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Agrahayana 3, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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1355

1356

LOK SABHA

Tuesday November 24, 1964/Agrahayana 3, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions. Q. No. 163.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I request that Q. 181 may also be taken up along with this?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the hon. Minister and if he thinks that