stations will be established?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. Reception in some rural areas is still through a second grade short wave service.

(b) It is not proposed to set up more short wave transmitters for home services as this is against the recommendations of International Organisations. However, as part of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to install more medium wave transmitters to improve coverage throughout the country.

(c) Locations of the proposed radio stations/medium wave transmitting centres are yet to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता

590. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष की पृष्ठभूमि में राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये कोई नये उपाय किये हैं अथवा कोई नई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार की प्रचार नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों में राष्ट्रीय एकता को हमेशा मुख्य स्थान दिया गया है। हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में राष्ट्रीय एकता और सभी वर्गों के लोगों द्वारा सरकार को जी जान से सहयोग प्रत्यक्ष है। भारत-पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के संदर्भ में लोगों के मन में राष्ट्रीय एकता और मेलजोल का भाग भरने के लिये सभी साधनों से जोरदार प्रचार आन्दोलन छेड़ दिया गया है, जिसका विवरण संक्षिप्त रूप से नीचे दिया गया है :—

विज्ञापन और दृश्य-प्रचार निदेशालय

अखबारों में विज्ञापन, पोस्टरों होर्डिंगों और सिनेमा स्लाइडों के जरिये राष्ट्रीय एकता बढ़ाने का आन्दोलन किया गया। विभिन्न माध्यमों के द्वारा अनेक नारों का प्रचार किया गया। जैसे—‘एक महान देश हमारा, एक महान राष्ट्र’, ‘हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, हम में कोई फूट नहीं बाल सकता’, ‘अण्डा ऊँचा रहे हमारा’, ‘घाय भी देश के सैनिक हैं’, और ‘तन, मन, धन से हमले का मुकाबला कीजिए’।

1100 समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के सहयोग से, जिन्होंने निशुल्क स्थान देने की कृपा की है, देश भर में उक्त प्रचार आन्दोलन किया जा रहा है। सिनेमाघरों में दिखाने के लिये लगभग 9,000 सिनेमा स्लाइड या तो बना लिये गए हैं या बनाये जा रहे हैं। ये स्लाइड 6 माह तक दिखलाये जायेंगे।

आकाशवाणी

आकाशवाणी के प्रादेशिक केन्द्र अपने अपने क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न वर्गों के श्रोताओं के लिए अलग अलग कार्यक्रम करते हैं। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय एकता पर जोर देने के लिये केन्द्र में भी कार्यक्रम होते हैं जो सारे देश में प्रसारित होते हैं, जैसे संगीत, वार्ता, नाटक, फीचरों के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम तथा कुछ वार्षिक फीचर यथा संगीत सम्मेलन सर्व भाषा कवि सभा, संगीत समारोह, सरदार पटेल स्मारक भाषण आदि। आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्र विभिन्न वर्गों के श्रोताओं के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम करते हैं जिनमें इतिहास के गद्यक, राष्ट्रीय रक्षा और देश के सभी भागों की एक दूसरे पर आधिक निर्भरता पर जोर दिया जाता है। अल्प संख्यक वर्गों के लोगों को आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने का मौका दिया जाता है। प्रति वर्ष 20 अक्टूबर, राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। इस वर्ष गांधी जी, नेहरू जी और आचार्य विनोबा भावे के विचार तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता में उनके योगदान पर फीचर प्रसारित किये गए। श्रीमद् जयगोपाय, सन्त बख्शी गीत और नेहरू को जीवन और उपदेशों पर इसी प्रकार के फीचर होने वाले हैं।

प्रकाशन विभाग

अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और उर्दू में ‘बैन फ्रीडम इस मिनेट’ (जब आजादी खतरे में हो) नामक एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की गई है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री के वे भाषण हैं, जिनमें अर्थ-

निरूपेक्षता और एकता पर जोर दिया गया है। दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन इस प्रकार हैं :— 'इन द फ्रेम घाफ़ एग्जेशन', 'इन्डियन मुसलिम्स स्पीक', 'दी हारवेस्ट घाफ़ ग्लोरी'। प्रकाशन विभाग की पत्रिकाओं में भी इस विषय पर उपयुक्त सामग्री रहती है। देशभक्ति के गीतों और कविताओं के संग्रह भी हिन्दी और उर्दू में छापने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य सरकारों को भी अपनी अपनी भाषाओं में इसी प्रकार की पुस्तकें छापने की सलाह दी गयी है।

क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय

सदा ही निदेशालय का राष्ट्रीय एकता मुख्य विषय रहा है। किन्तु संकटकाल के दौरान, सभी क्षेत्र प्रचार के सभी कार्यों में इस पर विशेष जोर दिया गया। सभी क्षेत्र प्रचार टुकड़ियों ने प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया। लड़ाई-बन्दी के बाद ही सीमावर्ती इलाकों में वहाँ के लोगों का देश के अन्य लोगों से सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिये विशेष आन्दोलन चलाया गया। इसमें राष्ट्रीय एकता के आधिकारिक पहलू पर भी जोर दिया गया।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय

समाज के सभी वर्गों के लोगों ने देश रक्षा में जो योग दिया, उसका प्रचार किया गया। खास कर अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लोगों के वीरता के कारनामों पर विशेष प्रकाश डाला गया। पाकिस्तान ने अल्पसंख्यकों को गुमराह करने के लिए जो प्रचार किया, उसका प्रभावशाली जवाब दिया गया। पाकिस्तान के हमले की निन्दा में मुसलमान नेताओं ने जो बयान दिये उन्हें प्रचारित किया गया। प्रचार के ये अभियान जारी हैं, जिसमें इस पर जोर दिया जा रहा है कि शत्रु का मुकाबला करने के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि देश को निर्भरता बनाने का प्रयत्न सफल करने के लिए भी एकता अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

संगीत और नाटक विभाग

चीनी आक्रमण के सुन्दर्भ में विभाग ने "कोहेनूर का लुटेरा" नामक एक नाटक तैयार किया है, जो अब तक 110 बार खेला जा चुका है। विभाग ने अभी हाल में "हम तुम और वो" शीर्षक एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय एकता पर बहुत अधिक जोर दिया गया है। अब तक इसे 80 बार से अधिक प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है।

फिल्म विभाग

फिल्म विभाग द्वारा वृत्त चित्रों या डाकुमेन्टरियों में मेलजोल और राष्ट्रीय एकता पर जोर देने के अलावा साप्ताहिक समाचार चित्रों में ऐसी घटनाओं और दृश्यों को शामिल किया है, जो इन बातों से सम्बन्धित हों। इस सिलसिले में दो फिल्में बनाई गई हैं—

(1) उपराष्ट्रपति का सन्देश

(2) एकता—समय की मांग

पहली 2-4-9-65 को दिखाई गई और दूसरी जल्दी ही दिखाई जाने वाली है।

Indian Embassies and Diplomats

591. Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Parasbar:

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of a large number of Embassies and Diplomats employed by our Government, India's case has not always been presented to the world in the proper manner;

(b) what arrangements exist in the Ministry for the guidance of the staff

of Embassies and for the supervision of their work; and

(c) whether any action is ever taken against a member of the Foreign Service whose work is not found satisfactory, if so, the nature of action taken?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. All our Missions abroad present India's views on all important topics relating to bilateral relations and international affairs with vigour and clarity. Our diplomats have functioned effectively with patience, perseverance and tact, with a degree of success which does not necessarily make newspaper headlines, and which, for obvious reasons, cannot all be publicised. Indeed, it can be fairly stated that despite very limited staff for many tasks imposed on them abroad, our Missions have functioned well on the basis of instructions given to them from time to time from Delhi.

(b) There are territorial Divisions in the Ministry of External Affairs which analyse carefully all despatches and special reports from Indian Missions abroad whereafter in accordance with the principles of our foreign policy decisions are taken and instructions issued.

(c) Annually assessment is made of every individual's performance including that of the Heads of Missions. Weaknesses and deficiencies are pointed out to the individual concerned in writing, and further action is taken against anyone found deficient in accordance with prescribed rules.

Maintenance of Families of Armed Forces

592. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Warrier:
Shri Daji:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 10 on the

23rd September, 1966 and to supplementaries thereon and state:

(a) whether the question of granting of educational scholarships, free-ships and other concessions to the children, of allotting land to other dependents of officers and men killed or permanently disabled in action has been further considered;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) whether the question of raising the salaries of other ranks (Jawans) has been examined; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various educational concessions have already been sanctioned by the Central and State Governments for children of service personnel killed or disabled in action, but at present a comprehensive scheme is being worked out by the Ministry of Education in the matter. A scheme for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and the families of Jawans killed in action by grant of agricultural land in Rajasthan is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). This question is under examination.

हिन्दी में टेल्सीफोन डायरेक्टरी

593. **श्री प० ला० बाळ्याल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में संचार मंत्रालय तथा इन राज्यों के प्रादेशिक डाक तथा तार विभागों के अधिकारियों को सम्बन्धित देखर प्रायः की है कि वे टेल्सीफोन डायरेक्टरी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब प्रकाशित हो जायेगी ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती):

(क) श्री (ख), राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश बिहार तथा दिल्ली की कुछ प्रतिष्ठित टेलीफोन निर्देशिकायें हिन्दी में छापने के अनुदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। इन निर्देशिकाओं को यथासंभव शीघ्र निकालने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Unidentified Jet Plane over Assam

594. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unidentified jet plane was sighted near Dhubri in Goalpara district of Assam on 16th October, 1965 for over 10 minutes which headed towards East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to verify the origin and purpose of the jet to be there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Services

595. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum delay recorded so far after the 15th August, 1947 for the delivery of (i) ordinary letter (ii) express letter (iii) money order (iv) telegram; and

(b) the details of each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagwati): (a) and (b). Information is not available as no records of such information have been kept. Even from current records it would be difficult to obtain the information from about 7½ lakhs of complaints from all over India.

Wireless Link with UN Headquarters

596. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1547 on the 6th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a direct wireless Communication link between Government of India and U.N. Headquarters has been established; and

(b) if not, the target date fixed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Radar System

597. **Shri D. D. Puri:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied that the existing Radar network along the Pakistan borders is adequate;

(b) if not, the steps being taken to strengthen the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide an automatic alarm system to avoid human error in times of war?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Government have this matter under consideration. Details cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

जीधपुर का हवाई घाटा और दुर्गिग कालेज

598. **श्री मधु सिन्हा :**
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री दे० व० पुरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी बमबारी के

कारण जोधपुर का हवाई घड़ा और एयर पोर्स ट्रेनिंग कालिज बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उन कालिज को हैदराबाद में जाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) धाजा है कि प्रस्तावित स्थायी, वायु सेना प्रकादमी, जो वायु सेना उड़ान कालिज और कुछ अन्य प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं का स्थान ले लेगी, 1968-69 में काम करना शुरू कर देगी । तदपि, कालिज को प्रस्थायी प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत, अगस्त, 1966 में बेगमपेट में तबदील कर देने का विचार है ।

Telephone Exchanges and Telephone Offices in Punjab

599. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices to be set up in Punjab State in 1965-66 and their location; and

(b) whether the capacity of existing telephone exchanges is likely to be increased?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) (i) Five Telegraph Offices are to be set up in Punjab State in 1965-66. Their locations are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Kahnauwan | (opened) |
| 2. Sector-20
Chandigarh | " |
| 3. Dukhniwaran | " |
| 4. Chanaur | " |
| 5. Ani | |

(ii) Four long distance Public Call Offices are to be set up in Punjab State in 1965-66. Their locations are:

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. Kahnauwan | (opened) |
| 2. Balachaur | " |
| 3. Samadh Bhal | |
| 4. Ani | |

(b) Yes. In fact some exchange capacities have already been increased.

टेलीफोन तार और

600. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल ही में टेलीफोन तार चोरों के एक अन्तर्राज्यीय गिरोह का पता लगाया है और नई दिल्ली में उस गिरोह के कुछ व्यक्ति पकड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या कोई तार कर्मचारी भी इसमें शामिल है ; और

(ग) क्या कोई जांच धारम्भ की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) 9 अक्टूबर, 1965 को नई दिल्ली के सेवा नगर क्षेत्र में एक वितरण स्थल में टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी करते हुए दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे । सूचना मिली है कि दिल्ली अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहर के स्थानों में हुई कुछ दूसरी चोरीयों से भी उनका सम्बन्ध है ।

(ख) जी हाँ । गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में डाक-तार विभाग में नियमित रूप से नियुक्त एक मजदूर भी था ।

(ग) पुलिस जांच अभी चल रही है ।

अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में आकाशवाणी के कलाकार

601. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने लाहौर तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में आकाशवाणी के कलाकार भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो वे किन-किन स्थानों में गये ; और

(ग) मंत्रालय ने वहाँ पर उनके कार्य-क्रमों पर कितना व्यय किया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) में (ग) पूरी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी। फिर भी, जहाँ तक हमें ज्ञान है, श्रीनगर केन्द्र ने दिल्ली और जालंधर के पांच कलाकार अग्रिम मांचों पर तैनात बेनिका के मनोरंजन के लिये बुलाये हैं।

Speeches of Minister of External Affairs in U.N. General Assembly

602. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether notice has been taken of the partial treatment given by U.S.A. to broadcasting of his speeches delivered in the United Nations Assembly and Pakistan's Representative on its Radio and television; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been brought home to the American Government and their reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) United States Radio and television did not devote much time to the speeches in United Nations of the Minister of External Affairs or to the Representative of Pakistan. They did not show any obvious partiality in favour of

Pakistan's Representative or against the Minister of External Affairs in reporting his and the Pakistan's Representative's speeches in the U.N. General Assembly.

(b) United States Radio and television is wholly privately controlled and no representation to United States Government was considered necessary in this case.

Kerala Grandhasala Sangham

603. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham has requested that the Plan publicity work may be entrusted to them; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A proposal has been received from the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham requesting Government of India to provide some audio-visual equipment and a vehicle for doing Plan publicity work through their libraries-cum-social centres.

(b) The Ministry does not normally give such grants. In view of the present need for extreme economy, it is not possible to render assistance for the purchase of equipment or a vehicle. However, the facility of the important libraries out of the chain maintained by the Sangham will be utilized to the fullest extent for Plan publicity.

Field Publicity Officers

604. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1040 on the 30th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the nature of work done by the Field Publicity Officers in connection with defence preparedness during the present conflict with Pakistan; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Field Publicity Officers helped in promoting defence preparedness in the country by organising programmes through the various media at their disposal. The following programmes were specially undertaken:

- (i) Exhibition of films showing India's defence preparedness. In talks given on such occasions, the importance of national defence and people's role in promoting defence preparedness were emphasised.
- (ii) Public meetings were organised in which talks on the subject by the Field Officers themselves, other officials and prominent non-officials were given.
- (iii) Special attention was given to students and youth throughout the country and a large number of programmes were arranged in colleges and schools and under the auspices of non-official and official institutions and in co-operation with voluntary organisations in which the importance of defence preparedness was brought out in talks and discussions supplemented by exhibition of films and other programmes.
- (iv) The importance of defence preparedness was projected through publicity literature, posters, folders, etc.
- (v) In areas along the battle front the Field Officers worked in close collaboration with the civil authorities and the military authorities, where necessary and informed people of the Civil Defence measures and the role the citizens can play in defending the country.

(b) No special expenditure was involved as all the activities were undertaken by the existing Field Publicity Units.

Labour for Coal Mines

605. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the necessity or otherwise of making changes in the recruitment policy regarding the labour for coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The existing administrative and financial arrangements regarding supply of unskilled labour through the Labour Depot, Gorakhpur will continue.

Complaints about appointments in Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

606. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 47 on the 16th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the details of complaints made to him about appointments in Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The following complaints about appointments in Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur were made in the Memorandum presented to the Minister of Labour and Employment in June, 1965:—

(i) The administrative structure of the Factory is top heavy. The General Manager of the Factory is not from Uttar Pradesh. The representation of Uttar Pradesh in Class I and II services is extremely poor.

(ii) A considerably large percentage of people from other States has been taken in class III and IV posts.

(iii) Persons recruited elsewhere have been transferred to the Gorakhpur Factory.

(iv) Local persons are not being given any preference in the matter of employment.

(v) The oustees have not been given employment.

(b) (i) It is not correct that the administrative structure of the factory is top heavy. A statement showing class I and class II posts sanctioned and persons in position is given below:—

Sanctioned	Persons in position.	
Class I	44	37
Class II	93	63

No assurance was given that the General Manager will always be from the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Selection of candidates for Class I and Class II posts is based strictly on merits. The General Manager is already inviting a representative of the Uttar Pradesh Government to the Selection Committees constituted by him. The Uttar Pradesh Government has been requested to lend the services of a P.C.S. Officer for the post of Administrative Officer and of a Deputy Superintendent of Police for the post of Vigilance Officer.

(ii) In the case of Class III and Class IV staff due preference has been given to the employment of local persons as will be seen from the following statement:—

Regular Staff

Category of staff	Staff in position	From Uttar Pradesh				Outsider
		Western	Eastern	Ousteers	Total	
Class III	345	39	200	2	241	104
Trade Apprentices	147		119	6	125	22
Class IV	132	12	47	34	93	35
TOTAL	624	51	366	42	459	165

Daily-Rated Staff

No. of oustees	No. of non-oustees			Distribution between skilled & un-skilled oustees		Grand Total
	Eastern U.P.	Others	Total	Skilled	Un-skilled	
414	299	43	342	266	76	756

(iii) Some surplus staff from the Sindri Factory has been transferred to Gorakhpur Factory.

(iv) The Factory Administration's efforts to recruit skilled workers like black-smiths and carpenters from eastern districts of U.P. through the Employment Exchange have not succeeded. The Industries Secretary,

U.P. was requested for his help, and he asked the Director of Employment to assist the Fertilizer Corporation of India, in recruitment of workers of the requisite calibre from eastern or other districts of Uttar Pradesh. He however conceded that if the Director failed to supply the needs of the factory or its contractors the management will be free to obtain their

requirements from Delhi and the Punjab. In order, however, that there may be no delay in starting work, he agreed that they could employ some skilled workers from outside for immediate needs.

(v) There are 572 oustee families. The General Manager now plans to list out all the oustee families with the help of the District Authorities, and to divide their unemployed adult members into categories A and B. Since the assurance was only in respect of employment of one member from each oustee family. Only one such member will be placed in category A at the option of the family's head, others being placed in category B. The General Manager will consider it his special obligation to employ all persons in category A; he will attempt to give jobs to as many as possible from category B. Efforts will also be made to absorb category A personnel permanently. The General Manager has been asked to examine whether a suitable training programme, in addition to that provided by the Uttar Pradesh Industries and Labour Department, is necessary for equipping category A personnel suitably for permanent absorption. The Uttar Pradesh Government, have agreed to co-ordinate their training schemes and any scheme which may be launched by the General Manager.

Amalgamation of Mines

697. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1590 on the 6th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the effect of Compulsory amalgamation of mines on a large scale; and

(b) if so, its results?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):
(a) The Balwantrai Mehta Committee which was set up to make a survey of small and uneconomic collieries in Bengal and Bihar and to work out proposals for the amalgamation of such collieries has studied the effect on labour of the proposed amalgamation.

(b) The Committee observed that there was no likelihood of any appreciable change in the overall employment of labour due to amalgamation, and that only in the category of clerical and some other staff, some workers may be rendered surplus. Government have accepted, in principle, the suggestions made by the Committee relating to the amalgamation of collieries.

Industrial Units in Punjab

698. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial units were destroyed by Pakistani bombing in the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the assistance being provided by Government for the rehabilitation of such industrial units?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

States Recognised by India

699. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the States recognised by India since Independence;

(b) the States not recognised by India; and

(c) the States recognised by India but with whom the Government of India have not established diplomatic relations and the reasons thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). India recognises all independent States except the Republic of China.

(c) (i) Because of financial, staff, and other difficulties diplomatic relations have not yet been established with the following States that are recognised by India:

Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Niger,
Chad, Gabon, Israel, the Maldives, Nicaragua,
El Salvador, Guatemala, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Haiti,
Honduras, Dominican Republics Iceland.

(ii) In accordance with India's policy of opposing apartheid and colonialism, diplomatic relations were broken off with South Africa and Portugal; and because of Albania's attitude diplomatic relations are under suspension with this country.

British Press Correspondents

610. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent Indo-Pak war, the B.B.C. and British Press correspondents were given a favoured treatment to visit the forward areas for reporting while equal facilities were not given to the correspondents from other countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mountain Divisions

611. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mountain divisions recruited so far;

(b) whether the recruitment has been according to the schedule prepared by the Ministry;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to attract more recruits from hill areas in these mountain divisions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). All the Mountain Divisions sanctioned till now have been raised. Recruitment, which is not for specific Divisions, but for Regiments and Corps is proceeding generally according to schedule. The requirements of divisions and other units and formations, which do not form part of Divisions, on account of wastage due to retirement and casualties and to fill in vacancies created by new units etc., sanctioned from time to time, are met out of the individuals so recruited.

(d) After the declaration of the Emergency in 1962, to boost up recruitment from hill areas three Recruiting Offices were opened at Hamirpur, Tezpur and Gauhati in addition to the existing ones in Palampur, Simla, Srinagar, Jammu, Almora, Lansdowne, Shillong, Silchar and Jorhat. Special recruitment drives were carried out by sending recruiting parties in the interior of hilly areas and no particular difficulty in procuring recruits from these areas has been reported.

Use of Abusive Language by Pakistan Foreign Minister

612. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the use of offensive and abusive language by the Pakistan Foreign Minister in the U.N. Security Council on the 26th October, 1965 against India, in which he reportedly surpassed all limits of international diplomacy?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): On October 25, 1965, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan made highly offensive statements at

the meeting of the Security Council. On October 27, 1965, the Permanent Representative of India addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council in which he described these statements as an outrage on the Security Council, an abuse of its forum and an insult to the people of India. Emphatically protesting at the proceedings, he expressed surprise that the Security Council should have allowed its meeting to be exploited by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan for such scurrilous abuse of the Indian nation.

A copy of this letter was laid on the Table of the House on November 5, 1965.

Marine and Industrial Diesel Engine Project

613. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of Engineers from M/s MAN, West Germany have submitted a report regarding the Marine and Industrial Diesel Engine Project; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unidentified Plane over Sikkim

614. Shri Kajroikar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unidentified plane was sighted in Indian air-space over Sikkim on the 15th October, 1965.

(b) whether it was the Chinese plane on a reconnaissance flight; and

(c) for how long the plane was in the Indian air space?

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

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

Broadcast Receiver Licences

615. Shri Kajroikar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
Shri Hinkam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new system of issuing broadcast receiver licences will be brought into vogue from November, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of the new system; and

(c) its advantages over the old one?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The licence is issued in the form of a small book which will last for the year of issue and five renewals. Renewals can be made either yearly or upto five years at a time.

(ii) For renewal of domestic licences for three years at a time a concession of Rs. 3 in licence fee and for renewals for five years Rs. 9 is allowed.

(iii) Every single set will have its separate licence without changing the structure of concessional fees for the second and subsequent sets.

(iv) Licence fee and surcharge will be paid in special B.R.L. fee stamps affixed in the licence book.

(v) The licence book will be renewed only at the post office of registration. Free transfer of registration will be allowed on application either at the old office or the office to which transfer is sought. This would avoid a good deal of infructuous work and inconvenience to licensees.

(vi) The various categories of concessional licences have been brought together under a uniform fee of Rs. 7.50 a year.

(vii) The fee for periods of less than a year that may be payable for a new licence will be levied on the basis of quarterly rates instead of the present monthly rate.

(c) The licence in book form is easier to handle and preserve. The time for renewal at the post office counter will be reduced, as renewals are noted in the same book. No application has to be filled in each year. When portable sets are taken out the licence can also be taken with it. The facility for renewal at a time for periods upto five years carries with it a concession in fee. Transfer of the licence from one person to another and from one office to another can be noted in the licence itself. Realisation of revenue in the form of special stamps simplifies accounting procedure of the post office, practically eliminating the work of the Auditor. There will be an annual saving in expenditure on account of the new scheme which will work out to over 35 lakhs for the next six years. Also, pursuit of non-renewal cases will become easier.

Air Force Academy in Hyderabad

616. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air Force Academy is proposed to be set up in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the estimated cost involved; and

(c) how many cadets will be initially recruited for training?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, the proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Non-recurring expenditure estimated at about Rs. 12 crores.

(c) The Academy is intended to replace the existing Air Force Flying College and some other Air Force training institutions and will cater for a maximum of 350 cadets, including foreign cadets.

Loss of Insured Parcels

617. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bundle of insured parcels of the value of Rs. 10,000 was found with a labourer at Agra on or about 21st October, 1965;

(b) whether any investigations have been made; and

(c) the action taken against those who were responsible for theft or negligence?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Actually a mail bag containing insured articles of the value of Rs. 459 which was lost from the custody of the driver of the mail motor contractor, was found by an employee of a fruit commission agent on 21-10-65. It was returned to the P.O. in tact.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The mail motor contractor has been asked to take action against the driver.

Offices of Films Division in Foreign Countries

618. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to establish Offices of the Films Division in U.S., U.K., Africa and South-east Asian countries for distribution of newsreels and documentaries; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). A proposal to establish offices of the Films Division for the distribution of Indian Newsreels and Documentaries in some foreign countries is under consideration for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Border Publicity

619. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether the Central Committee for policy guidance and co-ordination of border publicity met at Calcutta recently;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and observations made therein; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations and observations of the Committee were:

- (1) The Committee took special note of the difficulties and problems encountered in the implementation of the Border Publicity Scheme and recommended that publicity in the border areas should be considered as an integral part of national defence and the resources necessary for carrying on publicity effectively should be speedily provided.

(2) Specific recommendations made were:

- (i) Installation of high power transmitters in the eastern region, particularly to serve Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur, Tripura and parts of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

(ii) Supply of much larger number of community listening sets in the above areas, along with suitable maintenance arrangements.

(iii) High priority in the supply of vehicles and equipment for field publicity.

(iv) Provision of necessary foreign exchange for procuring certain types of equipment like generators, tape recorders, etc.

(v) Immediate arrangements for providing training and guidance to publicity personnel as well as technical staff engaged in border publicity.

(vi) Augmentation of the supply of documentary films produced by the Films Division to Field Units.

(vii) Production of special films with local background and with commentaries in important regional languages and important dialects for extensive exhibition in the border areas.

(viii) Augmented supply of emergency literature and posters.

(ix) Production and supply of exhibits and other material for organising mobile exhibitions by the Field Units in the border areas.

(x) Arrangements for speedier communication through teleprinter links in remote border States.

(3) The Central Committee constituted a Sub-Committee to periodically assess the complete requirements of equipment of the States and Centrally administered areas in the eastern region and make recommendations.

(4) The Committee discussed special publicity requirements, as indicated by the States and Centrally administered areas in the Eastern Region, and urged on the concerned agencies of the States and the Centre to consider these requirements on a priority basis.

(5) The Committee discussed the publicity approach and the points of emphasis in the context of the present emergency and gave broad Directives.

(c) The Government are broadly in sympathy with the recommendations made by the Committee. The details are under consideration.

State Labour Ministers' Conference

620. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Labour Ministers' Conference held on the 28th October, 1965 at New Delhi discussed the hardship faced by the industrial labour due to Emergency; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, this was discussed at an informal meeting of the State Labour Ministers held on 29th October (not 28th October), 1965.

(b) These and other discussions led to the adoption of a Resolution on the subject by the Indian Labour Conference held on 30th-31st October, 1965. A copy of the Resolution is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5148/65].

Joint Management Councils

621. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up a Committee to study the implementation

of the schemes of Joint Management Councils in the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the said Committee; and

(c) whether the Committee has since been constituted and has started its functions?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Arrears to Defence Personnel

622. Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the three wings of the Defence Forces Headquarters viz. Air, Naval and Armed (separately) to whom payment of arrears of pay for 3 years prior to the date of the pronouncement of judgement of Courts after reinstating them has not been made; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There are no cases where persons reinstated in service have not been paid their arrears of pay for three years prior to the date of judgment of courts. Arrears are, however, to be paid in four cases where dates of acquittal range between November 1964 to June 1965. Three persons are serving in Air Headquarters and one in Naval Headquarters.

After reinstatement in service as a result of the judgment of the court, each case is examined on merits for the grant of full pay and allowances for the period of his absence from duty or for the period of suspension.

The outstanding cases are under examination and efforts are being made to expedite decision and payment of arrears of pay and allowances, if any.

Pirate Radio Sets

623. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pirate radio sets which have been detected by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, State-wise till the end of September, 1965; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The number of unlicensed radio sets detected by the P&T Department during 1965 upto the end of September is given below:

Andhra	2,583
Assam	2,358
Bihar	5,000
Delhi	5,201
Gujarat	11,022
Kerala	2,320
Madras	10,305
Madhya Pradesh	1,629
Maharashtra	4,694
Mysore	1,418
Orissa	699
Punjab (Including J&K)	5,858
Rajasthan	8,246
U.P.	9,180
West Bengal	2,257

72,970

(b) Detected cases are pursued systematically till licences are taken on payment of due surcharge. During 1965 upto end of September the number of detection cases settled is 62,979. Cases remaining unsettled after sufficient notice and time are given are prosecuted in a court of Law.

1743 (Ai) LSD—6.

Unemployed Technical Persons in Orissa

624. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st October, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of October, 1965?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Figures relating to technical personnel are being collected on a half-yearly basis. Information for the half year January-June 1965 is given below:

(a) 4,923 technical persons were on the live register as on 30th June, 1965.

(b) 1,452 technical persons were placed in employment during the period January to June, 1965.

Unemployed Women in Orissa

625. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of women candidates (both graduates and non-graduates) who have been registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st October, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of October, 1965?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The information is being col-

lected half-yearly. Figures for the period January-June 1965 are given below:—

Category	No. on live register as on 30.6.1965	No. placed in employment during January to June 1965
Graduates (including post-graduates.)	25	10
Matriculates and Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates)	194	59
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	1,744	666
TOTAL	1,963	735

A.I.R. Artistes at Cuttack

626. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All India Radio Station at Cuttack (Orissa) belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes as on the 31st October, 1962.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The information asked for is stated as under:

	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
Staff Artistes
Regular Employees	1	23
TOTAL	1	23

The total strength of the Station is as follows:

Staff Artistes	53
Regular Staff	110

Indian Protests Against Provocative Activities of Pakistan

627. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lodged protests in two separate notes handed over to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on the 22nd October, 1965 against aggressive activities and provocative firing across West Bengal-East Pakistan and Tripura-East Pakistan border respectively;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the protest notes; and

(c) the Government of Pakistan's reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the protest Notes are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library—See No. LT-5149/65.]

(c) The Pakistan High Commission has not acknowledged these Notes so far.

Firing by East Pakistan Rifles on Belonia Town

628. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East Pakistan Rifles started firing on Belonia town of Tripura on the 1st November, 1965;

(b) the number of rounds they fired; and

(c) whether there were any casualties?

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

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

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) LAY-OFF OF LARGE NUMBER OF WORKMEN IN RAJABAGAN DOCKYARD, CALCUTTA

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Lay-off of large number of workmen in Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta and the Government's decision to close down certain establishments of the River Steam Navigation Company."

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The River Steam Navigation Company is an Inland Water Transport firm for carrying and transporting cargo between West Bengal and Assam through East Pakistan and its Rajabagan Dock Yard acts as a centre primarily for carrying on the repairs to the Company's vessels. The financial position of the Company has not been satisfactory for a number of years and the Company would have gone into liquidation

had the Government of India not decided to acquire a controlling interest in the Company in February 1965. Since taking over the control of the Company, the new Board of Directors have been making all efforts to reorganise the Company's affairs for increasing the earnings and reducing the expenditure. Unfortunately, the services between Assam and Calcutta had to be suspended with effect from 6th September 1965 on the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan resulting in complete dislocation of the Company's activities and seriously reducing the Company's earnings. The position was further aggravated as a majority of the river crew consisted of Pakistani nationals and Indian crew had to be found to man the vessels working in Assam waters. Every effort is being made by the Company to utilise the craft left in Assam to the fullest extent and also find work for vessels in Bengal waters.

2. Rajabagan Dockyard:

On account of considerable reduction in repair and maintenance work in the Rajabagan Dockyard, the Dockyard employees had to be laid off as per provisions of the certified standing orders and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with effect from 1-11-1965. The position as on 1-11-1965 stands as follows:—

Total strength of employees—2,928

(i) Total No. of employees laid off	1,822
(ii) No. of employees working at present	918
(iii) Apprentices given leave without pay	188
	2,928

In the meantime every endeavour is being made to secure orders for work from the different Ministries of the Government, the Calcutta Port Commissioners and private parties and, depending on orders for new works that may be secured, the men who

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

have been laid off will be brought back to work gradually. Prior to the lay-off, about 400 men who were temporary were discharged from service and 134 permanent men have been superannuated. No permanent workmen have been retrenched at the Dockyard so far.

3. The management had decided to close down two Ghats, viz. No. 4 Calcutta Jetty and Armenian Ghat, but this will not affect the staff immediately as the services of the staff will be utilised in another Ghat for the present. Every endeavour is being made to find out gainful employment for the Company's vessels in Calcutta within the Indian territory. As the employment increases more and more, laid off staff will be taken back.

4. Assam and Cachar.

A small internal service between Neamati and Jogighopa is being run by the Company in Assam. The capacity is being further developed with a view to meet the local requirements but due to suspension of Company's normal through services, there are surplus hands in practically all the agencies in Assam. Cachar section is totally idle as there is no traffic to and from Cachar. The management is examining details as to the categories of employees in different agencies which should be laid off. Up till now there has been no retrenchment of any employee in Assam section.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that nearly 5,000 Indian employees of the R. S. & Co., Ltd., only in West Bengal have to face unemployment if alternative routes are not found and if the naval and other dockyards in Calcutta are not used, and I want to know whether it is a fact that the co-ordination committee of R. S. & Co. employees' union on the 26th October, 1965, have given a memorandum to the hon.

Minister giving nine to 10 suggestions by which the retrenchment could be avoided and, if so, whether the Government have considered it and whether an assurance was given to them that nobody would be finally retrenched and will be given an equivalent alternative job?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The employees' union have made certain representations and given certain suggestions. I have also met them. Various suggestions have been made in order to provide alternative work for the men, and unless and until that is secured, we will have to keep certain workers laid off, and as and when we get new work, we shall certainly try to take them back. I have repeated that in my answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Just a clarification. The second part of my question was about some assurance given to the employees to the effect that though they may be laid off temporarily because of want of work, they will not be retrenched and no employee who has rendered more than six months' service, whether permanent or temporary, would be retrenched. I want an assurance in that respect.

Shri Raj Bahadur: No permanent employee has so far been retrenched; as I said, as and when we get work, all the laid-off workers would be called back, and to the extent possible, we shall not resort to retrenchment.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): In view of the fact that certain suggestions were made by the union for alternative steamer routes—nine to 10 suggestions—and they had a discussion with the hon. Minister to that effect and the hon. Minister has assured them that he would look into those suggestions and try to implement them as far as possible, has the Minister tried seriously to go into those suggestions which would render lay-off or unemployment totally un-

necessary? What is the reaction of the Minister?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We appreciate the suggestions that have been made. Let me make it clear that the management on their own have been themselves trying to find out alternative work for the Rajabagan dockyard workers and also to explore the possibility of the utilisation of the fleet of the steamer companies to the extent possible in the Indian waters. Both these things are under active exploration, and I may assure Sir, that we shall certainly try to do our best. The various resources from where work may be obtained—defence, port, private agencies—all these sources are being tapped. I hope we shall be able to find some work for the Rajabagan workers.

Mr. Speaker: I had notice of another Calling Attention, and that was about the attack on our forces at Dongchui La area on the Sikkim border. I had admitted that but I had put it for the evening or any other day, because one had already been put. But when I came here, I learnt that the Defence Minister was prepared to make a statement on it, and therefore I will allow it now. Objection was taken the other day; let Shri Ram Sewak Yadav put it.

(ii) CHINESE AGGRESSION ACROSS DONGCHUI LA ON SIKKIM BORDER

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रेष्ठ प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिनाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“सिक्किम सीमा पर दोगचुइ ला क्षेत्र में हमारी चौकियों पर 13 नवम्बर, 1965 को चीनी सैनिकों द्वारा हमला।”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): On 13th November, 1965 at 7.00 A.M. a Company of Chinese

soldiers, approximately 100 strong, came close to two of our out-posts in the Dongchui La area on the Sikkim-Tibet border and opened unprovoked fire of an intense character. The firing continued till 8.00 P.M. Our troops returned the fire. It is confirmed that the Chinese had actually crossed over to our side of the border, to a depth of about 50 yards, for a body of a Chinese soldier was found lying at this point, along with the body of one Indian soldier who had also been killed in the exchange of fire. The Chinese had earlier been observed dragging away one body of a dead Chinese soldier. Our troops made efforts to recover the body of the Indian soldier, but the Chinese kept up a strong barrage of fire throughout the day which precluded this. Later in the evening, when our troops went forward, they discovered that the Chinese had, under cover of darkness dragged away the second body of the Chinese soldier, and also the body of the Indian soldier. The trail of the dragging of the bodies was visible on the snow.

Although the Chinese strength was several times that of the Indian soldiers manning our out-posts, they stood their ground and inflicted more casualties than what they suffered. It is, however, most regrettable that the Chinese should continue to engage in unprovoked firing and intrusions on our side of the border. All this creates unnecessary tension. It seems that in the area just across the Dongchui La, the Chinese are firmly entrenched ever since they brought up their troops close to the border in September. They have committed seven intrusions into Sikkim. This is the third intrusion over the Dongchui La. The earlier two were on 20th September and on 26th September. On the last occasion the Chinese made an intrusion in strength and kidnapped a small three-man patrol of Indian soldiers, well within the Indian side of the border. The Chinese have yet to return the kidnapped personnel, for

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

the return of whom we have made a demand.

The Government of India have lodged a protest with the Government of China about the latest incident of unprovoked firing and wanton aggressive activity by Chinese troops across the Sikkim border.

श्री रामसेवक घाबरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इससे पहले भी चीनियों ने हमारे तीन सैनिकों को पकड़ लिया और उसके बारे में सरकार ने विरोध पत्र लिखा है। उनको वापस करना तो दूर यह घटना और घट गयी और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि विरोध पत्र भेजा है। इसका असर नहीं हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कार्रवाई करने का इरादा है। क्या नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन होने जा रहा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our policy will remain the same as it was before, namely, to protect our borders very strongly.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : समझ नहीं पाया कि चीनी सिपाही या चीनी मरे हुए सिपाही उनके हाथ लगे या नहीं, अगर इस बार नहीं लगे है तो अब तक कितने चीनी सिपाही, जिन्दा या मरदे, भारतीय प्लटन के हाथ लगे हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : एक भी नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक भी नहीं इतनी लड़ाई में ?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी भी भारतीय जमीन चीनियों के हाथ में है, और तिब्बत की आजादी भी चीन ने छान ली है, और उसके बाद हमेशा इस तरह के चीनी हमले होते रहते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की

इस नीति का भी यह एक परिणाम है कि जब चीनियों की घुसपैठ होती है तब जाकर हम लोग उसका प्रतिरोध करते हैं, लेकिन तिब्बत के अन्दर जाकर या भारतीय भूमि को वापस लेने के सवाल को लेकर आक्रमण करने की नीति नहीं अपनाते ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल पूछा गया है उसमें से यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उस पर भी क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री सोच रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, as far as this particular question is concerned, we have our observation posts right on the border and we intend to continue to remain there and defend ourselves with strength.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं ने तो दूसरा सवाल पूछा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस सवाल के सम्बन्ध में नहीं पैदा होता।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कैसे नहीं पैदा होता, वह मुझ को बता दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया। तिब्बत का सवाल मैं यहाँ इस वक़्त नहीं उठाने दे सकता।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं तिब्बत का सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं ने यह पूछा है कि क्या सरकार तिब्बत की आजादी के सवाल को लेकर चीनियों के हाथ में जो भारतीय भूमि है उसके सवाल को लेकर चीनियों पर हमला करने का विचार कर रही है, बजाय इसके कि जब वे हमला करें तो हम प्रतिरोध करें। इसका जवाब दिलावा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दिलवा सकता।

श्री मधु सिमवे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह सिक्किम की सीमा पर अब की बार गोली चली, उसी प्रकार कच्छ

में भी गोली चली थी, लेकिन वहां भी केवल हमने बचाव की भूमिका ली थी, और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वहां तो दल दल है। उस वक्त उन को लाहौर सियालकोट का रास्ता दिखाया गया था। तो मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की गोली जब चलती है और आक्रमण जब होता है, तो इस बात का भी बे ख्याल रखेंगे कि चुम्बी वैली से ल्हासा के लिए सड़क जाती है और उसी तरह दूसरी सड़कें भी हैं जो खम्पा बागियों के इलाके में जाती हैं। क्या यह सड़क भी उन को दिखानी पड़ेगी, या उस पर वह स्वयं चलेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The question of both the hon. Members is whether we will always remain on the defensive or sometimes on the offensive as well.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally our policy is to defend our integrity and territory of our country but, at the same time, operational necessities have always to be kept in mind. What they are and how they are to be developed I cannot say.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था कहाँ से आ गई? उन्होंने ने भी वही सवाल कर लिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वैसे प्राप ने उन की थोड़ी मदद कर दी। थोड़ी सी मदद और कर दीजिए तो मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आ जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सैटिसफाई हो गए हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई नहीं हुआ।

उन्होंने ने कहा कि मौके मौके पर करेंगे। तो क्या हम अपनी बचत में इस बार यह भी शामिल करेंगे कि चीनी जहां से आ रहे हैं वहां भी उन्हें थोड़ी दूर तक ललकारा जाए. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही इस का फैसला कर देना तो मुश्किल होगा डाक्टर साहब।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह नहीं कर पायेंगे। 18 बरस से नहीं कर पाए हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : जैसा कि सरकार को पता है 13-14 नवम्बर को भारत अपने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का जन्म दिन मनाता है और इसी 13-14 नवम्बर को चीन हमेशा हमारे ऊपर कुछ न कुछ हमला करता है। हमारे नौजवानों की लाशें भी उन्होंने ने 13 नवम्बर को वापस दी थी। इस राष्ट्रीय प्रथमान का बदला लेने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, Sir, I have made our Government's intention clear in this respect.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): May I know whether the Government has got any information as to whether these incursions by the Chinese, which are done often, are only to save their face and prestige or they are serious about it and they again want to confront India with their aggression?

Mr. Speaker: Would he not like to put this to the Chinese?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In the light of these repeated intrusions into Indian territory and withdrawal, may I know whether the Government's Intelligence Department has got any information whether Chinese troops are now being concentrated at a particular centre to hit us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have some intelligence about the movement of the Chinese troops on the other side. But I cannot discuss this matter.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अभी 23 और 26 सितम्बर को चीनियों ने दौंगचू ला पर हमला किया था और हमारे तीन प्रादमियों को ले गये थे, और अभी फिर उस पर हमला किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 23

[श्री बड़े]

श्री 26 सितम्बर को जब उन्होंने ने इस चौकी पर हमला किया था उस के बाद से हम ने अपनी वहाँ पर तैयारी अधिक बढ़ा दी है या जैसी पहले थी वैसी की वैसी अभी भी कायम है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sometimes we do send more people. It depends upon the climatic conditions and other considerations.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since intrusions, armed or otherwise, are always a prelude to invasion, may I know if our Government have appraised themselves of the situation in the light of it? If they have done so, may I know whether Government are in a position to tell us that they would be able to meet effectively the Chinese challenge to the detriment of the Chinese?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I should say yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It seems that we have killed some Chinese soldiers in this encounter. May I know why it has not been possible even once for us to carry the dead bodies with us? Why is it that always China gets possession of the dead bodies?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unfortunately, it has happened that way.

Shri Hem Barua: It always happens like this.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: So far it has happened like that.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): During the September encounter with Pakistan we have seen that China's ally, Pakistan, could be prevailed upon, temporarily though, to give up its aggressive postures by our taking the initiative. In view of this experience we have gained with regard to one aggressor that it is often better to forestall than go on waiting, may we know the instructions given to our

soldiers in Sikkim and the entire Himalayan borders? When the attack comes should they not only retaliate but give hot pursuit to the aggressor? Why should they stop after reaching the border? Why do they not proceed further as they did in Lahore and Sialkot?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not propose to disclose the instructions given to the army.

Shri Nath Pal: May I in all humility say that he should not disclose the grand strategy. I agree with him. But why is it that it will always be that we are told that the enemy entered our territory, so many soldiers were killed, we replied and the enemy fled? Why should the reply be limited to inside our border? We want to know whether Shri Chavan will announce here that our instructions are that those who committed aggression against our country will not only be resisted on our side of the border but will be given a hot pursuit, if necessary, beyond our borders. What is the secret about it?

Mr. Speaker: Now the reply has come.

Shri Nath Pal: What is the reply? I wish I were the Defence Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I would also wish him that.

An hon. Member: It will be a bad day for us.

Shri Nath Pal: It will be a bad day for doubtful patriots.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it a fact that since the farcical yaks-cum-sheep ultimatum the Chinese have built fortifications on this border and also increased their forces? Have Government received reports from Intelligence, Indian and foreign, to the effect that China and Pakistan are planning a joint offensive again next spring or summer? Is Government prepared for that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, I cannot disclose the intelligence report. But, certainly, one can very intelligently presume that China and Pakistan might possibly think of joint action. It is much better and wise for us to presume the worst and be prepared for it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

क्या संरक्षण मंत्री को घाने सैनिक विभाग के गुप्तचर विभाग के माध्यम से यह भी पता लगा है कि चीनी फौजे केवल सिक्किम पर ही प्रक्रमण नहीं कर रही है अपितु पाकिस्तान की सहायता के बहाने लद्दाख से पाकिस्तान की ओर घाने बढ़ कर लद्दाख पर भी अपना अधिकार करना चाहती है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whatever their intention, it is not merely their intention that we should take care of, but their action or capacity to act. One will have to make a very intelligent assessment on this matter. That assessment is being made from day to day.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barb): May I know whether this firing after the intrusion took place in Indian territory or Chinese territory? If the firing took place in Indian territory may I know why the dead bodies of the soldiers could not be brought by the Indian soldiers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Chinese soldiers were shot at on Indian soil. But they could not get hold of the dead bodies, as explained in the statement.

श्री स० जी० बनर्जी : क्या यह बात सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने जब आक्रमण किया था हिन्दुस्तान पर तो उन को यह क्यास था कि उन का दोस्त चीन उन की मदद करेगा तो चीन ने उस वक़्त ग़ुहारी की पाकिस्तान के साथ या अकलमन्दी से काम लिया और धाज फिर जो वह हरकतें कर रहा है और एक तरफ पाकिस्तान इस तरीके की हरकत करे और दूसरी तरफ चीन करे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सुरक्षा मंत्री यह आश्वासन

देगे इस सैन्य को चाहे वह पाकिस्तान का या चीन को दोनों का मुकाबला करने के लिए धाज हम पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, Sir, I have given this pledge to this House before also.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I always accept your ruling but let it not be that those who accept your decision should, therefore, be at a disadvantage.

Mr. Speaker: That should not be expected of me. He should not talk like that.

Shri Nath Pai: But I will pursue it later on after talking to you.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को एक बात अवश्य सुनाना चाहूंगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये जब मैं ने उन को इजाजत नहीं दी तो आप को कैसे दे सकता हूँ ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस का कोई भय नहीं होता कि आप हम को कहते हैं कि तुम हम को साँछन लगाते हो । हम से जो घाने बैठते हैं और अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं उन को तो मौका दे दिया जाता है हाँलांकि उन का नाम भी प्रश्नकर्ताओं की सूची में नहीं होता है और हमें जो कि पीछे बैठते हैं और हिन्दी में प्रश्न करते हैं उन्हें अनुपूरक प्रश्न भी नहीं पूछने देते । वह घाने सीटों पर बैठने वाले अंग्रेजी में बोलने वाले प्रश्न भी पूछते रहें और लगड़ा भी करते रहें और मैंने जब प्रश्न पूछना चाहा आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में तो आप ने कहा बैठ जाइये और मैं आप को आज्ञा मान कर बैठ गया । मुझे आज तक मौका नहीं दिया गया । आप धाज की ही बात को ले लें क्या हम वास्तव में आप को साँछित करना चाहते हैं

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : लांछित शब्द जरा उचित नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी के शब्दों का मैं भ्रमर ध्यान दे कर धूपने दिल में रक्खूँ तो उन पर बहुत नाराज होना चाहिए लेकिन मैं चूँकि उन की बहुत कद्र करता हूँ और उन पर नाराज नहीं होना चाहता इस वास्ते मैं जो भी वह कहते हैं उसे भूल जाता हूँ और दिल में नहीं रखता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : धाज ही की बात ले लीजिए धाज भंजजी वालों ने कितना बोला है ? हिन्दी वालों को मौका नहीं दिया जाता है उन को उपक्षित रखा जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, धब बैठ जाइये ।

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1965, along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5140/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) ACT AND COAL MINES (SECOND AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Sanjivayya, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3383 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965.

(ii) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3384 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5141/65].

(2) a copy of the Coal Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1580 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1965, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-142/65].

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala, for 1965-66.

12.28 1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.28½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th November, 1965."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12.28-3/4 hrs.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS
(AMENDMENT)* BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it the aftermath of the CBI Report on Orissa, or what? It is a sequel to that.

12.29 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to move:—

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

Since the last debate on international affairs, we have passed through the most serious crisis which our country has had to face during the 18 years of our independence. An unprovoked war of aggression was launched against us by Pakistan. The people's Republic of China, in conspiracy or collusion with Pakistan—call it whatever you will, gave us an ultimatum and was ready to strike us at a moment when our armies were locked in combat with Pakistani forces to repeal Pakistani aggression.

These have been traumatic experiences through which our nation has passed. It is a matter of the utmost pride to us that our entire nation—the armed forces the police, the civil servants and, above all, the people of India—have emerged out of the crisis with flying colours. They have been a great disappointment to Pakistan and China and to many others who, influenced by the vicious propaganda conducted by these nations against us or for other reasons, had led themselves to believe that India was weak and disunited.

I do not wish to say much about the facts about the conflict with Pakistan. We had to fight and repeal Pakistani aggression in the months of August and September during which period the Parliament was in session. The Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and myself have

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kept this House fully informed of all developments that took place at that time. It was on the last day of the previous session that we were able to announce that a cease-fire had been agreed to by Pakistan and would be effective from the early hours of the morning of the 23rd September, 1965.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House about developments after the cease-fire and also about the posture that Pakistan has adopted and the attitudes that Pakistan has projected with regard to this matter at various stages and then I will say something about the Security Council discussions that were recently concluded.

It is necessary, in this connection, to keep in our mind the objectives that Pakistan put before them when they launched this aggression against India. As the House is already aware, the aggression, the creeping aggression, which had all the elements of armed aggression except that the aggressors were not in uniforms started on the 5th of August, 1965. Then, there was the massive aggression—I would put it as naked aggression—by Pakistan when the Patton tanks, the air force and the full-scale armed forces of Pakistan were used. This took place on the 1st September, 1965. What did President Ayub say when he embarked upon this? At that time, he said:

"Who could accuse Pakistan who was going to the assistance of the people of Jammu and Kashmir who were locked in a struggle against Indian armed forces?"

So, the massive aggression by marching armies into Indian territory in the Jaurian-Chhamb sector was with this objective that President Ayub talked of, that is, going to the assistance of the people of Jammu and Kashmir who were engaged, according to him, in the so-called struggle

for freedom against Indian forces. It is necessary to keep this in mind because this will explain subsequent postures that Pakistan has been adopting at various stages in the international spheres before the Secretary-General and also in the Security Council and in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Then, Sir, we know that there was a meeting of the Security Council after the report of the Secretary-General which is dated 3rd September and on 5th September the Security Council met and passed a general resolution calling upon both the parties to cease hostilities and to effect withdrawals to original position. It was a general resolution in which no political element of any type was introduced. Even at that stage, it is important to notice as to what was the response of President Ayub to the telegram of 5th September which was issued by the Secretary-General after the adoption of the resolution of the 5th September by the Security Council. The Secretary-General's appeal was of a general character that there should be immediate cessation of hostilities. But this is what President Ayub replied in his telegram of 5th September to the Secretary General. He said:

"The concern of the United Nations must extend to the implementation of U.N.C.I.P. resolution as well as to the observance of the cease-fire agreement. The cease-fire was only the first part to interrelated and integral whole and, therefore, insistence on a cease-fire can only be meaningful if there is a self-implementing agreement to follow it."

Even when the fight was at its height, Pakistan had marched their massive armament acquired from Western Powers on the pretext of fighting Communism.

At that time also in response to a call for peace, this was the attitude

that President Ayub took and he talked of a ceasefire being meaningful only if there was a self-implementing agreement to follow it, namely, at each stage, while starting the aggression, while responding to any call for cessation of hostilities, there was this persistent attitude taken by Pakistan to link it with a solution of the so-called political problem of Kashmir.

Hereafter, i.e., after the adoption of the Resolution of 5th September, by the Security Council, the Secretary-General paid a visit to Pakistan and India and he made an appeal to both the countries calling for ceasefire and immediate cessation of hostilities. This was a call for ceasefire without any conditions and to this President Ayub replied in his letter dated the 13th September, 1965, as follows:—

"We would, therefore, urge that, if the conflict is to be resolved and this sub-continent spared the horrors of even a wider war, the ceasefire must be accompanied by action which should resolve the real cause of this conflict. This would be possible if the ceasefire is followed immediately by complete withdrawal of the Indian and Pakistani forces from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the induction of the United Nation's sponsored Afro-Asian force to maintain order in the State and holding of a plebiscite in the State within three months."

At that time also, as a condition precedent for accepting any ceasefire, he talked of three things, namely, (i) complete withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces; (ii) induction of the Afro-Asian force; and (iii) plebiscite within a certain time limit. I am bringing all these facts to the notice of the House in a chronological order, so that it may be able to judge as to what have been the motives of Pakistani leaders throughout this conflict and even when ap-

proaches were made for bringing about the cessation of hostilities.

Thereafter, as we all know, the Security Council adopted the Resolution of September 20. There are two paragraphs in that Resolution which are important, namely paragraph 1 and paragraph 4. Paragraph 1 is the paragraph where call is made for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal to original positions. Paragraph 4 says that, after these withdrawals are completed, the Security Council will consider as to what other steps they could take for resolving the causes of the underlying conflict between the two countries. But Pakistan never got reconciled to that proposition—to that Resolution which was adopted by the Security Council. It is interesting to note how Pakistan has been changing its attitude to the Security Council Resolution at different stages of the controversy. When this Resolution of September 20 was being adopted, the Jordanian representative, who in all these discussions had been taking a completely pro-Pakistan attitude, abstained from voting in support of the Resolution. That shows how Pakistan viewed this Resolution. Pakistan was not accepting the Resolution of September 20 and the Law Minister of Pakistan, who happened to be representing Pakistan at the final stages of the discussion in the Security Council, made a statement to this effect:

"I would, therefore, request the Members of the Council to consider these aspects again and not to accept and adopt this draft Resolution."

Pakistan's representative had very clearly registered his opposition to the adoption of that resolution, and as I had mentioned just a moment ago, the Jordanian representative, for that reason, namely that he wanted to help the Pakistani viewpoint, did not vote in favour of the adoption of this resolution.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

What happened thereafter? It is quite interesting to know that even thereafter, that is, after the adoption of this resolution, towards the end of September, the General Assembly of the United Nations started their meetings. In the course of the meetings of the General Assembly, again, the Pakistan delegation tried very hard to raise these political issues in the General Assembly. They also talked of the internal situation in Jammu and Kashmir, and they made even a proposal at one stage that some sort of commission might be set on behalf of the UN to investigate and find out the actual state of affairs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But I might inform the House that there was very little response to these moves on behalf of Pakistan. The number of countries which actually supported the Pakistan viewpoint in varying degrees well small; not more than about half a dozen countries made statements in support of this plea of Pakistan; and Pakistan at the end of the debate in the General Assembly, came obviously to the conclusion that she had not been able to hustle the General Assembly of the United Nations into accepting her viewpoint. Thereafter, the Pakistani Delegation and their Foreign Minister tried . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : (करनाल) : भारत
के पक्ष में कितने राष्ट्र थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी उन को
खत्म कर लेने दीजिये पहले ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने तो इतना ही
सवाल पूछा है कि भारत के पक्ष में कितने
राष्ट्र थे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: They tried to see that a meeting of the Security Council might be convened. Probably these things are not of any great interest to the Swamiji; so I do not blame him if he intervenes; probably these things are a little beyond him.

The Pakistan Delegation then tried to involve the Security Council in the discussion of the so-called political aspect of the Kashmir problem and they sounded various members of the Security Council for convening a meeting.

Here, I would like to inform the House of one thing. I think most hon. Members would no doubt be aware of it, but still there is not a full understanding of the functioning of these organs of the United Nations. A great deal of talk continues behind the scenes before a meeting is convened. Members are sounded, and the parties are sounded about the holding of a meeting, and if there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of convening a meeting, then a meeting is convened. A meeting can also be convened at any time by a member of the Security Council. The parties to a dispute can also make a move for calling a meeting, and then the President of the Security Council decides this. In most of these informal meetings there was a realisation particularly after noticing the trend of discussions in the General Assembly and the very clear stand that India had taken in the General Assembly, that there was nothing like a so-called political question of Kashmir and that this was a matter which was not a subject of negotiation or a subject of discussion. So the members of the Security Council were disinclined to convene a meeting of the Council. In fact, at one stage, the President of the Security Council for that month mentioned to press people that there appeared to be unanimity amongst the members of the Security Council on one matter, namely, that a meeting of the Security Council at this time was not likely to yield any result, and one of them was in favour of convening a meeting of the Council.

Seeing this atmosphere, Pakistan made a formal application, a formal complaint, to the Security Council

and called for the convening of a meeting of the Security Council. In this complaint, several matters which related to the internal law and order situation in Kashmir, were mentioned, about demonstrations by students, about the action taken by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to cope with the situation and also about the imaginary rebellion which, according to Pakistan, was going on—it is only in their imagination; on the ground, there is no such revolution on behalf of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

So they mentioned all that and wanted to raise all these matters before the Security Council. We on our side made the position clear to individual members and also to the President of the Security Council; that whereas India is willing to co-operate and is willing to discuss matters relating to stabilisation of the cease-fire, whereas we are prepared also to co-operate in drawing up plans for withdrawal of all armed personnel, including the infiltrators, whose infiltration was the starting point of aggression on 5 August, and whereas we are prepared to co-operate in these efforts for restoration and stabilisation of peace, the steps that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir take in order to cope with the situation are nothing but a chain reaction resulting from aggression resorted to by Pakistan, and India would refuse to discuss that matter before the Security Council. I also made it clear that we are anxious that all countries, all people in the world and international public opinion, should understand our viewpoint and we are prepared to explain to them in detail that what we are doing in Jammu and Kashmir is quite normal, and that there is a Government in Jammu and Kashmir which is functioning under the leadership of an outstanding Kashmir Muslim leader who is responsible to his own Legislature which is elected on adult franchise. We told them very clearly that whereas we are

anxious to explain to everyone in order that they may not carry a wrong impression of the state of affairs in Jammu and Kashmir, about the functioning of the Government there, we do not accept that we are answerable to any international community or accountable to the Security Council or to the United Nations about what we do internally, which is purely a law and order problem.

So we made that position absolutely clear in our various talks with all the members of the Security Council. And I took the precaution of informing the President of the Security Council by a letter also to that effect.

Having taken up that position, we also said beforehand that if the Security Council, notwithstanding this very clear attitude taken by us, kept on its agenda an item based on the letter sent by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, we would not participate in the discussion because we regard that as an internal matter outside its scope and jurisdiction and not relevant to the restoration and stabilisation of peace which was the only thing which was relevant at that stage under paragraph (1) of the Security Council Resolution of September 20.

Having made the position clear, we were told by the President of the Security Council that he agreed with our view; he said that the only thing relevant at that stage was the stabilisation of the cease-fire and withdrawals, that the internal, domestic problems, which were the concern of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, were not relevant, that the discussion about that was not at all germane to the point before the Security Council.

I further told the President of the Security Council that in these matters we were taking a basic stand, and that we did not want to quibble over the procedural aspect. So I

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advised him at a personal level that it would be good for him to informally ascertain the views of his other colleagues who were members of the Security Council, so that his interpretation might be acceptable to the other members of the Security Council also. We said we would find it difficult to participate in the discussions unless we had an assurance of that type.

The President of the Security Council did consult informally the other colleagues and then we were told, about 15 minutes or half an hour before the starting of the meeting I think, that the President of the Security Council would ensure that the discussion would be confined only to the stabilisation of the cease-fire and of withdrawals and that when the other things were talked about, he would call the Pakistan Foreign Minister to order. On this assurance we participated in the discussion.

To be fair to the President of the Security Council, I should say that as soon as other matters were referred to he did call the Pakistan Foreign Minister to order, saying that that meeting of the Security Council had been convened to discuss the questions relating to cease-fire and withdrawal, that restoration of peace was the important matter to which the Security Council direct its attention, but the Pakistan Foreign Minister continued. When we found that, notwithstanding his efforts, the Pakistan delegation was talking about matters which were entirely relating to the internal jurisdiction and law and order matters of Jammu and Kashmir, we had no option but to withdraw from the Security Council.

This was a step which was appreciated by all members of the Security Council as not directed either against the Security Council or against any of its members. It might interest the House to know that none of the members of the Security Council in the

course of their speeches made any adverse reference to our having left the Security Council meeting. In fact in several informal talks with the Indian delegation members of other delegations did say that situated as we were, the course adopted by India appeared to be not only the correct course, but the only honourable course. I am, therefore, happy that we took this decision which was not a very pleasant decision but in retrospect I am fully satisfied that if we had not adopted this attitude, we would always be drawn into the Security Council, that motivated by the temptation to contradict all the allegations that might be made against by us, we would always irretrievably be drawn into the vortex more and more, into a discussion of matters which are entirely internal. Therefore, it is in this background that we have to view the Security Council proceedings and the Security Council resolution.

What happened then in the Security Council? General statements were made, and thereafter the Security Council adopted a resolution on 5th November. The resolution of 5th November emerged after several drafts were informally put forward by Jordan and by Netherlands. They were trying to telescope the various states which were mentioned in the Security Council resolution of 20th September; they, friends of Pakistan, were all the time endeavouring to bring in a discussion in the Security Council about the political aspects of the Kashmir problem. But the hon. Members will find from the resolution that has been adopted on 5th November—this is the relevant part of that resolution....

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Who were using little Jordan as a pawn in this game against India. Would you enlighten the House?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would not prefer to reply to that at this moment..

I was referring to the contents of the resolution of 5th November. Para (1) reaffirms its resolution of 20th September in all its parts, and Para (2) requests the Governments of India and Pakistan to cooperate towards a full implementation of Para (1) of the resolution of 20th September etc. These are the only two parts of this resolution which were finally adopted on 5th November.

It is in this background that we have to weigh the various statements that have been made by Pakistani leaders to which I made reference a little earlier when I read out extracts from the various communications and speeches which were made by the Pakistani leaders in response to various calls for peace. It is in this context that we have to view President Ayub's statement of 1st September, his reply to the Secretary-General of 5th September, his letter to the Security Council of 13th September from which I have already read out extracts, and the statement of the Law Minister of Pakistan at the time of the adoption of the resolution. What has happened now for the Pakistan Foreign Minister suddenly to say that he is satisfied with the adoption of the resolution of 5th November, which is nothing but a reiteration of the resolution of 20th September? This shows how when the strong and aggressive postures taken in a thoughtless manner by Pakistani leaders, in an attempt to browbeat the international community, in an effort to hustle the international community, when the high and mighty attitude adopted by them that they would not talk of peace, that they would not accept the resolution, that they would not respond to appeal unless self-executing arrangements to secure their objection of a plebiscite were accepted, when these efforts failed completely either to hustle the Security Council or the General Assembly into accepting their viewpoint, they appear to be reconciled to accept the reasonable as it is. I do not want them to go back to their original hard stand. That is not the point I am urging, but this only shows that whe-

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ther in the battle field, where we showed that we would not stand any nonsense and would meet force with force as we actually did, or in the diplomatic field, we adopt a certain consistent attitude and we steadfastly take steps one by one sticking firmly to the decision that we take. We calculate and take every possible precaution when we take an attitude, and having taken an attitude, we stick to it. This is the difference between a country like India and a country like Pakistan. You have seen how in each stage they were sticking to a particular position and then they suddenly say they are satisfied with the resolution as it has emerged now, which is nothing but the 20th September resolution about which they were making such heavy weather, and for altering which they had taken up such an offensive in the various capitals of the world, in the General Assembly and in the Security Council. There is this conclusion which merges from all this that we have to take very careful and firm steps in adopting our attitude and then we will have to supplement and reinforce our attitudes by taking consistent position. If that is done then I am sure that any pressures which other countries might think that they can build against India either by creating any wrong appreciation of our stand or by building any other pressures will diminish. They themselves if they once realise that India has taken a clear and firm and correct attitude all these pressures will disappear. But if any amount of wavering is there or if two voices go from this country and there is an assessment that on these issues probably there is some scope for difference, then our objective will not be realised and the pressures will also continue to be used against us in the hope that perhaps we may give in to these pressures. I have no doubt that the valiant success achieved by our armed forces and our security forces in the battle field backed by a clear but persistent attitude taken on this issue will receive increasing recognition if we continue to stick on to this line. We do not want to criticise anybody or annoy

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anybody. We want to explain to everybody. But we have to make it absolutely clear that these are matters about which there could not be any give and that there is nothing which we can negotiate on these basic points. If that is once put across by us clearly and firmly, I have no doubt that our position will be very clearly understood by everyone in the international community.

13 hrs.

There are some other matters about which I would like to say a few words. During this period when we were facing this trouble we know the part that China played in this respect and how they acted in a most reprehensible manner, when our armies were locked with Pakistan to meet the Pakistani aggression. The fact is that Pakistan has found in China a common enemy against India

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Common enemy or ally.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Swaran Singhwilling to bail it out of the consequences of its military adventures.

An hon. Member: It is a bit confusing.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Swaran Singh: I accept your amendment because it means the same thing; it is putting the same thing in a different language.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The word 'aganist' is there.

श्री रामसेवक दास (बाराबंकी) :

मान् भाषा में बोलते तो ज्यादा सफ़ा होता ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The Sino-Pak collusion has been maturing over a number of years and has now reached the climax. Beginning as a marriage of convenience it was nourished by a common hatred for India and seems to have now become an integral part

of the foreign policies of China and Pakistan. The ultimatum which China served on India on 16th September when India was engaged in repulsing Pakistani aggression was the most naked demonstration of Sino-Pak collusion. This ultimatum was intended to help Pakistan to attain its objectives in Kashmir and also subserve Chinese aims against India. So, we have in our preparations and in our attitude to keep always this in mind and all our future actions will have to be carefully taken keeping this dual danger always before us.

It is true that our principal pre-occupation quite naturally has been about our conflict with Pakistan but we should always at the same time continue to look ahead and also to take our traditional position on other important issues that face the world. In this connection there is one thing which I would like specially to mention.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May we point out, Sir, that during such an important debate there is not a single cabinet Minister except the Foreign Minister? The Prime Minister is not here. We want to know whether the government takes this debate seriously at all. This is an important debate which is taking place for the first time after hostilities have ended and a new situation had developed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday, I understand, there was not a single Cabinet Minister, barring the Prime Minister at the late Pandit Nehru's jayanti observance.

Shri J. B. Kripalanj (Amroha): May I point out that up to this time we have not heard one word about what is the foreign policy of our government?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not finished yet.

Shri Nath Pal: Are we to infer that it is disregard or indifference on the

part of his distinguished colleagues towards the Foreign Minister or is it contempt for the debate? (Interruptions).

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not fair to draw any such inference. There is one important event about which I might make a mention. Hon. Members are aware of the grave developments that took place on November 11 when the white minority and racist government of Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence. I have already made a statement before the House. I wish to repeat that this move by the white leaders of Rhodesia is a challenge to all that we in Asia and Africa have stood for and for which we have laboured over the years. It is the worst manifestation of racialism.

श्री सचु लिमये (मूंगेर) : यह लिखा हुआ
भाषण क्यों पढ़ रहे हैं ।

सच्यस महोदय : क्यों, न पढ़ें ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would appeal hon. Members that in such a serious matter as this, they should not take these matters very lightly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tell that to your own Cabinet colleagues; do not tell it to us.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Swaran Singh: All my cabinet colleagues are in perfect unanimity with me and therefore I represent all of them. Why should you be afraid of my other Cabinet colleagues.. (Interruptions.) That is not the point under consideration and that is not the practice. We should not insist on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least two or three must be present, not all.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is likely to throw the whole of Africa into turmoil with far-reaching consequences not only for the future peace of Africa but of the whole world. We are en-

tirely with the African peoples and governments and are prepared to join with them in any effort and move to meet this challenge and to secure the vindication of the just rights of 4 million African people of Rhodesia. In saying this I know I am voicing the sentiments of each and every Member of this House as well as of the entire public opinion in our country.

An extraordinary phenomenon during the last few years is the tenacity with which colonial powers are waging a lastitch struggle before the final liquidation of colonialism and foreign domination. We all know that they are fighting a losing battle. The tide of history is against them and there is no doubt that very soon the memory of that vicious and corrosive system will be a thing of the past. Colonialism in Asia and Africa—and here I would like to mention Angola, Mozambique and Aden in particular—is, we are confident, bound to disappear in the near future.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not forget China and neo-colonialism.

Shri Swaran Singh: About Aden, I would like to make the position more explicit, because in Aden, a grave situation has developed and it is necessary that this Parliament should be apprised of the unfortunate state of affairs in Aden. The Government of India have viewed with much concern the violence which has erupted in Aden after the suspension of the Aden Constitution on the 25th September, 1965 and the assumption of all authority by the British High Commissioner. During these disturbances, there has been considerable loss of life and property. Indians in Aden have also suffered much material loss though fortunately there was no loss of life. As the House is aware, India supported the United Nations General Assembly resolutions of December 1960 and 1963, and the various resolutions passed by the committee of 24 of which India is a member, calling for the liquidation of the British base in Aden and an

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early grant of independence to the territory. India was one of the 11 member-countries which sponsored a resolution on the 17th May, 1965 in the special committee of 24 which reaffirmed the right of the people of Aden to self-determination and independence. India is a co-sponsor of the latest resolution on Aden approved on the 5th November, 1965 in the 20th session of the UN General Assembly. We continue to follow the same policy of support to all moves for the independence of Aden and the protectorates of South Arabia in accordance with the declaration of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. These are the colonial territories where the situation calls for our consideration and our support to the freedom-fighters in both these areas.

Sir, points have been raised about the continuing of our policy. I would like to say very clearly that during the period which we have passed through, the last few months, there has been some criticism; some suggestions have been made sometimes in a vague manner and sometimes certain concrete suggestions have been made. I will not try to deal with all of them, but I would like to state very clearly our continued adoption and our continued adherence to the policies of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment which we have always pursued. There has been talk about the need for a new look and a new orientation and a new direction and a new dimension which is necessary in foreign policy—

An hon. Member: Shri Chagla said it.

Shri Swaran Singh: Such criticism is of course healthy and in essence emphasises the desirability of adopting our basic policies in the light of our recent experiences. I can assure the House that that is a process which is going on all the

time. The international situation, as events in Asia and Africa amply show, is a fluid one. This decade is a decade of change and transition. Many forces are at work in the world today and the resultant equilibrium is not yet clear. While we must take into account the changes of the new forces in the formulation and execution of our foreign policy—and that is being done—there is no need for any fundamental change in our basic foreign policy of non-alignment and peace and peaceful co-existence. Within the confines of our broad approach to international affairs, we of course make whatever adjustments are required in our national interests.

During the last few months, we have had the severest test ever to our policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. I venture to think that we stood our ground and faced that test without fear and without deviating from our basic principle.

I am fully conscious that there are several other important matters of international importance about which I could make a useful reference even in the opening remarks. But some of those important, immediate issues, I have tried to touch in the opening remarks, and when I wind up the debate, if I have your permission at that time, I will touch upon certain other aspects of the international situation and also venture to give my comments upon the observations made and the views expressed by the hon. Members.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

The substitute motions may now be moved.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India, in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of the India."

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, disapproves the said policy, and resolves that in view of—

(a) the collapse of the Government's China policy in 1962, the military debacle in 1962, and the need to review policy in regard to Tibet;

(b) the collapse of the "Bandung spirit" as illustrated by the failure of the Afro-Asian States even to meet; and the need to reconsider the Commonwealth connection;

(c) the failure of the policy of establishing friendly relations with Pakistan through piecemeal solutions and appeasement;

(d) the need for an active policy against white supremacy and imperialism in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies;

(e) the need to put relations with the United States of America on a proper footing; and the need to strengthen further, our relations with the Soviet Union; and

(f) the need to put policy regarding diplomatic relations on a principled basis; and the need for reviewing the policy regarding acceptance of foreign aid and loans;

a Committee, representing all distinctive view points, be set up to examine the foreign policy and make recommendations to the Government in consultation with the leaders of various parties in the House before 15th April, 1966." (2)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर मैं यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

"वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति तथा भारत सरकार की तत्सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह सभा खेद व्यक्त करती है कि सरकार ने राष्ट्र के हितों की प्रवहेलना की है और हास ही के भारत-पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष में विश्व मत को अपने पक्ष में करने में असफल रही है।" (4)

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर मैं यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

"वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति तथा भारत सरकार की तत्सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस सभा की राय है कि—

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष के दौरान भारत की वैदेशिक नीति का खोखलापन स्पष्ट हो गया है; और

(ख) युद्ध के मैदान में काफी सफलता प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् भी भारत की राजनयिक मोर्चे पर पराजय हुई है।

और सिफारिश करती है कि भारत की वैदेशिक नीति का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाये और वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में भी आवश्यक परिवर्तन किये जाये। (5)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर मैं यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

"वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति तथा भारत सरकार की तत्सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस सभा की राय है कि भारत सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति प्रमैदान्तिक, प्रभ्यावहारिक, नकारात्मक,

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

काल्पनिक और देश को एक न एक समस्या में उलझाने वाली रही है और, इसलिए यह सभा का निरनुमोदन करती है।" (6)

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berpampur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that—

(a) In view of the failure of the Security Council to guarantee the stoppage of continued cease-fire violations by Pakistan the Government should inform the Council that it considers itself free to take such steps against Pakistan as demanded by the practical requirements of the situation; and

(b) India should sever connection with the British Commonwealth of Nations." (7)

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of opinion that, in the face of the combined hostility of Communist China and Pakistan, the country needs a radical revision in its foreign policy, the discarding of dogma and the adoption of realistic diplomacy involving, *inter alia*,—

(a) measures for building a system of regional collective security for all countries between India, Japan and Australia;

(b) forthright support for the defence of South Vietnam and Malaysia against aggression;

(c) steps towards the liberation of Tibet and the recognition of the Dalai Lama as the head of a Free Tibetan Government; and

(d) the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of China and Israel." (8)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, regrets that the Government has failed to make the necessary modifications in foreign policy dictated by the experiences gained as a result of the aggressions by China and Pakistan against India during the period 1962—65." (9)

Dr. L. M. Shinghvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto—

(a) regrets to note the postponement of Afro-Asian conference at Algiers;

(b) deplores the weakness and inadequacy of our external publicity;

(c) calls upon the Government of India to undertake the manufacture of nuclear capability for diplomatic and military deterrence;

(d) calls upon the Government of India to refrain from supporting the move for seating Communist China in the United Nations; and

(e) deplures the omission of the Security Council to brand Pakistan as an aggressor in spite of a clear finding by General Nimmo." (10)

Shri Bade (Khargone): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, regrets that the Government is yet reluctant to orient its postures in foreign affairs more realistically in the light of our recent confrontation with Pakistan and China, and specifically suggests that—

(a) in view of Pakistan's naked aggression on our territory both the Indus Canal Waters agreement and the Kutch agreement be deemed annulled and India declare itself absolved from all obligations and commitments under the agreement;

(b) the Government must take rational note of China's entry into the nuclear club, adjure all notions of pseudo-pacifism and resolve to build up an independent nuclear deterrent;

(c) the Government should withdraw its support of China's entry in U.N.;

(d) full support be extended to the case of Tibet's freedom;

(e) the lopsidedness in our Middle-East policy be removed by establishment of full-fledged relations with Israel; and

(f) an all-Party committee be formed to reappraise the worth of our membership of the Commonwealth against the background of recent experiences and particularly in the context of U.K.'s hostile role in the recent war with Pakistan." (11)

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, while wholeheartedly approving the policy of the Government suggests that a more positive attitude of developing and maintaining friendly relations with both the Governments of USSR and USA be taken without prejudice to our basic policy of non-alignment, in order to successfully resist the aggression of both Pakistan and China." (12)

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of Government of India in relation to the present international situation." (13)

Shri T. Subramaniam (Bellary): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, while reaffirming the correctness of the policy adopted by Government in this regard, this

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

House accords full support thereto." (14)

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, while approving the present foreign policy, is of the opinion that suitable reappraisal should be made." (15)

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India, and recommends the promotion of firm friendship for those countries which stood by us in the recent hour of crisis." (16)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that the policies of the USA and the UK, in pouring arms into Pakistan through military pacts like CENTO and SEATO as well as by their refusal to accept Kashmir as an integral part of India and their support both inside and outside the UNO to Pakistan's demand for reopening the question of Kashmir's accession to India have

plainly showed their animus against India by damning India as the aggressor, stopping all shipments of goods contracted on a commercial basis and even of PL 480 food supplies, during the critical days of the Indo-Pak war; and recommends that India must never forget the true character of imperialism learnt during 150 years of foreign rule, and must—

- (a) develop self-reliance in defence and development with the help of those who have acted as our friends in this crisis;
- (b) quit the Commonwealth which by and large is still dominated by Great Britain;
- (c) adhere strictly to the policy of non-alignment from military pacts and power blocks;
- (d) build up with great patience and diplomatic acumen closer understanding between Afro-Asian nations by a close identity of views in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism; and
- (e) by our support to every measure which strengthens disarmament including an end to nuclear weapons, peaceful co-existence and world peace—concepts which are under challenge both from China and the USA, and to this end to tone up the diplomatic services and propaganda machinery of the External Affairs Ministry." (18)

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, desires to invite the attention of the Government to the following points in order to make it serve the interests of India more effectively and speedily—

- (a) inadequacy and weakness of our external publicity particularly in regard to India's position as a sovereign power in Jammu and Kashmir and the completeness and irrevocability of its affiliation with India;
- (b) not seeking or seizing opportunity hitherto to press the claim of Tibet's internal autonomy after it was forcibly occupied by China in utter disregard to treaty obligation;
- (c) failure to expose the continuous malicious campaign of calumny revealing bitter spirit of hostility mainly based on racial and religious fanaticism by Pakistan against India;
- (d) ill-treatment of, discrimination against and harassment in general of non-Muslim inhabitants of East Pakistan resulting in the exodus of nearly two-third of the non-Muslim population to India;
- (e) necessity of opening diplomatic relations with the new nations which are progressive and sympathetic to Indian people and Indian nation, such as Israel;
- (f) urgency of being fully prepared for war even with nuclear weapons if possible by self-reliance or with the

help of reliable allies, Asian, European or American to resist successfully the aggressive invasion of any part of India singly or in combination with China by Pakistan;

- (g) readiness to cut down the estimate of expenditure on the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans to leave adequate funds to meet requirements of India's defence;
- (h) self-sufficiency in food and in weapons of war as far as possible;
- (i) insistence on the abolition of any cease-fire line dividing Kashmir into India occupied and unoccupied parts which has proved harmful to the preservation of peace and pursuit of progressive measures of administrative nature in Jammu and Kashmir territory;
- (j) indefinite postponement of the Afro-Asian Conference at Algiers." (21)

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर मैं यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

"वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति और भारत सरकार की तत्सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह सभा अब तक अपनी अपनी गद्दी सरकारी नीति का हार्दिक अनुमोदन करती है और सरकार से आगे यह अनुरोध करती है कि देश को सबल और मुरझित बनाने के लिये अविलम्ब निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जायें :—

- (क) सभी परम्परागत तथा आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों का अविलम्ब निर्माण;
- (ख) देश में छोटे बड़े कारखानों का निर्माण;
- (ग) कृषि उत्पादन संबंधी सभी कार्यों को पूरा करने का अटूट प्रयत्न।" (22)

Mr. Speaker: These substitute Motions are now before the House.

Now, about the time-limit, ordinarily, there will be 15 minutes for the speeches. The leaders of groups might be given upto half-an-hour each, depending upon the strength of their Members.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support our alternative motion which says:

"The House.....is of opinion that, in the face of the combined hostility of Communist China and Pakistan, the country needs a radical revision in its foreign policy, the discarding of dogma and the adoption of realistic diplomacy involving, *inter alia*,—

- (a) measures for building a system of regional collective security for all countries between India, Japan and Australasia;
- (b) forthright support for the defence of South Vietnam and Malaysia against aggression;
- (c) steps towards the liberation of Tibet and the recognition of the Dalai Lama as the head of a Free Tibetan Government; and
- (d) the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of China and Israel."

Sir, on an occasion like this, we in this House speak from a sense of heightened responsibility, both because what we say may have implications for our national interests which we must bear in mind, and, at the same time, because we are anxious that the advantage that this country possesses over its opponents in Pakistan and China, of being a Democracy in a crisis, where free discussion, free criticism and free opposition prevail, that advantage this country should not lightly throw away.

As the Foreign Minister has said, this country has gone through a tremendous experience. We cannot do otherwise than start with paying our tribute to the gallantry of our Armed Forces. We have had the unfortunate memories of 1962 thus wiped out, and the prestige and pride of our armed forces which they had over centuries; have been re-established.

13.19 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Let us hope that there will be no tinkering or tampering with the morale of our forces, which has thus been re-established.

The Foreign Minister was also right in paying a tribute to our people for rallying to the defence of the country, for the unity of purpose that they showed and for the communal harmony that was maintained throughout.

But I wish I could share the smug complacency with which he referred to the successes of our diplomacy and our foreign policy. These recent events have also some very hard lessons to teach us. The hardest of them was that, in the face of that crisis, India was isolated. I do not say that we did not have friends. But in our own corner, in our fight with Pakistan, except for Malaysia and Singapore, there was nobody. Let us not try to forget this fact of isolation; it is pretty bad.

In the General Assembly of the UN, at the end of the debate, the Press Trust of India made an analysis of the trends in regard to our dispute with Pakistan. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* of 23rd October. According to the PTI, the spokesmen of 63 nations were neutral and did not go beyond appealing for peace. 19 were hostile to India and, of these 19, 11 were members of the Arab League. 3 made passing references, but did not say anything. 25 ignored the issue. Out of 110, not one spoke up for us. This is something that can-

not be side-tracked by recording satisfaction at our success in the Security Council. This has left our people bewildered; it has left some of our people rather angry. It is no good flying into a rage when nobody else can see our point of view. It reminds me of a story of the fond mother who went to see a military parade. At the end of the parade, her comment was: "Everybody was out of step, except my 'Johnny'". That was her son. We cannot afford to be Johnny. We are living in a world community, where we must be in step with decent, democratic nations, whose friendship we regard. We cannot resign from the Human Race and turn our back on humanity. In a way, let us console ourselves that, since imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, other nations have copied us and remained non-aligned in our dispute. We have so many times taken the stand that we will not judge what is right or wrong over the last 15 years. We should take sportingly the fact that other countries are now giving back to us a little of our own medicine.

The important thing is why did this happen and how do we prevent a recurrence of this isolation. That, surely, should be the purpose of this debate. Let us look at facts in the face. Was it only bad public relations, as some of our colleagues allege? Was it the fault of our diplomats? Let me say, in all fairness to our diplomatic service and publicity, that it was not a failure of public relations or diplomacy. I have been a practitioner of public relations. You cannot sell a product if the product cannot be sold. The first thing in public relations is to have a good product which can be sold. Then only can you advertise it and sell it. It is no good blaming our diplomats and ambassadors. The fault lay deeper. It lay in our foreign policy. We did not give them a product they could successfully sell in the councils of the world.

What was wrong with our foreign policy? It had three basic weaknesses.

First of all, it was naive. It abounded in innocence. Our Panch Sheel pact with Communist China was the most notorious example of our naivete and our innocence. The betrayal of Tibet for which we are paying now was the result of it. Our naivete in another direction was to believe that, if we only turned our back on Israel, all the Arab States will back us against Pakistan. By that neglect of friendly relations with Israel, we thought we would pay a price for Arab support. I have mentioned just now that 11 of the Arab States spoke against us in the U.N. General Assembly. And, Sardar Swaran Singh has already referred to Jordan. What is more, at Algiers, President Nasser joined with the Chinese in having our move to have the conference defeated only a few weeks ago. These are facts.

The second thing from which our foreign policy suffered was its narcissistic character, watching ourselves in the mirror and admiring ourselves, imagining that the rest of the world saw us as we saw ourselves. We have now learnt that that image was only in our imagination.

The third thing which was wrong was our self-righteousness, the air of moral superiority we adopted towards everybody else, teaching them lessons, talking down at them, refusing to judge between right and wrong, whether it was Berlin or Hungary or Tibet, talking of Peace, when other people were fighting for Freedom and Justice. The latest example of that was the way, for the last 12 months, we needled those in Vietnam who were trying to defend that country against the aggression of Communist China and its satellite. We kept on telling them, "you must not cross the frontier; defence must be on your own territory". And then, history caught up with us, and we had to cross the frontier ourselves. These are the basic defects of our foreign policy for which we were paying the price of being isolated.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

That foreign policy has ceased to have any relevance to our present needs. We have to come to terms with reality. As was said before, "too long have we lived in an artificial world of our own creation."

What is that reality? That reality is that the biggest threat to our independence, our way of life and our survival is that which comes from Communist China....

Shri Nath Pai: And her ally, Pakistan.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am coming to that. That is the major threat. The minor threat is the one which comes from its ally, Pakistan. I do not discount the malice of Pakistan. But I do doubt its capability to do us very much harm. Pakistan by itself we have taken the measure of. We have shown that we can put it in its own place. I for one do not believe that Pakistan by itself can do this country much harm. If it tries, I am sure it will fail a second time. But the challenge of Communist China is a more permanent and more fundamental challenge, not only to our survival, but to our democratic way of life. The only choice for us along with the other countries of this region, is to stand up to Communist China or succumb and become satellites. Of all countries of the region, except for Japan, ours is the only country that can take the initiative and lead in bringing about arrangements for the regional security of South and South-East Asia. India, along with Japan, is cast by geopolitics, by her position, by her size, by her democratic institutions, by her maturity, to lead the countries of this region along with Japan. That is the role that is offered to us by history and geopolitics and the question before us is whether we are going to accept this role or become a miserable camp follower. I have no doubt that the people of India wish us and our government to take up the challenge and assume that role that history and geopolitics assign us.

If that is agreed, and I think hon. members will agree that on that there can be no option but to see that we take up this responsibility, then the question arises as to what should be our attitude and posture as one of the leaders of Free Asia. If we want to be a Power, we must behave like a Power. Just talking like one is not enough. Our obligation is to join with Japan in rallying the countries of South and South-East Asia which lie between us to defend the free way of life which is menaced by Chinese Communist imperialism and its allies. We have to provide that solidarity to them that we have failed to do in the last 15 years. We have turned our back on our neighbours. We dealt with China unilaterally; we never consulted Burma or Pakistan when we signed the Panch Sheel treaty.

Other countries in Asia feel that the Himalayas are not only our frontier, but the frontier of all the South and South-East Asian countries. They will join in its defence if we would give them that opportunity.

Luckily in this region, there has been a strengthening of the forces of freedom in the last few months. Last March or April, our neighbours in Ceylon escaped from the disaster of a communist-led government. More recently, Indonesia has drawn back from the brink and saved its national existence. The tide of war in Vietnam has luckily turned in favour of freedom and democracy, and so too in Malaysia. All that, Sir, has happened; but no thanks to us. We did not move a finger to help any of these healthy processes.

What is, then, required is a regional security arrangement with all countries within the triangle that would be made by India at one end, Japan at another and Australasia at the third. In case any hon. Member asks me: "Why Australasia?" I would say that Australia and New Zealand are also part of this region. Today, Australian and New Zealand boys are dying in the jungles of

Malaysia and Vietnam, dying so that Asian freedom can be maintained against our enemies. That is why we need Australia and New Zealand in this alliance.

Let us, Sir, give up this caste system of judging between non-aligned and aligned nations which we have followed to our disaster so far. We made friends with Indonesia because it was non-aligned. Look at how she has treated us. We turned our back upon Japan and Malaysia because they were aligned. See what friendship and support they have given us.

If this concept is to be accepted, then one of the things we must do is to stop following the suicidal path of supporting the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Do we realise what we are doing? If that move succeeded, do we realise that Communist China then becomes a member of the Security Council? Do we realise that she will have a Veto against us on behalf of herself and Pakistan whenever it suits her? Is it not a suicidal thing for a government, with all the experience we have got, to say that we shall go and vote for Communist China's admission? Rather, Sir, let us realise that another China, a free China, a nationalist China was our friend and helped us during World War II. It was the only country that spoke up for Indian Independence and annoyed Churchill during the War. That China is pinning down its Communist armies and the air force on its Eastern frontiers. That China can join with us and form a Second Front if we are attacked in a major war. With such a China we should establish diplomatic relations and not with our enemies across the Himalayas.

Similarly, there are our friends in Tibet. My hon. friend over there mentioned it. We, Sir, have treated Tibet cruelly. We have not been fair to our good friend, His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Let us change our attitude. Let us give up our cowardly

attitude. Let us own up to the fact that we should be glad to see Tibet liberated, that we are friends of Tibetan freedom and as a token of our feeling let us give diplomatic recognition to the government in exile of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Sir, two days ago the Foreign Minister got applause in this House, and rightly, for saying that if a Free Rhodesian Government was formed we would recognise it. Why do we have to go to Rhodesia to recognise a government in exile that fights for freedom when such a government is in our own territory and we could set an example to the rest of the world?

Now, I come to Pakistan. In so far as Pakistan is concerned, we shall have to have the policies: a short-term and a long-term policy. In the short-term, our firm posture of resisting any aggression or infiltration must be maintained. This limited objective of the armed conflict with Pakistan in September, as defined by our President and the Prime Minister, has, I think, been fulfilled. The aggressor has been taught a lesson. He has been shown that this country is not prepared to be pushed around any more. I, for one, do not believe that Pakistan has the capability, by herself, placed as she is today, to launch any major attack on this country. If that happens, she will be defeated in the same way as she was in the last attempt.

Our long-term policy should be to keep the door open to normal friendly relations which are so demonstrably necessary in the interest of both the countries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Keep the door open to allow the infiltrators in?

Shri M. R. Masani: These must be established some day, even if it takes months or years, if the two countries are not to take the wrong path and go down in mutual destruction. Geography has made us intimate neighbours. If I do not like my neighbour in a house or a flat, I can move to another, but a country does not en-

[Shri M. R. Masani]

joy that luxury of moving away from a neighbour. Sooner or later, therefore,—let us hope, sooner rather than later,—the two countries have to learn to co-exist. For this to come about, however, there will have to be a change of heart first on the part of the present Government of Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If they have a heart.

Shri M. R. Masani: But, Sir, when that change of heart takes place, let the door be open and as a stronger and bigger power, let us then hold out our hand in response.

In so far as Kashmir is concerned, I believe that Pakistan, as a result of its wicked collusion with Communism, China and its aggression against us, has lost whatever *locus standi* it had. There can be no concession made to Pakistan in regard to Kashmir which may be misconstrued as a reward for its military adventure. At the same time, because of the misdeeds of Pakistan, we surely will not forget the obligations we have undertaken towards the people of Kashmir. A solution of the problem has, therefore, to be worked out, but this should be done on our own initiative and at the proper time. Whatever the solution, it will have to be mutually acceptable and in the interests of both India and the people of Kashmir. What does this mean? It means that whatever the future status of Kashmir and its relationship with the Indian Union, it can only be one . . .

An hon. Member: It has already been decided.

Shri M. R. Masani: . . . it can only be one which, as in the case of Nagaland, is acceptable to India, which fits in with our national interests and our national security.

In conditions of infiltration and guerilla warfare, it is well known that the goodwill of the civilian population can, in the long run, be decisive. It

is, therefore, essential that all steps should be taken to win over those in Kashmir who are as yet uncommitted and who are opposed to that part of the country going to Pakistan. These are the people with whom we must consult and with whom we shall have to work out a solution. In some sections of our Press and public opinion there has been an unfortunate failure to make this distinction between those who are pro-Pakistani and those who are opposed to Pakistan, whatever else their views may be. If we are to defeat the enemy, we shall have to learn to make this distinction and we shall have to avoid the trap of the man who puts his foot into it by saying: "he who is not with me is against me". That is why, Sir, in our own national interest, it is essential that a policy of conciliation should be instituted in Kashmir without any further delay.

Now, Sir, I come to a very important point, and that is about our future relations with two great powers—the United States of America and the Soviet Union. If the Chinese and Pakistani combination is to be resisted successfully, I believe that the help of the great powers is essential. Any talk of going it alone in the face of this combination is unrealistic and would be disastrous to our national interest. Both these powers have in the last few months played a constructive role in bringing about a cease-fire. We need the friendship and we need the goodwill of both these powers. In the changed circumstances, it would be a mistake to think in terms of exclusive friendship, of friendship with one as against the other. I am very glad that Shri Chagla, the Education Minister, in his address at the Indian School of International Studies, of whose Governing Body I happen to be a member, made this very good point, that the old basis of non-alignment, of two quarrelling powers, has gone and you do not have to pose one against the other any more. I agree entirely with what he said on that point.

The fact has to be faced, that both these powers function under certain limitations.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Does Rajaji support it?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, I think Rajaji supports the acceptance of help from both Russia and America.

As I said, both are working under some limitations. In the case of the United States, its limitation is that it cannot take sides in dispute between two countries in the non-Communist world. This, Sir, has happened in many parts of the world. I give the example of Cyprus, the recent one that has taken place, where Turkey and Greece, both its allies, were at loggerheads. The United States did not take sides and tried to make friends between them. This is the role of the leading power in the non-Communist world. It has got to be accepted.

It is no good quarrelling with that: it does not do any good to us. I will read the words of Shri Chagla in this context. He said:

"...the USA was on the horns of a dilemma in her relations with Pakistan. On the one hand there was growing disillusionment about the latter's role in South East Asia, especially in the light of her 'violent flirtation' with China, and on the other the fear that any pressure on Pakistan now might only drive her closer to China."

Now we need US help; let us not make any bones about it. We need the help and co-operation of the United States. We need it for three very specific reasons. The first is that today the United States is the only power which has the capability and willingness to deter Communist China from attacking India, if necessary, with force of arms. It is the only power with the capability and willingness to provide us with a nuclear shield against nuclear black-

mail by China. That help was readily given in 1962 and it would have been available, if necessary, this year. There can be no system of regional security in South and South East Asia without the support of the United States.

The second reason why we want US co-operation is food. Thanks to our bad policies and neglect of agriculture, we are not and will not for a couple of years at least, even if good policies are followed, be in a position to avoid starvation, death and distress to our people. Now, which is the country that can give us food? The only country that can give us the amount of food that we require is the United States. The Soviet Union, unfortunately, has a food deficit and is selling gold very heavily in the world market to buy food for its own people. Therefore, the only country that could give us food on the scale that we require, and without payment, is the United States. The House last Friday showed its awareness of this basic fact when it rejected a motion that was moved by a member of the Communist Party.

Thirdly, this country needs economic aid and foreign capital for the welfare and well-being of its people. Again, while we may accept economic aid from any country that we like, and rightly so, there is no country that could give us the economic aid of the size that we require except the United States. Let me give some figures. Out of the Third Plan's external assistance 59 per cent came from the United States and only 8.2 per cent from the Soviet Union. Therefore, in the present state of the Soviet economy, which is in a bit of a mess, it is in no condition to help us. I was reading this morning an article in *Le Monde*, the well-known neutralist, anti-American leading French newspaper of October 27th. It says:

"The crisis the Soviet Union is now undergoing in its gold and

(Shri M. R. Masani)

foreign-currency reserves, in its economy and in its relations with several Communist countries is profoundly changing the balance of forces in the world..... Another striking aspect of the crisis of the system is the increasing paralysis of the economy."

This is no time when Russia can afford, even if it wants to, to help us economically in a big way.

As I said, the interests of the Soviet Union coincide with ours upto a point. I wish we should take full advantage of that identity of interest. The Soviet Union has played a constructive role, as I said before, like the United States. Strongly opposed to Communism as I am, I for one would unreservedly welcome Mr. Kosygin's mediation in the quarrel between us and Pakistan. I would wish him well and I would hail him as a good friend of this country if he could make this quarrel end and restore friendship between the two countries.

Gone are the days of Lenin and Stalin when the Kremlin would have been delighted to see fighting between India and Pakistan. "Out of chaos comes Communism" is a slogan which, I am glad, the Soviet Union has rejected, even though the Chinese are yet to discard it.

Now, what are the Soviet objectives in this part of the world? I think the Soviet Union has three basic objectives in this part of the world. The first is to avoid an open clash with China. Though China does not want it, the Soviet Union has kept the door open to a detente. In other words, the schism between China and Russia is not irreversible. The second thing is that Soviet Union wants to keep Communist China and the United States out of the entire region. The third thing is that the Soviet Union wants to stop Pakistan from falling completely into the arms of Communist China.

These are the limitations of the Soviet Union and we must appreciate them, just as we appreciate the limitations of the United States. I say this because it would be disastrous if we let ourselves build another illusion in place of that illusion of 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' which brought us to such a disastrous pass. I say that because there are some signs that that illusion may be replaced by another illusion or hypnosis of the same kind. There is the ridiculous talk by my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta of dovetailing our economy and planning to the Soviet system of planning which is itself in disarray. My good friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, went to Moscow recently. While he was speaking to the Russians in Moscow at one of those functions he said:

"...I am not in the habit of speaking in the language of exaggeration. But I wish to tell you that today every corner, every class of people in India is full of love and affection and gratitude to the Soviet Union which was never seen before."

The language of hyperbole is all right at diplomatic functions but we must not become victims to that language. (interruptions). I will quote what he said before going to Russia also. Speaking in Delhi, as reported by the *Indian Express* of 19th October, he said:

"The Soviet Union was hundred per cent true friend of India."

Now, let me say clearly, what every student of international affairs knows that there are no hundred per cent true friends for any country. Not even the United States. I will agree very cheerfully, is a hundred per cent true friend of India. Let me remind the House of what happened in 1962. In 1962 when we were attacked by Communist China, two countries came readily to our assistance, while Mr. Khrushchev was still sitting on the fence, and they were the United States and the United Kingdom. We may be forgiven if in our excite-

ment at that time we had described them as a hundred per cent true friends. But what happened in three years? See how the situation has changed. Therefore, if there is a hundred per cent friend, it is only for the moment, only for the occasion. Countries are not hundred per cent friends. They follow their own national interest and they change their friendships from time to time.

Now, the USSR is neutral and it has been neutral between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir dispute. There has been a shift in its policy, not to our advantage, over Kashmir. We know the Veto is gone, the Veto for which we paid a heavy price for several years. We have been equated with Pakistan as "two non-aligned countries." I can quote from article after article in *Pravda* from statement after statement by Brezhnev and Kosygin equating us with Pakistan.

Now, on the 6th of September, Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, made a remark disapproving of our crossing the frontier between Amritsar and Lahore and we, quite rightly, got excited about it, and my friends there brought even a motion to leave the Commonwealth. But it is very interesting that about the same time Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, wrote a letter to our Prime Minister. I have not seen either that letter or the Prime Minister's reply. So all I can do is to quote from the *Hindustan Times* of 11th September, a UNI message from New Delhi, which was never contradicted. It said:

"Prime Minister Shastri has replied to the letter of Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin regarding the conflict with Pakistan,

He is believed to have explained how the crossing of the international border by Pakistan in the Chhamb sector, with heavy artillery and Patton tanks, had neces-

sitated counter-measures on the part of India.

Action had been taken to relieve the pressure in that area, he has added.

In his letter, received some days ago, Mr. Kosygin had taken exception to India's crossing of the international border in West Pakistan. He had requested New Delhi to immediately order cease-fire and withdraw its forces behind the cease-fire line Jammu and Kashmir and the international border elsewhere."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude soon.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have 35 minutes and I have taken only 25 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 30 minutes.

Shri M. R. Masani: Even then I have 5 or 6 or 7 minutes. I was making the point that Mr. Kosygin said exactly what Mr. Harold Wilson had said, but there was a deafening silence not only from the Communist Party but from all those who are frothing in their rage against the British. If one was to blame both were to blame; if one is not to be blamed, neither is to be blamed. Let us not have these double standards.

The last thing that I would say about the Soviet attitude on which, I think, something needs to be said, is that yesterday the *Patriot* carried a very interesting article from the Comintern paper, called *The Problems of Socialism and Peace*, the official organ of the International Communist movement. I would like to quote two paragraphs from it.

Shri Nath Pal: Comintern is dissolved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): He does not know that.

Shri M. R. Masani: *Ostensibly dissolved, but still carrying on.*

This is what the *Problems of Socialism and Peace*, the official International Communist paper says:—

"Following the conflict, both India and Pakistan are increasing their military expenditure at the expense of economic development. The Shastri Government was already taking steps to lower the rate of economic development and increase the tax burden on the working masses.... War hysteria,"

says the paper,

"has gripped both countries where there is an attempt to draw away the attention of labouring masses from the fight for their vital interests. The new situation considerably lightens the task of reaction to take revenge on the democratic movement."

Sir, I am not criticizing the USSR. I am asking for sympathetic understanding of its limitations. I ask for the same treatment for both the USA and the USSR. I am only pointing out that the capacity of the Soviet Union to help us is very much more limited, very much more circumscribed than that of the United States.

Sir, I have done. I have tried to put before the House and the Prime Minister a blueprint for an approach to our new problems which, I believe, the world would understand, which should bring for us that understanding that has been missing, which would end the isolation from which we are suffering. I would like to tell him that in my view the great mass of the people of this country would follow him if he were to take some such stand as this and that he would be well advised not to yield to this pressure group or that out of fear of what some section of public opinion might say. I believe that what I have put

before the House is what India's fundamental interests require and I appeal to the Prime Minister to lead the nation in that direction.

Shrimati Kenu Chakravarty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have just now heard a very interesting speech by Shri Masani, Deputy Leader of the Swatantra Party, in which he has tried a lot of acrobatics, because he must, the situation is such that it is impossible for him to realise what the people realise very simply that it is not a question of the USA criticising us or the USSR criticising us. I am sure, nobody in India would at all object if the USA or the USSR was to criticise us because we, after all, are a capitalist nation, the USSR is a socialist nation and the USA is an imperialist nation. Naturally each will criticise the other. The crucial question is: Who gave the Patton tanks; who gave the Sabre jets and who, as yet, has not abrogated the military pact through which, as he rightly says, the weak Pakistan Government has been bolstered up? That is the crux of the question. In his undying faith in the United States giving help to us at a crucial moment he has tried to ask us: Did they not give us help at the time of the Chinese crisis? Sir, it is time we evaluated it.

Yes, we got a few transport planes, some mountain divisions' clothes; but when we went for the super-sonics, it was Pakistan that got the super-sonics, not us; when we went for the submarines, it was not we who got them but others got them. Therefore, this is the test on which we shall have to judge everything. We do not want an alliance either with the USSR or with the United States of America. That is exactly the point on which we differ. We do not want Moscow good. We want that our country should have understanding and friendship. Often that understanding may not be there but we must try and see that that understanding comes because we have to fight both on the military field as well as on the diplomatic field.

Sir, we are discussing this at a time when the experience of the last three months seems to be receding after its first momentous impact. At that time there were two significant facts which rose to our minds and which we felt very strongly. One was the active resistance and heroism put up by our army and jawans fighting us with a sense of confidence that we have the ability to defend our independence and our freedom. The second fact was the humiliation and animus flung at us by those who had been paraded as our friends, the United States of America and the United Kingdom—we have got to see it very clearly—from whom we are trying all along to get more and more aid.

I say this bitterly because I was in America at that time in those crucial days—6th, 7th, 8th Sept right up to the 15th and the 16th. I was surprised to see that Shri G. D. Birla almost echoes the entire speech of Shri Masani in a speech which has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* today. It says:—

"I was there during our most difficult times and I tell you that the American nation was highly well informed. I used to see the news bulletins, listen to the radio and watch the television; and I discovered that it was all very objective."

We also watched the television these days because we were so anxious about the news about India and I remember, one television man said—it was not outstanding but it stuck in my mind—"You cannot have something for nothing; you give up your attitude in criticising the United States of America regarding Viet Nam; you give up your attitude regarding Kashmir; you cannot have something for nothing." That was the entire trend. We felt at that time, in those days, humiliated why we had gone as beggars to ask for aid from such people. At every stage, even in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Ottawa we felt the pressures that were put upon us.

In recent weeks the American lobby, which was cornered and silent during the past few months, has again girded up its loins. The Prime Minister, who has just made a *jaya yatra* right throughout India, told the people that he would never knuckle under blackmail, that we would starve rather than take PL 480. He, surely, could not have forgotten the Patton tanks, the US Sabre jets that killed thousands of our jawans and no amount of protests by us to get the United States of America to make a condemnation of the misuse of US military pact arms was of any avail. All that is there before us. Why is it that this consciousness, which has been there before our people, has suddenly been forgotten and a new turn is being made with Shri S. K. Patil heralding the new turn of events?

Here we have been told on many occasions, sometimes in a hidden form, never contradicted openly that the Prime Minister is going to America and that he is going to accept the invitation of President Johnson. I do not know what invitation has reached him, but we are told that he has received an invitation—a fresh invitation, I presume—after the way he was treated last time and that he is going there. I think, we need an answer from him this time. I am sure, he will make the position clear and the people will judge whether it is in our interest at this moment to show any weakness in going there after the way they have behaved to us and to our Prime Minister.

Both Shri Patil and Shri G. D. Birla have been making statements which are very similar, the one to the other. Shri Patil says that he has been assured by the Pentagon that they are not going to give any more military aid to Pakistan, that he has met the United States Defence Secretary and has been assured in the same manner by him that the US would not give any more arms to Pakistan. If that is true, why could not a statement have been made to that effect?

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We know that, without arms coming directly, Iran is giving oil and that arms and a whole squadron and a half of planes have been given through Turkey to Pakistan and the loss has been more than made up, almost. We are not sure but we know that they are trying hard and are getting their friends in SEATO to help them although we are told that pressure has been put upon SEATO not to give arms to Pakistan. We cannot accept anything. No word will be acceptable to us unless we hear that there is an abrogation of the SEATO, CENTO Pact through which Pakistan has a right to demand arms from the United States of America. That is the basic question.

We do not want anybody to interfere on the question of Kashmir. We believe that we will settle it between Pakistan and ourselves. It is these third parties, arming the Pakistan Army and giving them these bombs and planes, who have been creating this rift and they are the people because of whom armed hostilities have taken place. This is what Mr. G. D. Birla has said in the same manner as Mr. Masani has said. I take the name of Mr. G. D. Birla because he is the spokesman of the free enterprise and big entrepreneurs and monopolists. He says:

"America has got better reasons to be friendly with us...."

What is the reason? Is that the reason why they gave Patton tanks to Pakistan? Then, he goes on to say:

"...we find that we have got a greater area of common ground with the United States than we have with Russia...."

We too judge Russia and its policies on the basis of whether they have helped us or whether they are our friends or not. It is on that basis that we are going to judge. It is not a question of making the entire question whether the United States is our

best friend and Russia is our second-best or third-best friend.

14 hrs.

Sir, it is nauseating to be told again and again that our Prime Minister should go to the United States to meet Mr. Johnson. Why is this pressure being put on the Prime Minister? It is because Mr. Patil cannot change policies and it is our Prime Minister who has to go and make the compromises on Kashmir and to change our criticism of the United States policy on Vietnam. Our Prime Minister may say that there is no harm in talking, but when our jawans have laid down their lives and suffered so much, does it behove India to degrade itself by allowing its Prime Minister to go to the United States whose arms are still being daily used? This is the question which I put and this is a question not of my own but a question which is in the minds of the entire people of India. It is surprising that even Shri Shastri has been beside himself with joy with Gold-berg's not taking up the political issue of Kashmir for discussion before the discussion of the cease-fire was over. All the U.S. did was to say that cease-fire has to be discussed first. Nowhere has Mr. Goldberg said that they have given up that part of the resolution which demands a political settlement. That is the point about which we have to be very clear. Still the entire question of the political settlement on Kashmir is an open question as far as the United Nations' resolution is concerned and for that matter I may say that our most difficult period lies ahead.

This is what Mr. Patil has said. I do not know from where he gets the idea. He says:

"The fact that both the United Kingdom and the United States did not agree to the telescoping of the first and fourth clauses of the Security Council's first resolution viz. cease-fire and permanent

political solution of Kashmir in the Council's latest resolution clearly showed that no consideration or concession would be given to the aggressor."

If that is so, then all our troubles will be over. But it is far from the truth. This is what is being attempted to soft-pedal the fact that our aid-giving benefactor, the United States, has still not changed its position regarding the political settlement on Kashmir. India is opposed to plebiscite. What is the position? Have anywhere the Americans stated that Kashmir is an integral part of India? That is the question. Why are the people of India labelled as the U.S.S.R.? It is because they did openly declare, whatever other criticism they made, that Kashmir is an integral part of India. There is a feeling that Shastriji is also succumbing to these pressures. Let us tell him humbly that the country's prestige will be laid low if it is a fact that he is thinking of going to the United States at this moment when the United States arms are being used by Pakistan in attacking our jawans during this uneasy lull in the fighting at the front. Whatever may be said, Shastriji is being called to the United States for putting pressures on him to agree to the conditions which we have not agreed. Above all there is another attempt which is already afoot and it will be stepped up in the United States that when Shastriji is going to meet Johnson, India must not criticise the action of the United States over Vietnam.

My friend Mr. Masani has already posed a question. May I ask him: Is Kashmir and Vietnam the same problem? I would like him to realise that when he tries to equate the United States intervention in Vietnam with the Kashmir issue, he is doing the greatest disservice to India. We can never tolerate this simile. Is Kashmir an integral part of India? That is the main question. Mr. Masani of course, was often in favour of a condominium and various other

measures to appease Pakistan. He does not realise that it is a part of India and because it is a part of India, our army must protect its own territory.

Is Vietnam a part of the territory of U.S.? The excuse that the South Vietnam Government has called U.S. for help makes us ask: What Government is this which has changed hands eight times and who in the world does not know it is a puppet Government bolstered by the arms and moneys of the United States? Do we not know that 4/5th of the South Vietnam territory is in the hands of the National Liberation Front?

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The whole world knows it. Mr. Masani may not like it. But it is a fact.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is outdated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The policies of U.S. armed intervention directly in Vietnam and indirectly through Pakistan in Kashmir were one and the same. India must stand firmly with the entire non-aligned and Afro-Asian world opposing U.S. intervention in South Vietnam. I know when the P.L. 480 supply was stopped, in the first instance, it was given in the U.N.I. press release that one of the reasons was about the forthright statements made by the Prime Minister on the question of Vietnam. Irrespective of what form of Government Vietnam will have—we may not agree with the form of Government—it will be the choice of the Vietnamese people unifying their country and choosing their own form of Government according to the terms of the Geneva Agreement. What we desire is the stopping of the U.S. bombing and the withdrawal of their troops.

The fear of China must not prevent us from giving this right to the Vietnamese people. It is only by taking a forthright stand on principles that we can once again win the respect of

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the rising peoples of Asia who have seen what the U.S. has done in Congo and in Vietnam....

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Even here, we do not have the Indian point of view. One is siding with the United States and the other is siding with the U.S.S.R.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Member need not get so excited. We have to live in a world where we have to be inter-dependent. Let me finish my speech. I hope she will get a chance... (interruption).

Now, I will say a few words about the need for unity with Afro-Asian world. In spite of the complexity of the job in the diplomatic field, the importance of the large number of newly freed countries cannot be ignored by anybody in the world. Neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. can ignore them. The importance of these newly freed countries cannot be ignored by anybody and least of all by us. At the Algiers Conference, we felt that in recent years our attitudes towards non-alignment has made us take a passive stand towards imperialist intervention. I am happy that we have made a forthright declaration on Rhodesia. Just as we can never support the attack of China on India and have outright condemned it so too we must support the Vietnamese people's right to defend themselves against U.S. aggression to choose their own way of life. Thus alone we can build a bridge of understanding between the Afro-Asians that we take our stand on principle and not on mere anti-China stand.

Often I wonder whether we are clear about our policy of non-alignment. Even our Ministers do not speak in the same tone. Recently, we have been hearing the statements of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna advocating the manufacture of an atom bomb. Even the other day, the Prime Minister made a forthright declaration that in spite of having the full ability to

manufacture it, India will not do so. We have also been shocked by the statements made by Shri Chagla which have been supported by our friend Mr. Masani. Shri Chagla's own recent statements seem to say that our foreign policy of the past was wrong. What does it mean? Does it mean that our policy of non-alignment which we have uptil now followed has been wrong? Even the delegations which are being sent abroad,—I do not know what we are supposed to do in those delegations. Mr. C. D. Pandey is going to lead a delegation in which some of us are supposed to be invited. Mr. Pandey does not support our policy of non-alignment. He has been one of the top-most critics of it. What are we supposed to do in that delegation? We have been reading various activities of our delegations abroad. We must clearly know what we stand for in our foreign policy.

Often we are talking about SEATO, CENTO and U.S. arms. We seem to argue that we are opposed to it because those arms were misused against us in contradiction to Mr. Eisenhower's promise of using them to fight Communism—almost so to say that we agree it is all right if it is used against Communists but not against us. Is this the policy of non-alignment? I would like to say that we also do not seem to know the African trend. In recent times, I saw a four-paged pamphlet which had been produced by one of our High Commissions in Africa—by the Information Service in Kenya. It was a round-up of the World press opinion, quoting comments from three Australian newspapers and one New Zealand daily. Is there no other Afro-Asian paper which we could have contacted and which we could have quoted? We have to understand the African mind. This is what I want to urge on the Prime Minister. We Communists have talked with them in our own way; we have propagated

on behalf of India what we have thought to be the correct attitude towards Indo-Pakistan conflict and we have put forward before them the reasons why India will not accept any political decision which will jeopardize our secularism unity and our way of life. The African has become wary and let us make no mistake about it. They are not taken in by China nor by the United States because they have fought their battle in the colonial war. But it does not mean that India automatically steps into that position which is slowly being vacated in their minds by the Chinese propaganda. In the Algiers meet, the Africans did not want to openly divide the Afro-Asian forces because it did not want to give a handle to imperialism. But it would be wrong to think that the policies of China were supported by them. The very fact that 45 countries wanted USSR to have a seat was a clear indication of this. If India understands this complex background to the African mind—its anti-colonialism and hence its shying away from anti-communism, its opposition to the extreme policies of Chinese export-of-revolution theories and hence its desire to build a healthy free community of nations to guard their independence and help forward the development of these countries on the basis of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment. Only if we understand this complex make-up and patiently work to create a greater rapport with them can China be contained and Pakistan defeated in the diplomatic field.

I have said so much, but the main point I would like to stress is the need to build a self-reliant economy. Above all, what has been taught to us in the last conflict is that we have to build by our own efforts and defence potential, a self-reliant economy. I hope that will answer the point that was made by our friend, Shrimati Yashoda Reddy who is not at the moment listening. It will all depend on our ability to build the self-reliant economy. Our Jawans have shown how bravely they can fight. We have

to give them also the arms with which they can fight. How do we do that? Some say: have we no friends? The argument is used only to decry our policy of non-alignment. Who are our friends? Only those who help us with the knowledge, the technique, to be able to build up our defence industries and our self-reliant economy are our true friends. There is no doubt about it. We do not want them to make long speeches supporting us, but we want them to help us in this. Here it is the USSR which has helped us. They have supported us and it is with their aid that we are today building our oil industry and the MIG's; it is with that knowledge and technique that we will be able to make better "Gnats" and better blue prints for our defence industries. Yet, in the bureaucracy and in Government too, there is an astonishing degree of anti-communism, on which Mr. Masani defends. Otherwise, why do we not recognize the East German Government. Mr. Masani has raised the question of recognising Taiwan. Does Taiwan recognise the Mac Mohan Line? Does the Chiang Kai-Shek's Government not fully support the territorial claims on India made by the Republic of China even to this day? I say that the question of recognition of Taiwan does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों चीन को रेक-
गना ख किया जाय ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: I would tell my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that each nation has to be judged from this point of view, namely, whether, it is in our interest, and in the defence of our freedom, we should recognise a country or not. If that is the way, then there is no question of recognising Taiwan at all. I say we are afraid of West Germany because they give us some morsels of aid. That is why we do not recognise East Germany. I heard from a very high authority that, in spite of denials by the West German Government, they were giving arms to Pakistan right upto the 1st August, 1965. After

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that also, we know that they have given arms to Pakistan though they put forward the excuse of being unable to check private trade. We fear the West German Government so much that we do not recognise East Germany, which was the first communist country to say that China committed aggression against India.

We do not underestimate the dangers of the pseudo-revolutionary dogmas of China and its dangers which have led to armed attacks as well as propaganda offensive against India. We are clear that, in spite of all it says, these attacks only strengthen the reactionary forces and add grist to the mill of the U.S. lobby in India and give credence to U.S. policies. We are one in meeting this attack, but we shall do so by not strengthening imperialism or its allies for we believe objectively that the policies of the extreme right and of the extreme left meet at a point. The most difficult stage of the conflict has been reached. To win peace is sometimes more difficult than winning the war.

I appreciate the difficulties of Sardar Swaran Singh. I would like to say that he has done a good job in the United Nations, but I say that much more has yet to be done. I would say that what we have won has been won with our firmness and by the friendship that we had in the world. My friend, Mr. Nath Pai, mentioned about Yugoslavia. They are our friends. But let us not forget there will be moments in history when we shall even be isolated because we stand for a principle which should be defended and protected, i.e., India shall be free; it shall stick to its policy of non-alignment and peace. Therefore, we should not lose heart.

As we told the Prime Minister, we would not like him at this juncture—when still U.S. arms are being used against our jawans and when there has been no expression of regret on the part of the United States for hav-

ing permitted those arms to be used against India—to go to America.

We should also remember that strings are not always attached in the clauses of an Agreement. I raise this here because there was a debate regarding P.L. 480; if it had been said that we were going to taper off the P.L. 480 or that we were not going to depend on it, it would have been something, but the attitude which was taken by Shri Subramaniam was very bad. If you want national unity or a real approach for the defence of India, then such an attitude should not be taken. Lastly, these strings are not always attached in the clauses of the Agreement. But they are there. The United States was demanding so many commitments from us. What happened? As soon as Mr. Patil went there, everything changed. We would like to find out what were the unwritten commitments that were made because I cannot forget the statement made by the United States commentator: "You cannot have something for nothing." That is why I say that, in this difficult period when we have to fight on two fronts—on the diplomatic front as well as on the military front, our jawans facing the sniping, shooting war that is taking place. . . .

An hon. Member: How about China?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He may make his speech only on China.

That is why I say that it is necessary for us to be clear in our minds that we shall stick to our policy of non-alignment, which will be able to win us friends; otherwise, we shall go the way of all aligned countries, the greatest example being Pakistan. We do stand by our policy of standing for disarmament, and our policy of standing for peaceful co-existence. But these are the policies which are opposed by the two nations, China and the U.S.A. I find that my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani is laughing, but I

should like to tell him that he is a student of politics and he should remember that these two extremes have met on this point namely that they oppose peaceful co-existence and they oppose also disarmament and world peace because they believe in the theory of brinkmanship. We believe in a policy of non-alignment, and let us make that non-alignment real, vital and standing on principles, and if we do so, we are sure to win.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):

Since we last met in this House to discuss international affairs, we have gone through a very great experience, and naturally there have been many shifts in things as we see them. But that does not apply to fundamental objectives. Our fundamental objectives as enshrined in our policies have remained intact. Though since the 5th August, when Pakistani soldiers in disguise, following the Chinese technique, attacked India, up to this day, so many events have happened in rapid succession and they have naturally affected many of our beliefs, nevertheless, the fundamental objectives have remained intact. Many of the pre-conceived notions that we held and other notions also have been demolished during this period of twenty-two days and the aftermath that followed thereafter. The mettle of our fighting forces has been shown to be something about which Pakistan and her Western friends had predicted very much otherwise. They had thought that one Pakistani was equal to three Indians. To-day, the saga of the capture of the Pakistani Patton tanks belonging to America and the Sabre jets that our airmen had brought down is going to be a record in history of the gallant deeds of our jawans and of our airmen. I shall not dwell on this subject except to say that what has been done on the military front and the strategy that our country has shown on the military front is something which we have to copy on our home front so that we could strengthen our economic base accordingly.

The most prominent fact that has come to light, much to the chagrin of many of the friends of Pakistan, is the fact that this deep design in Kashmir of a rebellion, after infiltration failed, has failed because the Kashmiris have proved once and for all that they are Indians first and foremost when Pakistan attacks us. That has proved and justified our belief and our building up of a secular State. Whatever may be in store for us in the future, this is something that is on record, and we shall be stand by that in a determined manner.

In the moment of danger, the unity of India has been strikingly demonstrated. These are the things which have disproved many of the contentions held by others, the most important contention being that plebiscite can change things; that has been disproved because Kashmir has had many elections already; even if there were a plebiscite, there is no question of its going to Pakistan because it could not go to Pakistan, since the rebellion for that purpose could not be incited even though so many arrangements had been made for it with so much of design.

Therefore, the most important lesson that the world has learnt and the friends of Pakistan have learnt is that plebiscite on account of Pakistan's insistence is not going to lead to any results. If that be so, why do they still talk of a plebiscite? That is because there are other things and there are other interests. There is no doubt that in this shifting world of international politics, there are no permanent friends and no permanent foes. At the same time, there have been certain nations which have stood by us. My other friends have spoken of them before. Shri M. R. Masani and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have drawn attention to the fact that certain people have helped us. Shri M. R. Masani had spoken about Malaysia, and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty about the U.S.S.R. Both are true. There are also other nations such as Yugoslavia etc which have stood by us. But there is no

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

doubt that self-interest is guiding the interests of certain nations, and more especially of those who have been trying to help Pakistan in the Security Council.

Let us look at things openly today. The veil has been torn away from our eyes and we know exactly where we are. Perhaps, at one time, because of the suave diplomacy of the erstwhile empire builders of Britain which dealt with us, we used to be left guessing but in the light of the blatant attitude of the Wilson Government and the Labour Party, even the most reluctant amongst us need have no excuse to be kept guessing at all now, because we know exactly where we are. We know why a political solution of Kashmir is wanted by them; we know also that a so-called independent Kashmir is wanted by them, about which Lord Attlee's statement came out yesterday. Lord Attlee is a man for whom I had a deep regard because he was my teacher when I was in college. Even Lord Attlee has come out and said that a political settlement and an independent Kashmir is wanted. Why do they want an independent Kashmir? Have not their policies of divide-and-rule been sufficient to create two countries which are at loggerheads with each other today, which are destroying each other, and where in twenty-two days not only the blood of brother has been shed by brother but economic disaster faces both? Is that not a sufficient for them? Do they want an independent Kashmir under their thumb so that their influence which has dwindled in the whole eastern sphere could come back again? Is that the real reason behind it? I think we are justified in claiming that that is so. If that is so, there can be no question of a compromise. There is no question of a compromise with a nation of shopkeepers as we should have known. It is a very significant thing when we see that the cream of the intelligentsia in Britain supporting China and the Friends of China

Association that has been formed. So, we know what really affects British interests in trade governs her objectives.

I should say that it would be far more worth-while for us to consider what we could do about the trade interests of Britain in this country, which have increased twice or even three times since Independence, in its volume. If we want to produce any effect on Britain, then it is a question of taking over jute and tea and oil and not merely one of leaving the Commonwealth. What is the point in leaving the Commonwealth when the Commonwealth consists of so many Afro-Asian nations also, when the Commonwealth consists of so many nations which have been under the heels of British domination in the past and which perhaps can see through Britain better than many others?

Sir, I would personally think that the best thing that we can do is to see that in the Commonwealth Britain is downgraded. But I certainly would appeal to the Government to see and examine what we can nationalise. We have seen how some of the Assam tea planters have been behaving, we have seen the treacherous behaviour of some of these people. Surely we are justified in seeing that they do not continue to handle trade in this country.

Then, a great has been talked about both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Minoo Masani. Listening to them I felt that there is no proper realisation as yet of a shift in the international world, the more so in the speech of Shri Minoo Masani who contradicted himself. Because, first of all he says that we should have some regional or zonal alliances to help us, and then he says himself at a later stage that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are the two countries to reckon with as they are all-powerful. But he seems to forget that the con-

ception of the world as communist and non-communist is no longer existent in that shape. It is being blurred. Things have changed so much and are changing so very rapidly that I think in our foreign policy the fundamentals like non-alignment, on which our policy, is based, we should retain. The emerging trends as we see now in the whole world is towards, what our leaders had brought forward long ago, peaceful co-existence, with the exception of China and her satellites amongst whom Pakistan is taking her place.

In regard to what I was saying about Britain and her manoeuvres I would like to say one thing and record it, that we have for their language, in which I am speaking, for their culture, for the great men and women of that country who have been the torch-bearers of liberty throughout the world, for the Mother of Parliaments, for the great and precious gift parliamentary system of democracy, for all these we have the greatest regard. But this cannot blind us, this cannot be a mitigating circumstance today against the manner in which they have behaved with us at a time of danger and of crisis.

So far as the U.S.A. is concerned, I wonder what the feelings of the man in the street in the U.S.A. today is, when they find their Patton tanks and their Sabre jets, meant for use against communism, being used against India. Or is it the fact that the free press of the home of free enterprise has not put it across to them so plainly and they do not even know? That is one of the things about which we have to think. Because, if it is true that there is some shift today, some shift in their policy, then it is surprising that the talk of strings being attached still continues. In that case, whatever happens, we in this country cannot possibly accept any kind of aid, food aid or any other aid, we never have done so and never will do so from any nation whatever is in store for us, if the aid is with strings attached. What I have been feeling is that if the American press would place the true

facts and true perspective before them, American public opinion which has already shown a shift will realise the truth, though, as always happens, any public opinion finds its way into the attitude government only a little later, and therefore it is not so apparent in the governmental attitude yet. How long, I would like to know, are they going to be guided about this Indo-Pakistan sub-continent by the British as to what attitude they should take.

I do not want to take much more of the time of the House about this Indo-Pakistan conflict except to say that we have learnt one lesson which we should have learnt long ago, that we must learn to be self-reliant. We must be self-reliant, and that is the cry throughout the country today. Being self-reliant does not mean that any country today can be isolated completely, that in this one world any country can be completely self-reliant in that sense or self-sufficient unto itself. But it does mean that in certain essential things if there is any attempt by anybody to turn us from the way of life in which we believe, then we must have that amount of self-sufficiency to resist it effectively.

I will now turn to Rhodesia and speak a few words on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, I am the first speaker from the Congress Party and I hope you will give me a few minutes.

One word about this shocking rebellion of the whites in Rhodesia. I am so glad and I congratulate our Minister on the stand that he has taken about this and on coming out openly on this matter. But in regard to the Wilson Government I am shocked, I do not understand why they could not have taken action and turned out this government in Rhodesia before the rebellion actually took place. And why is it that even today they are so reluctant to use arms against them to quell such a rebellion?

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

I think this is a matter of great importance to the world as a whole that today if one takes the map, one would find that there is a deliberate attempt, it would seem, to have a wide area—Angola, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, South Africa, Mozambique—an area which is larger than India itself, as a place where Africans will be third-class citizens. There is Bechuana and, Swaziland and Basutoland; but these are small areas which can be easily swallowed up. As regards this deliberate attempt to have white supremacy in an area which is larger than India, surely it is up to the United Nations, all of us, every country to stand up against it, and not merely must we condemn what is wrong, but we will have to effectively see that what is wrong does not continue and that this deliberate design does not in fact take shape and dream of white supremacy if Rhodesia and South Africa does not come true.

Now, a good deal has been said about the Algiers Conference, and I do not want to say much about it. Our External Affairs Minister has told us that the consensus of opinion has been for the inclusion of the U.S.S.R., which is something that we have gained. But there is no doubt that a good deal of political manoeuvre took place in Algiers and that we did not come out so wonderfully all round. And one of the reasons is—it is surprising—the attitude that was taken up by the U.A.R. representative there who had been in India. I cannot understand it, because we have not such close contact with all the material. But it does seem in any case that they have dug the grave of the Afro-Asian conference in the future at Algiers.

I come now to a point on which I have spoken times without number, long before this Indo-Pakistan conflict took place, on international affairs. And that is the question of our publicity media. I have said in the past, and it has come more than true now, that the lack of a proper publicity media in India has been one of the causes—it would be an oversimplification to say that it is the

major reason—for a misunderstanding of India. China as well as her disciple Pakistan have publicity machines which are worthy of Goebbels in the Hitlerian regime. Even to project the correct picture of India before the world we have not got a proper or adequate media so far. It is true that there is greater realisation of this in the aftermath of this aggression. Of course I would take some future opportunity to dwell on this subject, but I have one or two points to make before I conclude. One of this is that in the world of today a publicity media has to have expertise. We do not think it necessary; we think truth will triumph in any case; so we sit back and do not do very much about handling it. The whole publicity work must be done by different ministries not in this uncoordinated fashion but by teamwork. I personally think one ministry, whichever it is, should be in charge of all publicity, whether external or internal, because even this time so many things have gone wrong.

As regards our representatives abroad, I am not one of those who want to hold that either those who are servicemen or those who are in politics are better people for it to be there as ambassadors or in other representative capacities, but I do say this that those who undertake to represent India in any capacity abroad must have an understanding of our cultural heritage and also of modern world trends and must be free of jingoistic and arrogant attitudes, while fully understanding the fundamentals of our objectives. I will conclude with these words. We are not fighting merely for territorial integrity, although our territorial integrity is dear to us. We fight to preserve and defend our way of life, a way that draws its strength from the diverse streams of Indian culture, with the rational and scientific approach of the modern age. It cannot be compromised, nor allowed for a medieval theocratic conception to draw it back to the dark ages. We have been fighting to expand the frontiers of democracy in the world. Has

India transgressed into a sphere which is reserved for the so-called progressive nations? Is it that an eastern nation like us is expected to follow in the wake of those who claim to be the leaders of the world and under whose wing we should rather go in for guided democracy and its like? How dare we attempt to set up new frontiers to establish democracy on socialist lines, on the lines of a secular state, thus showing the way to the developing nations of the world?

With these words, I would like to say that I support the policies of the Government fully. I hope that we as a nation will be able to continue to show the same courage and determination on the home front as our armed forces have already shown on the battlefield.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Events of importance are happening at the moment in many parts of the world, but when the very security of the country is in jeopardy and we are facing great dangers from Pakistan and China, it is better and wiser to limit our consideration to the one aspect which mostly concerns us. It will be wiser also for all of us and for Government to give more consideration to the realistic and practical problems facing us rather than handle affairs which are not of vital concern to us.

Now about Pakistan. I will make my submissions against Pakistan's claim to Kashmir. But as regards Pakistan, I am happy about one thing, that we are all of one mind. It was a spectacle to witness. Whether it was the Members of Parliament or it was the people of India or it was the Prime Minister or the other Ministers, there was oneness of mind during these few weeks. When there was undeclared war between Pakistan and India, everyone thought alike. There were occasions when I received telephone calls from Lucknow and other places and people were concerned about certain events; they were happy when I told them 'Even the Prime Minister, every member of Parliament, is thinking just as

you are thinking'. Everybody was happy. Everyone in this country thought alike. There were no two opinions in the country. I wish things continue in the same way and whatever the Government does has the full support of every citizen of the country.

When we did this for the first time, there was a move from the Opposition that Parliament must sit all along till the critical period of the emergency lasted. This was as a result of the consensus that was formed in the Central Hall where all Members considered these problems and formed a consensus of opinion. Whether they were the leaders of the Opposition or they were members of the Congress executive, whoever met the Minister was representing a consensus which went from the Central Hall. I think when these big problems are facing the country even in the diplomatic war, it will be immensely helpful if Parliament continues in session all along and this consensus continues to help Government in formulating their policies, because really speaking, we are facing a bigger menace now. When the danger of war faced us, it was for the army to handle it; now it is only for the Ministers or a few people to handle the difficulties facing us. Therefore, the entire body of Parliament must be available for assistance to Government to handle this diplomatic war.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, what is the problem? It is not that the problem of Kashmir is a brake or wall between India and Pakistan. For these 35 years, I have been deep in politics. Really speaking, it is a contest between Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi. It is because those in authority in Pakistan think in terms of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah's theory that this situation continues. Unless the leadership in Pakistan changes unless the Government in Pakistan changes and there is acceptance of the concept of the

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secular state, there is going to be no peace between India and Pakistan. The Government will be in error in thinking that if the question of Kashmir will be solved or any other question between the two countries will be solved, there would be an alliance between India and Pakistan.

May I tell you now about Kashmir? When I heard some members speaking in this House or talking outside about this matter, I was wonder-struck. So far as Kashmir is concerned, the question was decided once for all in 1948 when the Instrument of Accession was accepted and signed by Lord Mountbatten and the then Maharaja, Hari Singh. The result was that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir passed to India and became an integral part of it. Therefore, to think that the part that is occupied today by India is India's and the part that is occupied by Pakistan is Pakistan's is an absolutely wrong proposition. It will be weakening our case vis-a-vis Kashmir which is in the *de facto* possession of India. If there is anything India's, it is the whole Jammu and Kashmir which once upon a time the Maharaja owned or ruled. Therefore, India must clarify its position, declare its mind and make its strong, rightful, legal and constitutional claim to that part of the State which is Pakistan-occupied, which is entirely the *de jure* territory of India and must be vacated by Pakistan.

The only point was that in those circumstances, our great leader, Panditji, expressed a political wish and that political wish was as regards a plebiscite or just assessing the will of the people. Now that expression of good intention was utilised by Pakistan or the Security Council or those who supported Pakistan. Now all that has vanished into thin air. It is the time factor which is important, the convening of the Constituent Assembly and the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir passing the Constitution therein recording a clause

indicating that Kashmir is irrevocably acceded to India, making it also clear therein that that cause is unamendable. Therefore, Kashmir stands acceded to India even by the will of the people, the will of the people expressed in the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir which framed its Constitution just as the Constitution of India was framed by the Constituent Assembly of India. Therefore, no question arises now even of the will of the people or a plebiscite. So, the entire case was very well paced by our representatives in the Security Council, and I very much relished the thorough statement made by the Minister Without Portfolio of Kashmir. All the historical facts of the Kashmir case were placed, but, as Shri Chagla very well said in this House, the people in the Security Council do not decide things on account of their truth or on the principle of *Satyam eva jayate*, they decide according to the exigencies of the situation or in the interests of their particular nations. So, it is for us to assert our right, as we asserted during these two or three months, to the whole of Kashmir.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, unless public opinion in Pakistan changes, unless circumstances in East Pakistan and Pakhtoonistan change, there is no possibility of dictatorship vanishing from Pakistan, and unless dictatorship vanishes there is no chance of India and Pakistan getting friendly. So it is essential and necessary that this Government must support in full the movement of Pakhtoonistan, that we should grasp the hand of friendship of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on whom in 1929 or 1930 Gandhiji bestowed the great designations of Frontier Gandhi and Badshah Khan. Gandhiji gave him his word of honour that when they were in difficulty India would come to their rescue, and so India must stand by Pakhtoonistan.

Similarly, the people of East Bengal do not want to remain in Pakis-

tan, to be under the subjugation of West Pakistan, those dictators and autocrats. As democrats, we must support those who want democracy in East Bengal. I think it is but proper for us to formulate such a policy.

I heard the two great parliamentarians, one representing the Swatantra Party and the other representing the Communist Party. Both of them had something to say about India, but I do not agree with my hon. friend that neither of them said anything for India. There was some part truth in both the statements. We all acknowledge with gratitude the support that has been given by Soviet Russia to us, and the Government has been very right in grasping their hand of friendship. A friend in need is a friend indeed. If Russia is a friend in times of need, we must acknowledge its friendship, and I think it was not proper on the part of Shri Masani to have left that point aside, because it is not proper or good diplomacy not to recognise a friend who has stood by you. We must be grateful to Soviet Russia, because I have not heard anybody here or outside questioning their friendship. I am not a communist, I am as much an anti-communist as Shri Masani is, and I stand by my leader Mahatma Gandhi. I believe in every word that he said. It was under his leadership that I courted imprisonment six times in the freedom movement. So I am not a communist, but if a communist country is good to this country, we should stand by it. Once a country has done a good thing by us, we should be friendly with that country. Let us have a reputation in the whole world that we stand by any country that stands by us. Malaya has stood by us, and we stood by Malaya. This was a good act. If we carry on this way standing by our friends, we will have a lot of friends.

Our policy has to be practical and realistic in this crisis vis-a-vis China and Pakistan. We need not venture into the affairs of other. It is not

necessary that we say that if somebody has not been friendly to us, we are an enemy of that country. That will be a wrong policy. It will be a good policy to declare our friends, and wrong to declare our enemies. Let us take whatever little we can take from those who are not our opponents in this world. Let us try to convert the will of the whole world in our favour. This will not do that because one country has done us wrong, we become the enemy of that country. That will be a wrong policy. The correct policy will be to win over the whole world, to be true friends of those who have been our friends in need and to try to win over the rest of the world.

There is an amendment by the great Dr. Aney. One part of it struck me. I have been talking to and hearing people, all intellectuals, who say that things are not as we desire them to be in the international field. We read in the papers and we hear also statements from people who come from foreign countries that the opinion in those countries which we assume to be very friendly is not as good as we desire it to be. Therefore, much is needed to be done by our Government outside. This is a point which has to be considered by them in a practical and realistic manner. I might give you one instance.

Just now Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that there was the Ottawa Conference and that she went there. There was another Member who went to that conference. I will not name the Member nor give the sex of that Member. When we are asking that Member about that conference, the Member said that every one was talking about a plebiscite there, that the will of the people in Kashmir must be known. Then we asked the Member: "What did you do?", and the reply was: "What can we say, we do not know anything." I asked: "Did you not know all these happenings, did you not read the speech made by the Minister without Portfolio of Kashmir?", and the reply was, "I had asked for the brief, it was not sent,

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what could I do?". If this is the position, if the Members are sent from here without briefing without study, it is no good sending delegations outside. Anyone who goes from here outside must go fully briefed. When I heard that Member, was out alone, there were about ten Members sitting in the Committee. There may be other instances.

श्री इन्म नर वसुधैव (देवास) :

बरा उनका नाम बताइये ।

Shri G. N. Dixit: I will not give the same.

So far as Kashmir is concerned, I was paid quite sufficiently by the Government of India to act as the Prosecution Counsel in Kashmir conspiracy case. I know sufficiently well about Kashmir, and so the other Members asked me: "why did you not brief this Member?" I said, "This Member never came to me, otherwise I would have briefed this Member fully. I am prepared to work honorary now to brief anybody who wants to be briefed on the question of Kashmir." Let that Member come to me.

So, my submission about these delegations is this. You may send anybody you want to send, but after full education and briefing. I am prepared to brief him in the matter of Kashmir.

An hon. Member: Not the External Affairs Ministry?

Shri G. N. Dixit: I am also offering my services.

An hon. Member: You do not want to go?

Shri G. N. Dixit: There are others who want to go, I do not want to go.

There is a lot of talent in this House — I am not taking of the Opposition, but of the Congress. Let the Government use those talents and send only those people who know

their job well, who can study, who can speak. Do not send people because they have been clamouring to go, because they approach you to go. Dr. Aney has raised this point in his amendment, and I think the External Affairs Minister, his Deputies and the Prime Minister should give due consideration to that part of the amendment.

15 hrs.

I will finish by saying a few words about China. I will take hardly three or four minutes, if you permit me. So far as the other enemy, China is concerned, conditions there also have come to subsist. Just as I say that it is not possible to be friendly with Pakistan unless a man like Khan Abdu. Ghaffar Khan comes to represent Pakistan, some man of his type must be in position in China. Or else, it is a question of ideology; we should become communists which we are not going to become because if we do so our entire heritage of 5000 years will be lost and we will be untrue to the father of the nation, Gandhiji. That, we cannot do. Or, we should become tutelage to China. That also we cannot. A mighty nation like India cannot do so. Therefore, things have come to stay. I agree with my friends who say that Pakistan is not the big menace; the bigger menace is China. For China we have to prepare the whole nation. It is not a question of some individual or a little army. The whole of China will fight against the whole of India. Therefore, the preparation has to be on a much mightier scale.

I think it is not a matter for the External Affairs Ministry. This is a matter for the entire cabinet to consider. Let every Member of Parliament be utilised for that preparation. Let everybody whose services are available be utilised for that preparation and let it be a revolutionary preparation as there was the preparation for the 1942 movement. Let

there be non-official leadership created and let there be mass-scale preparation. That is all I have to submit, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after some months this Parliament has got an opportunity of discussing the foreign policy as such; and during this period there have been discussions on specific issues in the foreign policy particularly on the two pacts, Kutch agreement and the Security Council resolution for a cease-fire. It is realised by everybody that India is now passing through a very difficult time, perhaps the most difficult time since Independence. Internal food position and other things are very difficult and our external position is very difficult. Our territorial integrity was menaced.

श्री अकबर खन् बख्शवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ब्यक्त्या का प्रश्न है। मदन में गणपति नहीं है :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri A. C. Guha: In August last we were faced with the problem of defending our integrity and sovereignty. Pakistan has been repeatedly invading our territories and last time in August she sent a number of infiltrators into Kashmir on the plea that there was a rebellion in Kashmir by the people of Kashmir and the insurgents of occupied Kashmir being their fellow brothers went to defend or in support of the people of Kashmir, for their right of self-determination. everybody knows too well that there was nothing like a rebellion or political unrest in Kashmir. We have not yet been able to convince the world about the justness of our cause in Kashmir. I do not know how far our publicity and the External Affairs Ministry are responsible for that but the position is that we have not been able to convince the world opinion on the rightness of our cause.

Kashmir acceded to India according to an Act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain and it was legally valid. Not only that, The accession of Kashmir to India was ratified by a duly elected Constituent Assembly and that is further ratified by two subsequent general elections based on adult suffrage. It is a very cardinal factor which we have to tell the people repeatedly so that the entire world should know that Kashmir is not a colony of India, is not under the subjugation of India, is not under military occupation of India but it is a willing partner of the Indian Federation.

We should realise that India started her political career with this great handicap of partition and its consequent result, the creation of Pakistan. Pakistan had the blessings of the Anglo-American powers. Somehow they made a wrong assessment of world strategy and they thought it fit to create Pakistan as a source of permanent irritation and permanent friction with India so that India may not develop into a strong military or economic power and our attention may be diverted to military affairs. I should say that our initial mistake was that we did not realise the full implication of the creation of Pakistan and consequently we did not take steps to counteract those implications or dangers.

Pakistan faithful to her creators has been going according to their designs and since its creation has always been creating trouble for India repeatedly. On three occasions she made open aggression on India, invaded Indian territory but besides that there have been frictions going on, and new and new territory was being claimed by Pakistan. On our side we have always taken only a defensive attitude, which was not quite helpful for us. Just at present on the eastern borders between East Pakistan and West Bengal and Assam probably fighting is going on and we have repeatedly repulsed those intruders and inflicted some casualties on them but the fact remains that a large number

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of our population have suffered in property and also physically. Their houses had been burnt, their property had been looted, cattle had been taken away. This sort of things should not be tolerated. There was a question why this fighting should always be on our soil, why we should take only defensive action and stop only at driving out the intruders and not carry on the pursuit of the intruders by our army into their land. The government and the people have an obligation to those persons living in the border. I appeal to this government to look into this. There is fighting going on in two districts of West Bengal, 24 Parganas and Nadia. The reports in the newspapers show that a large number of people have become houseless and shelterless in this winter. Their houses had been burnt and standing crops looted. This is the time for harvest. We should have taken care of these things.

Another difficulty of India is the very size and geographical position of India. India is surrounded by some small countries except China. Those countries, I think, will surely remember the expansion and remember the imperialism which was based in India and which ruled over them. Pakistan has been continuously harping on this aspect and warning our neighbours to beware of India. It was, because of the Indian Empire, that England developed the idea of an ambitious Empire which extended up to Singapore in the east, Aden in the west, Tibet in the north and up to Ceylon in the south, down to the Indian ocean. So, those countries, I think, can rightly be afraid of a mighty and powerful India developing at present. We shall have to counteract the Pakistani propaganda of evolving Indian imperialism, make them believe in the peaceful mission of India and that India is not an imperialist country, that India does not like to conquer any country or any territory. That is the task which our

Missions in these neighbouring countries should repeatedly carry out and they should tell the other countries and project our real attitude on their minds, so that they may be convinced of the peaceful mission of the Government of India; if we do so, then they need not be afraid of our becoming a powerful nation in that sense.

The third handicap for India is China. There also I think we committed a mistake. We took Chinese friendship for granted and we surrendered Tibet to Chinese imperialism. That was the fatal mistake which we committed. We should not have done that, but now that has been done, it is very difficult to undo that wrong which has been done, to the politics of India. And as long as China continues as a powerful nation, she will always be a source of threat and menace to Indian integrity; she can hardly be a friendly country. China must surely remember her past days of Chinese imperialism extending from the Urals to the Pacific and from the Arctic down to the Indian Ocean. She is still dreaming of that. We should remember that a country may change its ideologies. France was once a monarchy and then it became a republic. Russia was a monarchy and now it has become a socialist republic. But the foreign policy of Russia is still as was dictated by Peter the Great. His idea was to have an outlet to the North Sea and to Vladivostok as an outlet in the Pacific Ocean and an outlet in the Black Sea and that idea is even now a dominating factor in Russian foreign policy. They will not abandon this national interest because they have become a socialist or a communist country.

We should realise that there is no permanent friendship in international politics. A country may be friendly towards us because of some consideration which would be beneficial to it. France and Britain were

enemies for centuries together, but as soon as the German military menace came, the two countries became friends. And not only that; they also drew Russia towards which Britain also was more or less suspicious and hostile and that formed the triple alliance to fight Germany. So, it is always on a pragmatic basis, on a realistic basis, that international alliances are made and not on the basis of any ideology or any permanent theory. We should have kept this in mind.

Indonesia, if she has to be grateful to any one or any country for her independence, ought to be grateful to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to India. But even in the lifetime of Jawaharlal Nehru what is the attitude that Mr. Soekarno showed to India and to Nehru. He was not at all friendly to us even in the lifetime of Jawaharlal Nehru, because Indonesia has developed certain other aspirations which are in conflict with her friendship with India. There also, I think, we have committed one mistake. We supported the Indonesian claim to West Irian to which Indonesia has really no claim, either on grounds of geography or on race or on language or on culture. The only factor is that at one time both Indonesia and West Irian were under Dutch rule. The real position is that West Irian should have been amalgamated with the other portion of Papuan Island, and put under the mandate of the UNO to be developed as an autonomous country. The whole of Papuan Island should be developed into a nation; it is as big as if not bigger than France.

These are the factors which we should realise in our relationship with other countries and in conducting our international co-operation and relationships.

The Indian citizens residing in the United Kingdom or in the USA or Germany very often write to us that

our publicity has been very insipid and meek and not at all assertive; whereas Pakistan's publicity has always been assertive and conspicuous, our publicity has not been conspicuous.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): We are sending mere officials.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have written to some of them that Pakistan's publicity is based on untruth and vicious ideology so that they can afford to be conspicuous and aggressive, just as Hitler's publicity was conspicuous and aggressive, and not the publicity of other countries. But it is not a question of my replying to those few individuals. I think that in spite of the fact that our international politics is based on certain ideologies and certain principles, and not on mercenary consideration we can make our publicity more effective abroad. We should remember that repeatedly, year after year, there has been criticism about external publicity of the Government of India, and there has hardly been any improvement. I hope under the pressure of the present circumstances, the present difficult situation, there would be a review of our external publicity so as to see that our point of view is being rightly projected to the foreign countries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will take only five minutes more, Sir. While China is becoming a menace to India, another new factor is that China's influence abroad has been going down. The Algerian Conference is an indication of that. Like a moody peevish child that cannot have its own terms in the play and then breaking the doll, China has broken the Algerian Conference but the real thing is that she has lost her point on the Algerian Conference which means she is losing her position in the entire continent of Africa. In Indonesia also she is los-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

ing her position. But I do not expect our Government can achieve much in Indonesia. It is still too bitter a pill, and I do not think the Government of India can do anything. Rather, we should even now leave Indonesia alone.

But I think Africa is now an emerging force in the world; and India should take particular note of that. One of the points of the Chinese contest is that India wanted to take the leadership of the developing countries. At least China thought like that—that India would become the leader of Asia and Africa; and that was the reason for her allergy towards India and for her aggressive attitude towards India. We should also remember and realise the importance of Africa. Since the last quarter of the last century, Africa has been subject to exploitation of the European nations and I think history will one day relate the horrors of that exploitation. What was known as the scramble or rather the rape of Africa started nearabout 1870s, or the last quarter of the last century. Africa is even now smarting under a sense of humiliation that was inflicted on it by the partition of the continent of Africa according to the choice of the different nations. The Berlin Conference in 1884-1885 was convened to decide the partition of Africa according to the convenience of the European nations, but they paid no consideration to the African people. India can now play a big role in the African continent, and I think India will direct her attention to this developing country.

Another country I would like to mention is Latin America. That also has been neglected all over the world, but it has a potentiality, and it is not only sending its members to the UNO but it possesses big economic resources. She can supply a number of raw materials to us. We can develop our

trade both in Africa and in the Latin American continent. The Latin American nations belong to that continent. We have not paid due attention to that aspect of the matter. I think people with understanding should be sent to Latin America and Africa, particularly the non-Arab African countries. The Arab African countries have their own allegiances and are conscious of their own interests; and they have not been subjected to so much exploitation and humiliation as the non-Arab Africa. Slave trade and the rape of Africa are a slur on human history and the whole of Africa is suffering from that humiliation. We should pay our attention to that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, for the last so many years, we have framed our policy not according to the needs of our nation, but according to what encomiums can be showered upon us by the foreigners. We have always thought, what will the Arabs or America or Britain or the African countries think about us? These are the considerations which have decided our policy. It is high time we changed this policy.

For once at least we made up our mind that we must fight Pakistan and meet the aggression. It was the first time that we stood firm and spoke the mind of the nation. And read the result. The country has showered encomiums upon you. Let others talk what they like. The country is pleased with your action. Why not similarly follow a policy by which your actions can be appreciated by the country itself and not by others? It is high time that we come down to this brass-tack that you require the country's patting on your back and nobody else's.

“आप ऐसे, आप ऐसे,
आप बड़े पैसे” Will not do.
What is required is what our country

thinks about us. Once we hake up our mind on that, our policy will be clear cut. Unfortunately, so far we have not done it.

What is the analysis of the action you have taken against Pakistan? Everyone praises you. The whole speech of the Foreign Minister today is concentrated on the Kashmir issue. Cast your eyes and lend your ears all over. Is there a single child on our soil which says Kashmir is not an integral part of India? Barring, of course, some persons in the Swatantra Party, everybody thinks Kashmir is an integral part of India and it must remain so.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Are you sure?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Wherever we have gone at Haji Pir and Uri, we are not going to go back from that position, because Kashmir is ours and our land was taken away. We will remain there and not give it up. Acharya Kripalani says, are you sure about it? Let me say once again that this nation is determined, that the government will have to accept this dictate from the nation that it has got to remain firm on this question and cannot go back.

From whom do we want this certificate on Kashmir? Do we want it from those who have their stakes there or have we decided for ourselves that this shall be our policy? How is it that we are keeping quiet today, having entered into the match, giving breathing time to the paitoon, the wrestler, so that he may be well-equipped and attack us? How is it that we have allowed Pakistan to capture 11 police posts out of 13 in Jaisalmer district after 20th September? You have kept quiet, not declaring it to the country at large. I have recently returned from Jodhpur and I was surprised when every villager told me that 11 out of 13 of our police posts are still in the hands of Pakistanis and we have not dislodged them. Why? For whom are you

waiting? Are we waiting for somebody to tell us to capture those 11 posts back? Why are you afraid that the UN will call us an aggressor? The UN had not the guts to call Pakistan the aggressor. Aggressor it is, aggressor it was and the world at large knows that. Yet, we have kept quiet. It is most surprising. Why should we not take advantage of nature which is helping us? Snowfalls have started and passes have been closed. No China can come to the rescue. No Pakistani army can march across Gilgit and Hunza. How is it we are not attacking and teaching a lesson to Pakistan? Are you waiting to get a certificate from the UN? We do not want any certificate from the UN. In this world, it is fait accompli which pays and we must accomplish the fait accompli.

Shri Badi: But there is the cease-fire.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What is this cease-fire? You must learn diplomacy from the British. The average Englishman is very honest where his individual interests are concerned. But no nation is so dishonest as the British where their national interests are concerned. When our national interests are concerned, we want to teach philosophy. It is of no use. It is the material aspect which we have in view which must determine our policy. What has this short war of 20 days taught us?

15.27 hrs.

[**SIRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY** in the Chair]

We have been able to see who are our friends and who our enemies. We have tried our level best to please some people. We have gone out of our way and degraded ourselves. It is a shame to our secularism when we decide that we will send only people of a particular faith as ambassadors to particular countries, so that those countries may be pleased. What for?

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Just to placate them? We sent out Mr. Menon and Dr. Zakir Hussain. What statement did they make? Destruction of Israel! Was it our business? How could it lie in our mouth to talk of destruction of a nation? Last Friday, our Foreign Minister made a statement about Rhodesia—a fine and beautiful statement, full of platitudes. But why did this not occur to you when you were talking about Israel, Taiwan or Korea and it occurs to you only when the question of Rhodesia is raised? Are you suffering from some sort of 'ism' which is dictating to you that you talk in this language? There must be an entirely different alignment of our policy, which should suit our national interests and nobody else's. Our country first and our country last should be the motto of the dictates of our foreign policy. It really sets me thinking why it is that we are acting like this.

Shri J. M. Kripalani (Amroha): Do not think, act.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is what I want that they should act, but they do not act and they go on thinking. In the morning, when the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, was speaking, I thought he was carrying out his thoughts in action. But he has confined that only to Pakistan. After carrying on so long, this confinement only to Pakistan is no good. The question to be determined is this. It is not only Pakistan with which we are to deal. We have to deal with the whole world, the big society in which we are placed. Therefore, we have to think in those terms.

Who were our friends? Jordan, that small country with a population of 20 lakhs had the audacity to tell us that it will side with Pakistan (Interruption). And, we supported it to this extent saying that if Israel was going to check the water of Jordan, which they wanted to build up, we will go to their rescue. What busi-

ness had we to do that? Did we want to starve Israel? Who are we to decide that? Why should we go to the rescue of Jordan? With what cheeks did they say that they will side with Pakistan? Take Turkey. What kind of a friend is Turkey? Take Iran. Again, what kind of friend. All the time we go on placating Turkey and Iran. What did our great Nasser do, for whom we sent a special messenger, a special envoy through our ex defence minister. What did he bring, laddoos? He got nothing.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He is not so bad.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is not so bad, we are all bad. The whole difficulty is....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Trivedis want only laddoos.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Our diplomacy has failed in this respect that unfortunately we have not been able to make any mark on any of the nations with our wants, with what we need and we go on begging.

In this world, nobody bows to you unless you have strength. Fortunately for us, for the first time in our history during the last 18 years, we were strong and we were able to meet the menace of Pakistan.

An hon. Member: What about 1947?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are losing that opportunity that God has given us by our lethargy and inactivity. We cannot remain inactive now (Interruption). It may be, I should say, perverse inactivity, but inactivity it is.

We are paying a heavy price for our illogical and blundering attitude towards Tibet. We are again going to reap the same thing by our attitude towards Korea. We want to help China to come into the United Nations. An out-caste is an out-caste.

Why are we going to take up cudgels for the country whose hands are full of blood of their own men? We have not done that. We are not birds of the same feather. Why should we go and take up their cause? This policy of "Hindi Chini bhai bhai" has ruined us. If you want to make "bhai" with anyone, make that bhai-ship, that friendship, that brotherhood with those who think in the same terms as you think.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Who are they?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Nationalist China is there. Why don't you start talking with them if you have to talk? Why do you extend your hand to the goondas?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: International goondas, do not say goondas.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All right, international goondas

Again, I should say that we have blundered in our attitude to this so-called United Arab Republic. Where does it exist? I do not know. I looked at the map over and over again. Where does it exist? It exists only in India, nowhere else this United Arab Republic exists. In our mind we have got some sort of mental picture of the UAR. A thing which does not exist we want to create. How can we create that?

Even Cyprus could talk honestly about us. Malaysia, a very small and new nation could talk about us with friendship. We could have had other nations to talk about us. But we, the big brother, we who could exercise influence upon the whole world, we fell foul of the goodwill we had created in this world by being afraid of small nations. Brave Brave is that nation of Israel which with only 20 lakhs of people could stand against 7 crores of Arabs, and we with 45 crores could not stand against 5 crores or 7 crores. Who are they? Are they really 7 crores? We miscalculated. We went on adding figures without

knowing the real position. We went to the rescue of Algiers. We went on talking of Tangiers. We thought of Vietnam. We thought of Korea. But we lost sight of Tibet. We did not speak of Tibet. We were helpful to Algeria. What business had we to talk about Algeria? What kind of a friend is it? It drove you out. It did not hold the conference for which you sent your delegation twice. It insulted you. Before anybody else, we were the first to go, we were the first to rush and wait there. What for? We suffered the ignominy. With wire pulling what China could do from a distance we could not do even though we were near and we were driven out.

What has happened with France who lost her hold in Algeria? France is the one country which is consistently opposing our country.

An hon. Member: Mrs. Pandit will change that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: She has consistently been opposing us and we have not been bold enough to stand up to it. How long are we going to remain blind to our national demands? I should say, we must open our eyes. It is time for us to open our eyes and to study the situation as it stands in the world. We cannot keep our eyes closed. We require certain things. We cannot get those things. We have got certain problems. You are talking of PL 480. You are talking of the Commonwealth. These are problems which in times to come we will study. But off-hand you cannot say get out of the Commonwealth. What for? Why should we get out of the Commonwealth? What is the Commonwealth? How many of us have studied as to what is Commonwealth? Why not drive out the British from the Commonwealth? Have you got the guts to do that? But we simply take up the attitude that if we close our eyes everything is all right. We cannot close our eyes to the facts that are there.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Why is it that Pakistani propaganda succeeds and not ours? Who is responsible for it? Have you once gone to your High Commissioner's office in U.K.? Have you seen the attitude of the High Commissioners? Do you find that your High Commissioners mix with anybody or they are still under the impression that they are the representatives of His Majesty or Her Majesty? Do they try to fraternise with everyone? The Deputy High Commissioner's wife, I am told, behaves in such a manner as if she is a big snob and she is everything. Have you studied this aspect of the matter? If not, please see what is going on in your High Commissioner's offices. Elsewhere also it is the same picture. We have great regard for Canada. I have personally seen that Canada has great regard for us. Australia has similar regard for us. New Zealand has great regard for us. But see how your High Commissioners, how your ambassadors behave. I have been telling you over and over again that some change in their attitude is necessary. I have heard with my own ears ICS officers who opted for Foreign service giving their reasons for opting to the Foreign Service. They do not want to bow down to half-penny two-penny people. And who are the half-penny two-penny fellows? You and I, the representatives of the people. These officers have no idea of the culture of the country, our ancient heritage, of the development of the country. One of our officers recently explained at the French Embassy that Shri Vatsayana a modern man of literature was the author of Kama Sutra.

Therefore, it is necessary to change the whole aspect. The whole international situation has to be taken into consideration. We know the international situation at it is. We have got difficulties. I do not say that we have no difficulties. But you have got to reform your ways and reach the mass of the people, learn the desire of the nation and then de-

cide your policy. The policy must be framed according to the needs and dictates of the nation. We are not concerned with the policies of USA, USSR or UAR. We are concerned with our own country and its people and their welfare. It is this country which determines what should be the criterion for deciding our foreign policy. We need not be enamoured of getting certificates from other countries. Certificates are not necessary for us. It is the nation that decides what policy we should follow.

Why is it that the United States and the United Kingdom have taken up attitudes against us? Have we studied the pros and cons? What are the reasons behind them? I will say: study them. Every nation reacts according to its own national demands. Naturally, if we interfere with their national aspirations, they will react and take the first opportunity to hit us back. If we have done that, we must mend our ways before asking them to mend their ways. Then only this can be properly implemented.

The suggestion that I want to make is this. It is high time that we made up our mind to distinguish between friends and foes. Let us take stock of the whole situation. This war has given us a completely good picture as to who is our friend and who is not. With this picture before us, we must determine who are obviously our friends. Such people we must call our friends. To those who are sitting on the fence we must tell our case. Let them study the case themselves. If they are not biased, they will come into our fold. Then we can make them our friend. But do not go to those who express themselves unequivocally to be against us; do not ask for their services. Let them go where they want; we do not care. We will develop India into a nation, into a power. Then they will come to us and kowtow to us; we will not go to them.

That is why I say: have a firm policy of new alignment; not non-alignment; I am not talking of non-alignment; I am talking of new alignments. We have to change it according to circumstances which have arisen in this country because of our war with Pakistan. We should decide once for all what is our policy. We must determine who is our foe and who is our friend and proceed on that line.

Mr. Chairman: I have to make an announcement. Shri Maurya has sought special permission to move his amendment, that is to say, substitute motion No. 3, because he was not present in the House when the substitute motions were moved. I am permitting him to move his motion. If any other hon. Member wants to move his substitute motion, he might do so.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto,—

- (a) takes serious note of the mission of the Security Council to brand Pakistan as an aggressor in spite of the clear finding given by Gen. Nimmo;
- (b) calls upon the Government of India to revise the policy of non-alignment which has made India politically weak; and
- (c) takes serious note of the failure of publicity in foreign countries." (20)

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of

opinion that the Government must adopt a more rational attitude towards the friendly nations who have expressed their sympathies towards us." (3)

Shrimati Tarekshwari Sinha (Barh): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India and feels that the external publicity needs much improvement." (19)

Mr. Chairman: These substitute motions are also before the House. How much time does Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda require?

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: About ten minutes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He should have a long innings.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam). May I, at the very outset, compliment the Foreign Minister for the hard work he has done? Along with that I would like to mention some facts which I myself saw in London. I left here on the 1st of September. I was not well and I also wanted to see my nephew who was ailing in a clinic there. Little did I know what was going to happen when I left on the 1st September. When I was in London I found that the hostilities had started. I also noticed that the propaganda done against India was of such dimensions that it baffles description. BBC and Reuters were publishing things in favour of Pakistan and it certainly did pain me as an Indian national. While I shall not mention names, I may say that I went to the highest representative of our country in England and told him to look at the propaganda

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

that is being done against India in papers like *Guardian* *Manchester Guardian* and the *London Times*. I was told that right would prevail over evil. Added to that, I was told that the Gandhian philosophy would be followed. I agree to the view that right will prevail over bad or evil but there is something like publicity. There is a saying that it pays to advertise. In the selection of people whom we send out we should see that they are of a dynamic nature who will be able to capture the imagination of the people and win over the public.

cular country where all communities are of one.

Talking about publicity, when Shri Chagla came I was ill and I was not able to go about very much. He gave a TV interview and, believe me, it went so far that people began asking each other and saying, "Your Chagla seems to have given us a right picture of how things stand in Kashmir; we did not know about it". That is the type of impression he created for which India should be very grateful. He arrived from the United Nations fresh and gave the picture of Kashmir in such a manner that people began thinking twice, scratching their heads and they all thought whether what the TV and the papers said against us was correct.

In connection with that I will tell you that we must at all events improve our relations with other countries by having people who can really win the love of others. China as I see, is getting very friendly with all the African countries. It is likely that we will lose their sympathy. It is likely, I said: I am not sure. The way China is going about may get their friendship, as I look at it. Panit Nehru created Nasser, brought him to the forefront and he became a world figure along with Nehru. He just turned his back on us; he did nothing for us. Not a word of sympathy we have got from him.

As we are placed, we are in the middle of three countries—Burma on the one side; Pakistan on the other; Nepal. I would say, not unfriendly but I cannot say that it is entirely as friendly as it is to China and below India we find Ceylon but I am not very sure whether they are with us or with China. I was glad to see the other day that Government have allocated a loan of something like Rs. 20 million to help them. That is one way of winning over friendship and showing our goodwill. We are very awkwardly placed in a posi-

I may tell you that during my first visit this summer to U.K. I was present when Mr. Harold Wilson said that our frontiers are the Himalayas. It was so touching and so new to hear that. But when the hostilities started, Mr. Harold Wilson was lukewarm and did not take any interest in India's position. I might mention that the younger generation in England, like the student population and the younger lot, they were not against India but it is the older lot, the middle-aged and the old, they always feel that it was the Hindu in this country that asked for independence. Since independence was achieved by Gandhiji and Nehru, and some Muslim leaders admitted it, their belief and feeling was and is that India's independence was due entirely to the Hindus. That is in their minds but not that of the younger generations. I want to point out. I met the youngsters, the middle-aged ones and the old ones. The old ones had this feeling and naturally that feeling is there. But these hostilities have brought about a great change. They now realised that India is not a Hindu country; it is a secular country and a real democracy. They thought, when these hostilities broke out, that there would be riots; Muslim would fight with the Hindus and Hindus would fight with the Muslims and there would be the old tamasha. But that did not happen. So, it is really good in a way as a godsend. The world has realised now that India is a really se-

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

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tion where we have no friends at the moment excepting the good old Tunku from Malaysia who got into hot waters with Pakistan. He is persona non grata now. That is the only support we had during these terrible hostilities.

Coming to the others facts of the case, people say that all India Radio did not do a good job during these hostilities. I say, we did a very good job. Although I was in London at that time, I heard very good reports about the communique sent by the Ministry and I must congratulate Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her able Secretary, A. N. Jha, and Melville DeMello particularly for his news reels which gave a wonderful picture of how things were progressing in this country and what the mood was.

I will give you another instance which will surprise the House. During my first visit to the UK this summer our Prime Minister was arriving from Canada and I made a request that I be permitted to go to the airport, as a Member of Parliament, to be present there, not even to receive him but to be present there. I was told that only twelve people would be allowed to go to the London Airport. I said, "In that case I would not go; I shall remain at Claridge's Hotel and pay my respects to my own Prime Minister". Immediately after that President Ayub arrived and there was a tremendous reception. All the Pakistanis living there turned up and gave him a tremendous hurra. That was televised and broadcast everywhere. Every day there were pictures of that; whereas, here, a Member of Parliament was not allowed to go to the airport because only twelve people were allowed! This is an illustration. If our foreign policy is this, how can you expect world sympathy? It pays to advertise and here we are not even permitted to go to the airport!

There are one or two other points that I would like to mention. When I was in London this time, I suggested

a press conference with entertainment, this that and the other. I was told that there is a weekly paper and I could read that; Indian friends could read it. I said, "What is the point in reading a weekly paper when Pakistan's propaganda in London was of a type that baffles description?" Even that was turned down. Then, I said, "All is fair in love and war; we should do just what propaganda Pakistan is doing." They will not accept it.

Churchill once said that truth is the first casualty in war. After all, these are the words of a very big man. We must, of course, stand on our legs since we have very few friends left—probably, the Tunku and, maybe, the Yugoslav President are our friends. I dare say now, after the Rhodesian affairs, what it will ultimately be—I cannot say—but it may lead to the break up of the Commonwealth. Who can say? But we will wait and see what happens with Rhodesia and then we will know whether we should continue our good relations with Britain. I personally think, we should because as I said, the younger lot are with us; they are very fair, very just and they have no prejudice as compared to the older lot who think that the Hindus are responsible for having achieved independence. That feeling is there.

What I wanted to say was that we should stand on our own legs. That brings me an apt saying of Emerson:—

"When you have resolved to be great, abide by your self and do not weakly try to reconcile with the world. The heroic cannot be common nor the common be heroic. Our valours are our best gods".

That means that by our own efforts can we redeem ourselves. This is Emerson's quotation.

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

I would like to pay a tribute to Shastriji whose name will go down in letters of gold in history. May I be permitted to use just what people talk in the street. The American said, "He is a hard guy, the tough guy, your Prime Minister". The Englishman said, "He is a hard nut to crack; we thought, he was not so hard in the beginning." He has earned a world name, a great reputation and, as I said, he will go down in history as one of the greatest Prime Ministers we have had in this country, the way he handled the situation, which was a most difficult one and very difficult decisions to take, and here we are—I am not talking of being victorious or otherwise—we have had the better of it; there is no doubt about it.

16:00 hrs.

I am just going to conclude by making one more point.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now. He has already taken 15 minutes.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: I am concluding in a minutes or so. I want to make a suggestion to this House and to the External Affairs Ministry. Gen. Choudhary, after the Hyderabad Police action and the great job he did in this Indo-Pakistan conflict, has been awarded the Padma Vibhushan. Is the Bharat Ratna meant for only politicians? I ask: Are the politicians only the people to receive the Bharat Ratna? Surely, the man of Choudhary's calibre who led this country to victory should have been given the highest award. Why should he be given only the Padma Vibhushan. After all, it is not only meant for politicians, scientists and educationists. Gen. Choudhary is the man who has brought us credit and probably today he is one of the greatest General in the world.

I conclude by saying यतोयमस्ततो जयः

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Madam Chairman, we have perhaps the tallest Foreign Minister in the world. But I think it will be a tall and wide claim to suggest that the policies that he is pursuing or the office that he is holding as a Foreign Minister are quite a success. The real test of a foreign policy is made when we are confronted with problems which directly affect one's own country and also which become a threat to the whole world.

To evaluate the success of the foreign policy, whatever it may be, there are only two measurements, that is, firstly how far this policy has prevented a threat to our security and integrity and secondly, how far we have been able to carry the message of our policy to the whole world which has understood and appreciated it.

Coming to the second aspect of the question as to how the whole world has understood our policy—one Member referred to the question of external publicity—I think, even in this emergency, no attempt has been made to improve the external publicity. Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned it in the course of her speech—we read it in papers—that the entire world had not understood our just case because we had failed in our publicity. I do not think the External Affairs Ministry has ever applied its mind to this very important point. This is a very useful media which should carry the true image of our country to the world outside. We should not function in a mechanical manner. This question has been dealt with in great detail in the other House. I do not want to say much about it.

The other channel which can project the policy and the image of this country toward outside is the diplomatic personnel and the services. If any country wants to have a successful policy, not only to carry or influence the entire world with its views but in order to get the correct information of what is happening in other

countries of the world, it must have an efficient service.

12.05 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Many times the question has been raised in this House. About these diplomatic personnel and the missions, and we have pointed out the defects and the deficiencies. Often, even the late Prime Minister used to say that he would not tolerate any criticism of the diplomatic personnel and the services and he used to say that as compared with other countries, they were much better. We have been demanding that there should be a re-organisation of the entire diplomatic personnel and the foreign service. I am glad, though belated it is, that they have now appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Pillai to go into the entire question. When I say, we have failed in this field, I do not paint all the missions and the diplomats who are in different countries with the same brush. There are shining examples here and there. But it has to be admitted that at this time of emergency we have suffered because at important places we have persons who have neither the capacity nor the mind to work and to project the image of our country properly. We have been suffering very much on this account and the Government is responsible for creating a feeling as if the diplomatic jobs are jobs for ease and comfort and hence they select super-annuated persons to become our diplomats in foreign countries.

Sir, you have visited many countries. Can anyone say in this House that whenever he has visited our Embassy in any foreign country, he gets a feeling that here is the mission which is really putting forward the real image of our country before the country in which it is located. That is not so. The feeling is otherwise. The job of a diplomat is not only to attend lunches and dinners or to show

a high and mighty attitude as generally the bureaucrats do. But the success lies in tackling not only the friendly countries but also tackling the countries which are hostile to us. The success lies in the manner in which they put forward our policy to other countries. If we cannot convert them, at least we should be able to carry forward our own policy and persuade them to understand it. From this point of view, this has been a dismal failure.

Now, there has been a move to send MPs delegations to different countries. I do not think these delegations would be a great success. By visiting countries for a day or two, I do not think they will be able to do much and change the image of our country in those countries. Personal envoys are being sent to some countries. We know for a fact that one of the personal envoys who went to France came back and made a statement that her visit had been a success. What has been the success? Mr. Swaran Singh has experienced the success at the Security Council. Even a point of order raised by him was opposed by that country. That has been the success of the personal envoys who are being sent to different countries. They are making contradictory statements. They go to countries and make statements which suit the particular climate of the country. They do not put forward our own case. This is not to be called diplomacy. You can never win over the people in this manner. The only way is to present to each and every country what we think right and proper and to make them appreciate our point of view.

I do not say that all that has happened is on account of the defects in the publicity or on account of the deficiency in the diplomatic personnel. This happens because we have no foreign policy. That is lack of a policy. Truly speaking, this country has never formulated its policy in a positive and concrete manner. We speak of non-alignment and in this country you have all support for that policy of

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

non-alignment and peaceful co-existence; there can be no dispute over it, but mere platitudes or principles do not make a policy. If that were so, it would not be difficult for our diplomatic missions to say that on all occasions and to interpret the cases on the basis of that policy. Let us not quarrel on that. The Foreign Minister, while speaking this morning, said that we were adhering to it. Nobody says that we should give up those policies or principles, but while pursuing these policies, what have we done and where have we failed? We have failed in the actual execution and implementation of the policy. We have been lost in the mirage of a World Government and world peace. We have ignored our own self interest, the primary requirements of a nation. The policy of non-alignment and disengagement has been converted into a policy of appeasement; otherwise, there is no explanation why we acquiesced in the cold blooded conquest of Tibet by China. I hope that, when we realise the mistake, it will be for the Government of Mr. Shastri to come forward and say that we will sponsor the cause of independent Tibet and will also give all the facilities to the Dalai Lama to establish an emigre government. Why should there be any quarrel over non-alignment? Did not Mr. Nehru himself say in this House after the invasion of China that he was living in a world of illusion and that the policy of non-alignment was dead and gone so far as China was concerned?

If non-alignment is not good, I would also say that military alliances and other alliances are equally bad for the country and are dangerous. We have never tried to put forward our case in the right way. So long as Mr. Nehru was alive, he was speaking about world peace and for some months our present Prime Minister also started in the same way. He would speak about everything in the world, but did not anywhere try to put forward our case on Kashmir or

Goa whereas Pakistan got the advantage by insisting constantly on the question of self-determination for Kashmir. Therefore, it must be very clearly understood that we have failed to put forward, to pin-point what is our national interest. I, therefore, urge that when we are discussing after the war—after gaining all the experience—we should have a realistic reassessment of the foreign policy—how we should execute it and in what manner. Strategically we are placed in Asia in such a situation—pitted as we are, a great democracy, against a Communist country and a dictatorship in Pakistan—that we will always have this trouble and the hostilities will go on. Even the Western powers, as we have observed in the course of this war, did not want us to develop as a major power. Therefore, we must once and for all, after the experience that we have gained by the war, try to find out who are our friends. I hope the foreign Ministry has made an assessment of this aspect. I want the Minister for External Affairs to tell us in this House who are friends without saying collectively as East or West, I want him to clearly point out as 1, 2, 3 and 4 who are our friends who want to support us. Excepting perhaps four countries in this vast world, namely, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and Yugoslavia, we have probably no friends. We must therefore support Malaysia in its confrontation against Indonesia. We must express our gratitude to all these countries. We must also give our unstinted support to that little country, Singapore, which is fighting for democracy, national independence and secularism.

16.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is significant that none of the Arab countries has come forward openly to support us. Even the Africans have maintained an attitude of neutrality. It is time we examined these developments very seriously. I think the Arab countries should be told plainly that their attitude is not

very friendly so far as we are concerned. I think the time has come when we have to rationalise and normalise our relations with West Asian countries and extend the diplomatic relationship to Israel. If the Arab countries, which have close and intimate relationship with Pakistan and China do not lose our friendship, why should we think that, by having such diplomatic relations, we would lose Arab friendship. This friendship must be based on certain criteria. Let us not go on unilaterally extending this timid friendship to all countries of the world; let us put it on a reciprocal basis. A friend is he who helps in times of need. Therefore, we should always be with those who have stood with us in the period of hostilities.

Another failure which is very serious is that we have completely failed to get the support of the neighbouring countries. Why should they maintain this attitude of benevolent neutrality when we are confronted with Pakistan, when they supported us during the Chinese invasion. It is because we have never tried to befriend them; it is because we have never tried to awaken them to the dangers ahead of them. We cannot depend on big countries. We have to carry these neighbouring countries also with us, if we have to play a role in world politics. Therefore, I would suggest that we have to develop not only political relationship but close economic ties with our neighbours like Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan on a basis of mutual co-operation and friendship.

My Party would suggest reassessment of the policies on these lines and I hope that, if the Government is serious in carrying out the policy of non-alignment, they would modify it in this manner. All this depends on whether India will occupy a rightful place in the comity of nations and maintain its self-respect. If India develops its own strength, considering its size and population in Asia, it must become a big power otherwise, we shrink to the

size corresponding to our present status. Therefore, we must assert vigorously our policies and in this connection, I would urge on the Prime Minister to leave those hesitations and inhibitions. We must become a strong nuclear power. We have the know-how and we have the base for it. In fact, we should have been the first country in Asia to do it. We could have done it even before China could do it. Let us not say that we cannot do it because we have accepted the Test Ban Treaty. That is only a partial treaty. Test explosions are going on. So, it is necessary for our own security, for our own safety, for psychological reasons and for giving the people of this country the feeling that they have the power to defend, that we should manufacture atomic bombs. This choice is ours. While the national mood would show that a choice has been made, the policies of the Government give no evidence of the national mood; they are still in *status quo* they are vacillating. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is showing a tendency of returning to the old illusions. We must refuse to be inhibited either in making the atomic bomb or any other thing that is necessary for the purpose of our defence we must not be guided by what others will say about us but by what we consider to be right and correct; we must pursue only what we consider to be right and correct. No country helps us unless her own interests are involved. We cannot think of nuclear shields or any help and assistance from any country merely because we speak against another country; other countries will not come forward and help us merely because of that. That kind of illusion should no longer be there.

Having suggested these modifications, I would now come to the present situation. There is no doubt that this Parliament has offered its felicitations and tributes to our jawans several times for the new outlook that they have brought and the new spirit that they have created in this country. All credit to them for what they have

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

done! A new nation has emerged, a nation which believes in self-reliance and defence. This spirit has to be maintained. This spirit has to be reflected in our home and foreign policies. We must give up the policy of appeasement and prepare to go alone if necessary. The credit for this spirit not only goes to the Congress Party but also to the people of this country, to all the Opposition Parties in this country who stood like one man and thus created the feeling of unity. I want that this unity must be maintained. But my apprehension and my fear is that the earlier determination has given place to drift. I am afraid that this new opportunity is being lost. This uneasy cease-fire has again led the Government to think in old ways, and there are signs of a weakness and a weakening of our previous stand.

I do not want to discuss much about other countries, but I would only refer to Britain. Can we ever believe a British Government in these matters, whether it be a Conservative or a Labour Government? That is why we cannot depend on these countries. We have been advocating that we should leave the Commonwealth the Commonwealth should go because it serves no purpose except the purpose of the Britishers; it is no good remaining in the Commonwealth. We must reorient our policy to one of closer co-operation with African and Asian countries and extend our trade and other relations with other European countries. Even Mr. Attlee who was responsible for giving freedom to India and Pakistan. (who is now Lord Attlee), has come forward and advocated an independent Kashmir. The British Government is playing double standards. Hon. Members have already referred to South Rhodesia and Aden. In the case of a White nation and a White minority, they do not want to use force. Whereas, as the Foreign Minister has rightly pointed out even on the basis of a resolution of the Security Council they do not want to use force in the

case of South Rhodesia, they are taking repressive measures in Aden in order to suppress it. That is the nature of the British Government and their policy at the present moment. Therefore, this development in Southern Rhodesia is a threat to the freedom and development of neighbouring countries like Malawi, Tanganyika and Congo. The Big Powers must guarantee that the exports of copper and electric supply wires to Zambia would not be tampered with by Mr. Ian Smith.

As for the Americans, I would not say much, because it is evident now that their professions that they always act for the sake of democracy have proved false. Actually, we are not confronted with Pakistan but we are confronted with the American Patton tanks and the Sabre jets. I think, therefore, that it was not proper, and it was against our self-respect, that we should have sent our special envoy to America not for anything else but to arrange a meeting between our Prime Minister and President Johnson.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, that is wrong.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is what has been done. There was no other purpose for which he visited the USA.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There was no other purpose.

So let us not vacillate. As I said, we are going to the other extreme, and we are returning to the old illusions. Therefore, I would submit that we should not vacillate.

Now, take the case of Russia. We are all grateful to Soviet Russia for the timely assistance and help that they have given us at the most crucial stage. They have helped us on the question of Kashmir in the Security Council all through this period. We

want to maintain and develop that friendship, and we have to maintain this valued friendship with them. But let us not forget that there is a shift in the Russian position too. Let us not forget that this time Russia is not going to use the veto in the Security Council as they were doing before, because there is a thaw in their own relationships with Pakistan now. Russia also wants to placate Pakistan in order to wean it away from China. In this connection, I may read out to the House a comment by Mr. Kenni Zilliacus, British M.P., a friend of Russia who was in Russia in September. This is what he has written:

"The prevailing feeling was one of exasperation at both India and Pakistan for letting the quarrel between them to degenerate into an armed conflict, coupled with anxiety as to its possible repercussions on the already dangerous Far Eastern situation. The opinion I heard in private, as well as in public, did not hold either side more responsible than the other for the resort to arms and made it clear that the one desire of the Soviet Government was to bring the fighting to an end, and then to work for a final settlement of the Kashmir question, whether through partition or a plebiscite, or more remotely, a loose confederation of Pakistan, Kashmir and India."

Therefore, it is evident that whether it is Russia or America or Britain, they do not stop at merely ending the conflict by a mere cease-fire, but they want a political solution of this question. There lies the trick. All sorts of pressure are being put on this country and upon the Prime Minister to agree to a political solution of this matter. Here, I want to warn this Government. Let us not fall into the trap of a make-believe peace or a solution of the Kashmir question. There is no question, and there can be no negotiation on the question of Kashmir with anybody. What we do

in Kashmir is an internal matter. My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani has said that our public relations had failed, and so, we must have a responsibility to the people of Kashmir. I would submit that whatever responsibility may be there will be discharged by us. No outsider has anything to do with us in that regard. Kashmir is entirely our own concern. Therefore, we must resolutely guard against these subtle moves. I want to remind the Prime Minister of the pledge that he has given to the Parliament and to the country outside. Thousands of our jawans have laid down their lives on this question. Let us not again be equivocal on these vital matters. Whatever may be the resolution of the Security Council, we have never accepted the September 20. Resolution *in toto*. Our commitment is only to the simple cease-fire. Even about the withdrawal, we have not said that after cease-fire we would be prepared to go back to the August 5 line. There is no question of the August 5 line, as the previous cease-fire line does not exist. This must be made clear. I want a forthright declaration in this House, and it should be unequivocally said here that the cease-fire line does not exist and there can be no return to that line, and that in no case and under no circumstances shall we withdraw from Kargil or Haji Pir pass.

I would also like to submit one other thing. It appears from the statement of the Foreign Minister that we are prepared to negotiate and talk about the illegally occupied Kashmir area.

What does it mean? What are its implications? Does it mean that the entire political question of Kashmir would be discussed again? I think such a suggestion is fraught with great danger—which means we want to reopen the entire political question. Pakistan must accept India's sovereignty over

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:]

Kashmir. Pakistan must vacate the aggression in occupied Kashmir. That must be achieved first before we think of talking, discussing or negotiating. If any negotiation or discussion is to take place, it must take place in the larger interest of peace, it must take place for finalising an international line, the boundary between the two countries. There can be no negotiation, no talk so long as Pakistan continues to occupy a portion of our own territory. This is the pledge to the country. The ambiguity must go now. This Government will face strong resistance, people will not hesitate to throw it out, if it goes beyond this pledge. This pledge must be redeemed.

This nation has come of its own. Let us maintain and preserve this unity and build up a strong India. This country had never thought of ever building up a strong and united India. One right step has brought the entire people together to face a common enemy. Therefore, I want that this foreign policy should be moulded taking into consideration the present situation and present mood of the people.

So far as our party is concerned, whatever the Government may do or not, it would continue to work to build up a strong India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party spoke with eloquence, but he simply forgot what he was talking. His main point was that after the cease-fire, this Government was returning to a policy of weakness, vacillation and all that. But my hon. friend forgets that at the opening of this session, the Prime Minister made a policy statement on international affairs and on this cease-fire, a policy statement which was endorsed by each and every Member of this House, including Shri Dwivedi....

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:..... who paid eloquent tribute to the contents of that statement. If the Gov-

ernment and the Prime Minister were returning to any other policy, I do not think he would have made that statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is with reference to later developments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Dwivedy paid a glowing tribute to the Prime Minister just a few days back.

He also talked about our foreign publicity. Not that I am any admirer of the way in which our foreign publicity has been conducted. But I think he was contradicting himself again when he talked about our foreign publicity and asked us to go and explain our case. When this case was explained by special envoys fully enough and yet they could not carry conviction, it means that it is not the explanation of the case but the policies of those particular governments which influence all actions of those particular governments. On the one hand, he wants us to go and explain our case; on the other, he turns round and says, 'Why do you go and explain?'

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has forgotten what I said. I said that there is nothing achieved by sending these delegations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Where was the propaganda against us the strongest deepest and most vicious? It was U.K. Everybody knows. Is it contended that the UK does not understand what the Kashmir case is?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No. special envoy has been sent to U.K.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of sending an envoy. They know what the Kashmir case is. That is what I am saying. It is not the fault of publicity at a particular level which has been responsible for this attitude in the Security Council or elsewhere.

I will hesitate to say that the entire credit for what has happened goes to

any particular party or any particular government; I would never like to vitiate the great atmosphere which has been created in this country with the fullest support of every Member of the Opposition and the civilian population of the country. That atmosphere is there and we can give due credit to each and every Member in this House, to the Leaders of the Opposition and to everyone. But let us not forget that we are in still far greater trouble than we faced when the fighting was going on. Let us, as a matter of fact, have a calm and calculated appraisal of the whole situation. We will, of course, take cognisance of the events which have a deep impact on and deep significance for our own country; something which is happening near about and also what is happening all over the world will directly or indirectly affect us.

What was this war between India and Pakistan? Let us first analyse it. Let us analyse what each country had to do and say why? Pakistan was prepping—it should be obvious to everyone—for this war for the last ten years.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It was not obvious to the Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It entered into a most politically fraudulent deed with USA to get all sophisticated weaponry, not to fight communism or anybody but eventually to use it against this country. We were not oblivious of it. The Prime Minister and ourselves always made a strong point of it and pointed it out to the USA that 'You are arming Pakistan which will eventually misuse it.' In 1954 in the Rajya Sabha I moved a motion—a no-day-yet named motion—on this very subject. So it was not that we were oblivious of it. But the USA had her own interests.

Now Pakistan had armed itself. When the USA and UK could not get Pakistan what it wanted, first, Kashmir and then big-power status and parity with India, Pakistan after fully

arming itself entered into a real master plan, which was supported by certain major powers—there is the least doubt about it, that it was done in certain collusion with these major powers—and in furtherance of that master plan President Ayub raised the slogan of Muslim brotherhood. That slogan was raised so as to neutralise at least those countries which had a major Muslim population, so that it may be difficult for the heads of those states to come forward and support the right cause of India because of certain internal pressures. Pakistan which had all the weaponry which it wanted and all the strategic advice which it wanted from her friends, then started sending infiltrators. They thought that the infiltrators would do the work, there would be discontent. They raised this myth about discontent in Kashmir. When it failed, they thought that there was nothing standing between their sabre jets and Patton tanks and their march to Srinagar and Jammu on the one side and Delhi on the other. That was Pakistan's firm conviction, and this was what was said by President Ayub too. The whole aim was to present the world and the Security Council with a *fait accompli*, that 'Kashmir has been taken, a Government has been set up, and you go on wangling in the Security Council, here or there.' That was the master strategy, the master plan of Pakistan. U.K. gave the fullest support to Pakistan, let us make no mistake about it. I can never accept that the Prime Minister of U.K. was not informed till 6th September that Pakistan had crossed the international boundary on the 1st. He came out with a statement on the 6th September. That statement was very pregnant and important. That was to demoralise this country and to create a climate all over the world that India was the aggressor. That was the only help which Britain could have given to Pakistan at that time. Why are we angry with Britain about it? I never had any illusions about it.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

What is Pakistan? Pakistan is, as a matter of fact, a projection, a child of the British diplomacy of divide and rule, to weaken India and to have an area of influence. (*Inter-ruption*). My leader knows it very well.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What about Kutch?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Kutch was a perfect strategy and an absolutely correct thing which was done. I have spoken about it earlier, and I shall not waste my time over it.

This is the strategy, quite obvious, quite clear. U.K., I thought, was a very mature nation, I thought it would have a better assessment of things, that it would not make miscalculation after miscalculation. They made the first miscalculation when they left this country. They thought India would be a divided country, a weak country. They had left for us Hyderabad, Kashmir and other problems; Hindu-Muslim and all sorts of passions had been roused. So, they thought India would be a divided and weak country. That was their first miscalculation.

When they attacked Suez in collusion with France, they made their second miscalculation. Then, they made this third catastrophic miscalculation when they thought that Pakistan would present the world with a *fait accompli* by taking over Kashmir.

How far was the USA in it? I think USA is not interested in Kashmir. Whether Kashmir remains in India or with Pakistan, they are entirely indifferent to it.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Again, an illusion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Maybe, I do not vouchsafe for it. Maybe you are correct, but one thing is

absolutely certain. They want Pakistan to stay, because it is an area of their influence. They are interested in Pakistan because they have their bases there, and that is why they tolerated all this playing about of Pakistan with China. Otherwise, USA could have brought big pressure upon Pakistan, would not have permitted it, but they were not interested. If Kashmir, which could not be got diplomatically, could be got by Pakistan in collusion with China, well and good; does not matter if Pakistan uses their Patton tanks or do whatever it likes. That is, unfortunately, the state of affairs, so that whatever publicity you might have in USA, so far as the Government was concerned, it was of no avail.

U.K. is the country which is best informed about the affairs of India, about the real and actual position in India, and yet, even a person like Shri G. D. Birla, who has through and through been the best friend of U.K., said that he felt suffocated about what had happened in U.K. at that time in the press and by way of publicity. We have received from the British Information Services certain facts and figures, how Britain was objective, that so many papers said this, so many papers said that etc., but I think we know what the assessment is. My hon. friend, the Maharajkumar of Vijayanagaram, who is a very modest man, has told us how he felt about it. And as I told you, Shri G. D. Birla said what he felt about it. These are the things but the main thing for us to know now is, fortunately the country rose like one man. The unity of the country was there. Our jawans gave an exceedingly and most commendable account of themselves on the front. Our government had clarity of thought and took the correct decision at the proper time which was the starting point for all good actions. Otherwise nothing would have happened. If the government had not taken the crucial decision with that clarity of thought

and firm determination, then in spite of the best spirits of the jawans nothing could have happened. But I am glad that the government took that firm and correct decision with clarity of thought. I am glad that every Member of the Opposition gave the fullest support to the government and I am happy and proud that the whole country rose like one man behind the government. These are the things which have given new prestige to this country which all your propaganda would not have given. It is your own acts and actions which have given this strength.

Now, I have something to submit to the government and I do wish that the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister explains. I think they had all this understanding of the entire situation. Why did they not take this forced war upon us to a logical conclusion? What is the logical conclusion of this? I have explained what the *envisaged* designs of Pakistan were. When we knew them, they should have been shattered for all times to come. You had agreed about a cease-fire and it is understandable on certain grounds. My next question to the Prime Minister would be this. After the cease-fire the first question which they should address themselves to is not the withdrawal of the forces but ask who is the aggressor. It must be decided as to who the aggressor is. Pakistan must be condemned as an aggressor. I say this because certain consequences follow from that. If nobody listens to you, you need not listen to anybody either. If you cannot clinch the issues you cannot come to a proper and correct decision. Once you come to the conclusion that Pakistan is the aggressor—it is, undoubtedly; nobody can challenge that fact—certain consequences flow and Pakistan must take them for bringing about this war, misery, bloodshed and destruction over this country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This means that after the cease-fire we have weakened.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is not so. Another thing which I would suggest and which my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy has not suggested is this. We had accepted the cease-fire. What was the position on 22nd September? We know it and we must give clear-cut notice to Pakistan and to the Security Council that until and unless Pakistan goes back to those positions which were there on 22nd, as they still claim somewhere in Rajasthan... (*Interruptions*). It is not 16,00 square miles as some of my friends understand. I have been there with the Defence Minister and have seen everything that has happened there. It is not 13 posts or anything of that type.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): So many Members had been to the border.

बी बड़े : जैसलमेर से कितनी दूर है ?

बी हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर : जैसलमेर से बहुत दूर है, उस को छोड़ दीजिए ।

I am talking of a principle. You have accepted the cease-fire position as it was on the 22nd. If Pakistan does not, within a reasonable time, indicate its intention to go back to those positions, then there is no reason why we should not take active steps to throw it out from its positions. That must be the action which must be taken. We must throw out Pakistan beyond the cease-fire line. And what is the type of the case-fire that we are having? Everyday, we are having all sorts of things right from the Rajasthan border to Kargil. There is a violation of the cease-fire everyday. If Pakistan is not accepting the cease-fire, it should take the consequences. Why is it that we do not take up this question: that either Pakistan accepts the cease-fire in its true and literal sense or it does not; if it does not accept it, you must give them notice that within a specified time we will have to take steps, and it would not be considered an aggres-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

sion. You must stop all this sort of bunkum which is going on from that end to this end, and Pakistan is merely going on to do this; there is absolutely no justification for us to see it done.

I would further request one thing. I make this suggestion that we must have our defences re-oriented in certain sectors; particularly in the Rajasthan area, I would wish that the defences are reorganised. In this connection, it would be very necessary for us to have a railway line from Pokaran to Jaisalmer. This is very important. This must be done on a war footing. If you want to give a really good account of yourself in any future trouble with Pakistan, I hope that serious note will be taken of this matter.

Now, on our basic policies, I do not think it was very fair to say who are our friends and who are not our friends. The friends are according to the situation. But it would be unrealistic to underestimate the massive support which we have received from the USSR. USSR has really stood by us firmly and fairly not only in this particular matter but in economic affairs also, and when we were in trouble about our oil and petroleum and in many other matters. Let us not be ungrateful to that country, and all the socialistic countries which have stood by us. I have not the least doubt that, with a good account which we have given of ourselves, and if we give a good account of our firmness and unflinching character, the USA will be compelled to have a second look at its own policy. Their own interest will compel them to have a second look at their policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I will take five more minutes. What has happened to our policies? The real trouble in this sphere of the

world is about the areas of influence in Asia. China is the real cause of the trouble, and what is that trouble? The trouble is that it is the only country which does not believe in the basic policy of co-existence. All the trouble arises from this very factor. And unfortunately, the US policy in this area has also come to a collapse. I do not think it can shoot down communism from Viet Nam. I can understand their anxiety. As far as the dignity of the human being is concerned, I can understand their anxiety. If there is any country to save democracy and democratic institutions in this part of the world, if any country can at all deliver the goods, then it is India and India alone which can deliver the goods in this respect, and I think the sooner the USA is disillusioned and re-oriented its policy, the better for the USA and for this region. Otherwise, they cannot have any place here.

My hon. friend Shri Surendramah Dwivedy talked about the atom bomb. It is a very fascinating subject. I think I have asked a number of questions on this subject on the floor of this House. I will not hustle the Government into any policy to manufacture the atom bomb. But I cannot, at the same time, accept the hon. Prime Minister's advice that we should forget the atom bomb. We cannot forget the atom bomb if we cannot forget China, because China means China and the atom bomb. It is developing the atom bomb, and if the Prime Minister wants us to forget it, we will have to find an answer to China with the atom bomb. That is a matter which may be given a deep consideration. Our foreign policy was that of co-existence and non-alignment. We have found all this trouble has arisen, because the policy of co-existence is not accepted, because there has been an alignment between Pakistan and USA. Otherwise, Pakistan would never have attacked us. Our domestic policies of secularism

and socialistic democracy are projected fully in our foreign policies also. I might say with a little sense of pride that events have only supported that our basic tenets of foreign policy were sound to the core.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the distortion of the foreign policy which could be questioned, not be basic tenets. Our foreign policy can never be made in isolation of our domestic policies.

The dignified and magnificent account given by the secularism of India in the front by our armed forces and in the rearguard by our civil population is the real triumph of this war, which shattered the evil designs and pernicious propaganda of Pakistan and which gave new prestige to the people of this country abroad. This has disillusioned the U.K. and has forced the USA and others to have second thoughts. This has brought us closed to the USSR and the socialist countries. Above all, it has underlined new tasks and programmes for us, to go the hard way in developing our defence and economy. This is a great lesson for us that there is no substitute for self-help and internal strength and that we should be firm and unflinching in this regard.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warangal): Sir, I rise to support the foreign policy of the Government of India in its entirety. I say in its entirety because there has been talk about rethinking, reassessment, etc. In the conflict with Pakistan, it is not only the armed forces that have gone through fire, but also our domestic and foreign policies have gone through this ordeal of fire and come out as sound as gold.

The invasion by Pakistan was no ordinary thing, because there was preparation for months and even years. Pakistan expected that their

infiltrators in Srinagar will create havoc, there will be a revolution in Kashmir and communal riots in India. With all that, they expected that their friends in the West will pour arms for their help and that the friend from the East will open a second front. In the face of all this, we had no Sabre jets or Patton tanks, no pillboxes of solid concrete on our frontiers. Comparatively, we were ill-prepared, and yet we succeeded. What is the secret of this success? I maintain, Sir, it is the domestic and foreign policy of this Government that created in us that confidence in ourselves, that unity, that we faced for the first time a foe as a united people and as a united country.

17 hrs.

An hon. Member: It was in spite of that.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: My hon. friend may not accept, but facts are facts. After all, when you fight with a superior armour, there is something which you must have to go, fight and conquer, and that was the will of the country, the faith of our country in the policies that we have been pursuing. That is one reason why we have succeeded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. We shall now take up the other item.

17.01 hrs.

PEACE TALKS WITH NAGA REBELS*

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, all attempts at political settlement of the Naga problem by the Government with Mr. Phizo's men have proved futile, and if I may indulge in a prophecy, I would say that these talks are destined not to succeed because of the intransigence of the Naga

[Shri Hem Barua]

rebels. Let us not forget that it was in 1953 that the Naga rebels rose in armed revolt against the Government and since then violent activities, instead of being eased, are being intensified and now with arms from Pakistan.

In 1965, the Federal Government of Naga rebels with a separate flag and a separate constitution was established and, unfortunately, it is with this Federal Government that the Peace Mission are at present negotiating for peace in Nagaland. I do not want to dilate upon this story because the time at my disposal is very short and, therefore, let me come to the actual or the present Naga situation vis-a-vis the Peace Mission and their efforts at bringing about a peaceful solution of the Naga problem.

Sir, this so-called cease-fire or suspension of operations between the Government and the rebel Nagas came into force on the mid-night of 5th-6th September 1964. During these 12 months and more, the peace talks are either postponed or if they are held, nothing materialises. Our own experience is this that during this time of 12 months and more we have not advanced even an inch towards peace.

Why is it so? It is because of the fact that peace talks are converted into little UNO's by the representatives of the Naga Federal Government who raise objections after objections and then nothing materialises.

Now there is another proposal. The proposal is to raise the peace talks to a ministerial level on the side of the Government of India. Rev. Michael Scott, who is a member of this Peace Mission, has held out a threat on behalf of the Naga rebels. According to him, the peace talks might flounder, with grave consequences, if they are not lifted to a higher level. Why? I do not know. I would have understood him, this

proposal or this demand, if the Naga rebels after announcing their intention to work and function within the framework of the Indian Constitution would have asked the Indian Government to be represented by a Minister so as to discuss the details of a special political status to be given to Nagaland. In that case I would have understood it. True it is that the present Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Shilu Ao is a member of the Indian Delegation, but according to the Naga rebels he does not have any *locus standi*. The Naga rebels have made it absolutely clear.

Now, what happens My problem is this. Are the Naga hostiles really serious about political settlement of the Naga problem except on their own terms? They are not. They are not serious about it. If they were serious about a political settlement in Nagaland, they would have responded to the latest proposals of the Peace Mission as early as January last, instead of postponing decisions indefinitely on this plea or that plea. Let there be no illusion on this point; they are not at all serious about it. On the other hand, the Naga hostiles are utilising the period of the so-called cease-fire for the fulfilment of their own designs. They are as follows: (1) the increase of the Naga forces from 2,000 to 10,000 as at present; (2) import of large quantities of arms and ammunitions from Pakistan; (3) training of Nagas in guerilla warfare in Pakistan, now in collusion with China; and (4) the extension of the area of hostile activities to places like Manipur and Tuensang that were comparatively calm and unaffected before the so-called cease-fire took place. These are ample evidences of the fact that the Naga hostiles have fruitfully utilized the period of cease-fire for their own revolutionary ends.

Besides, to be very frank, I do not understand the psychology of the three Samaritans of the so-called Peace Mission. They have propounded an

exhilarating idea,—that if we extend the period of cease-fire indefinitely, the Nagas would be so much addicted to peace that ultimately they would be averse to the doctrine of arms. Subsequently events have belied this idea. What has happened subsequently? The Naga hostiles had to be persuaded at great pains to agree to the extension of the cease-fire even by a month or two.

May I tell you one thing? The Naga rebels celebrated the Naga Independence Day on 14th August, 1964 in Mao Sub-division of Manipur where the Naga flag was unfurled by the President of the Naga Federal Government and the Naga national anthem was also sung? That shows how they are working all through. And if we are blind to such developments, I would say that our nation would be at peril.

Now, what about the Peace Mission itself? According to the latest proposals of the Peace Mission—I have told Shri Jayaprakash Narayan when I met him in Kohima—they have given open recognition to the Naga Federal Government. May I read out paragraph 13 of the latest Peace Mission proposals? It reads.

"The Naga Federal Government could of their own volition decide to be a participant in the Union of India and mutually settle the terms and conditions for that purpose."

Now, the Naga Federal Government have interpreted this particular clause like this. They say: "If we have the right to decide participation in the Indian Union, we have the right to arrive at a contrary decision also." I think, they are right in their interpretation.

Where is the common ground for negotiation? I do not understand that. According to the suggestion of the Peace Mission, Mr. Phizo's brother, Mr. Kevi Yallay, was sent to London for consultation with Mr. Phizo. His

visit to London was jointly sponsored by the Peace Mission and the Government of India. Mr. Kevi Yallay has come back to India. May I know what Mr. Phizo has conveyed through his brother, Mr. Kevi Yallay, to the underground Naga leaders? I do not think, our Government knows—even an iota of it, although our Government sponsored the visit of Mr. Kevi Yallay to London.

The latest proposal—very funny—is that the three members of the Peace Mission should meet Mr. Phizo, for consultations possibly. I do not understand the psychology or the logic behind this proposal. Mr. Phizo is now cooling his heels in London. Let him cool his heels there as much as he can. But when you make the proposal of meeting him, why do you forget the fact that Mr. Phizo has become a foreign national by virtue of his having accepted British citizenship in 1961? It was on 6th November, 1961 that he did that. If it is so, it is morally and legally correct to negotiate with a foreigner, which Mr. Phizo is, for an area that is indisputably a part of India?

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): What about Michael Scott?

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that. You do not follow.

Shri Basumatari: I have followed.

Shri Hem Barua: You do not follow anything. Michael Scott does not come in here.

Negotiations and that too with a man—Mr. Phizo is a man—who has never for once expressed his willingness to function within the framework of the Indian Constitution! Do you remember what his brother Kevi Yallay, after he came back from London, said on the 2nd September, 1965, at the Dum Dum Airport? He said:—

"Mr. Phizo's views on Nagaland becoming a Sovereign State remained unchanged".

That is what he has said.

[Shri Hem Barua]

As late as 7th November, 1965, Mr. Phizo has himself said that he is prepared to come, to "his" country provided "his" people want him to come and this too in reply to the telegram that Shri Chaliha, a member of the Peace Mission, sent to Mr. Phizo asking him or inviting him to come!

What is the response of the Naga Federal Government to the Peace Mission's proposals? May I tell you that? They have only offered "friendly relations with India in the spirit of Bandung for settling any political dispute between the two peoples". That is what they have offered you.

Originally, the Peace Mission—I come to the Peace Mission now—was visualised as a liaison body between the Naga rebels and the Government of India, but by now the three peace missionaries have exceeded their limits and have started functioning like public relations officers on behalf of the Naga rebels. I can understand the psychology of the Reverend Michael Scott who does not owe any allegiance either to the Indian flag or to the Indian Constitution; but I fail to understand the psychology of the two Indians in the team. What can be the explanation of their behaviour? Possibly, it might be this—I have thought it out,—Gandhism seems to have settled too heavily on them. In itself, Gandhism is not a bad thing but when it becomes an occupational disease, the rub sets in there. It has become an occupational disease with them.

Another thing I will say. While addressing the Naga Federal Parliament, Shri Chaliha, a member of the Peace Mission, spoke about self-determination for Nagaland. If you can concede self-determination for Nagaland, how can you withhold it from Kashmir? I do not understand that.

About the Reverend Michael Scott, the less said the better. His partisan

attitude has become all too evident. He has produced a voluminous report on the so-called atrocities committed by the Indian security forces on the Naga hostiles. He has produced this. This is supposed to be a confidential document. This was presented to me by Mr. Michael Scott on 29th December, 1964 and a copy of it was presented to the Prime Minister also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This should be laid on the Table.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why do you want it? (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: I would have appreciated if the Rev. Michael Scott had produced another document, another report, on the atrocities committed by the Naga rebels on the innocent Nagas. That he has not done. Pressurising innocent villagers to submit to the authority of the Naga Federal Government at gun points still continues. In fact, I would say, at present there are two parallel Governments in Nagaland, one of Dr. Shilu Ao owing allegiance to the Indian Constitution and the other, the Naga Federal Government challenging it. I want to make it absolutely clear that everybody desires peace in Nagaland. But the way it has been pursued by the Peace Mission and the Naga Federal Government limits it to a single dimension, mis-called self-determination.

I would say that in the interest of defence and security it is high time for our Government to cry halt to all these useless parleys with the hostile Nagas and to deal with them as all Governments deal with their intransigent citizens.

I would say another thing also. There is a proposal that a Naga delegation is going to meet our Prime Minister. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister is not present here. I would request the Prime Minister to tell Naga hostiles before they meet him that they should give an assurance.

that they are ready to function within the framework of the Indian Constitution and that it is then and then alone he can meet them and not otherwise.

At the same time, I would say that it is high time for the Government to issue an ultimatum on the Naga Federal Government that they should disband the Government as soon as possible. There can be no two parallel Governments in any part of India.

Then, the Peace Mission ought to be also told point blank that their proposal to meet Phizo in Colombo or in Burma is not going to materialise and that the Government is not going to allow them to meet a foreign national in a foreign country. If necessary, the Government should ask the Peace Mission to withdraw from Nagaland if they do not behave.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the fact that Phizo has not deemed it expedient to accept India as his land and that he thinks of some other place as his country, why should the Government not practically leave him out of the picture and settle the dispute with the Naga hostiles direct? Why should the Government have anything to do with this gentleman?

श्री किशन पटनायक (समबलपुर): क्या भारत सरकार यह समझ गयी है कि नागालैंड विवाद में ब्रिटिश कूटनीति का श्री काफ़ी बड़ा हाथ है, और वह ब्रिटिश कूटनीति की एक साधारण नीति है, हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं को कमजोर बना कर काश्मीर में तिब्बत में और नागालैंड में भारत की राजनीति पर नियंत्रण रखना।

Shri Rasumatar: It is reported that there are two groups of Naga hostiles. May I know whether Phizo's coming over to India is acceptable to both the groups?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether our Government is aware that Phizo's ideology about Nagaland and its achievement is being translated into action by the Rev. Michael Scott who has no loyalty to this country and, if so, whether the Government of India is going to exclude the Rev. Michael Scott from the Peace Mission so that peace may really be established in Nagaland. Otherwise, I know, he is going to create trouble for everyone and the Naga hostiles are gaining ground.

Shri Bade rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry the notice must have been given before.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It was given before the discussion.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Yes, we have given notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. (Interruptions).

Order, order.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The hon. Member, who made the initial speech, gave a very detailed account of the Peace Mission and the situation in Nagaland. He has really made my task very easy. However, I would proceed on the basis of the questions that he has asked. I agree with him that the peace talks have not made any progress due to the Nagas' hostile attitude. It must be agreed because for over a year we have the extension of the truce but it has not produced any results.

But I will not accept his second point, namely, that the Peace Mission has failed to adopt a definite line of action. From the very beginning the hostiles have been told that any kind of settlement will be within the framework of the Indian Constitution and whether they meet the Prime Minister or anybody else, the issue is

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

very clear as far as Government of India is concerned. We are not going to accept any kind of settlement or negotiation which will mean a settlement outside the framework of the Constitution. I think there is a good deal of misunderstanding because the Peace Mission's proposal of December 20, 1964, rather stated the position of the Government of India perhaps in not so positive a term as the hon. member would wish. He said that the underground.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a federal government and not undergrounds...

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: "could on their own volition decide to be a participant in the Union of India and to mutually settle the terms and conditions for that purpose. On the other hand, the Government of India could consider to what extent the pattern and structure of the relationship between Nagaland and the Government of India should be adapted and recast so as to satisfy the political aspirations of all sections of Naga opinion."

This is a very clear statement of the view of the Government of India with regard to settlement. The Naga Federal Government might have their own views, but it is not binding on the Government of India to accept anything which is not in conformity with the views expressed by the Government delegation on behalf of the Government of India. It is true that not all the truce terms are abided by the hostiles. For instance, as the hon. member pointed out, they have been sending people in the eastern area through Burma to Pakistan and getting them trained. But now of course, this has been made difficult by the fact that we have declared the three miles on the border as a disturbed area. Therefore, our people can apprehend them when they come across them.

Regarding the internal difficulties, it is not true to say that there are

two governments in Nagaland, namely, Shilu Ao's Government and the Federal Government. It is true that they are trying to set up a parallel government....

Shri Hem Barua: They have already established it. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I was telling the House that there have been violations of the truce agreement. These are violations of the truce agreement. Government know it and we are taking measures to see that these do not spread. For instance, in certain areas, they have been collecting taxes. And we have taken steps; our officers have gone there; and people have been told not to give taxes to the Federal Government; in fact, in the case of a section where there are 80 houses, 65 households have already given taxes to Government. So, we have been watching very carefully the activities of the Federal Government of the Naga hostiles, and we are doing everything possible to see that the truce agreement is not violated. It is true that they are attempting at all times to violate the truce agreement....

Shri Yudhvir Singh (Mahendragarh): So-called Federal Government. There is no Federal Government there, but only a so-called Federal Government.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, it is the so-called Federal Government.

As for the Peace Mission, the Peace Mission is not the creation of the Government of India at all. Let it be very clearly understood. The Peace Mission has nothing to do with the Government of India.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Who is paying the cost of it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know who pays the cost; they may be paying it themselves or the local Government or the so-called Federal Government may be paying it....

Shri Ranga: What is this? The hon. Minister should be knowing this.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are not paying anything; I know that much.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Who is going to pay the cost? Is it the local Government or some foreign Government which is paying it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have said, the Government of India is not paying for the Peace Mission. The Peace Mission is a body created by the Baptist Mission Council which met at Wokhe and they are responsible for that. In fact, it is not we who have invited Rev. Michael Scott to come to India. The only concern that the Government of India have is to restore peace in our border State of Nagaland. As the Prime Minister said the other day, it is not because we are pleased with the way that things are proceeding, but there is no other alternative but to give every opportunity to find out ways and means by which peace can be restored. I am sure Members of Parliament who visited Nagaland are of the same opinion; they went there and saw them and they saw how earnest the Naga people were to have peace and how for the first time after ten years people were able to go about freely, and smile and go to their work and go to school etc; they thought that it was better to extend the truce period....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rajganj): Shri Hem Barua danced with them also.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:... so that more and more people might come to know the advantages of peace. What Shri Basumatari has said is true that there are two groups in the

hostile section. One section consists of people who have come to understand the value of peace and who find that it is necessary to come to an understanding with the Government. They are not at all very keen to continue the policies of the extreme section of people who want to arm themselves and continue to fight.

Shri Ranga: What are we doing to encourage that co-operative group?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are doing everything to encourage that co-operative group, and probably it was due to the pressure of the other group that the mission of Kevi Yalley was not a success. In fact, the reason why Kevi Yalley went to London was this; when the Naga hostiles had met in their TATAR HO HO, they had said that they could not take a decision unless they consulted Phizo. They have forgotten and at least most of them have failed to realise that Phizo is no more an Indian citizen or even a Naga, and that he has accepted another nationality; the people way out in the woods in Nagaland perhaps are not so discriminating or understanding as Members of Parliament. The result is that when Kevi Yalley came back he said that the only thing would be for the Peace Mission to meet Phizo. Of course, the hon. Member need not have any anxiety about the Peace Mission going to London and cooling their heels. They are not going. Nobody is going to London. Phizo, if he wants to negotiate, will come to India. All that the Government of India have promised in this part of the negotiations is to give him a safe conduct if he comes to India for negotiations with the Peace Mission. It is true as the hon. Members have said that there is a proposal for the hostile leaders to meet the Prime Minister, but the time is not fixed. Certainly, the Prime Minister who wants peace, like all of us, in this area, will meet them....

An hon. Member: Peace at any cost?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:...and I do not think that he is going to accept the extreme measure suggested by the hon. Member, because the Prime Minister's ways are different from the methods pursued by the hon. Members opposite....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We must ask Rev. Michael Scott to go away.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If the Peace Mission wants Rev. Michael Scott to go away, he will go away. He is a British citizen, and he can come to India whenever he wants and go out when he wants.

Shri Hem Barua: What I am afraid of is this that if these peace talks fail, as they are going to fail, Rev. Michael Scott will publish this report in London, and we shall be calumnised.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are already so many published reports, so that is not going to affect us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The an-hour discussion is now over.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday November 16, 1965/Kartika 25. (Saka).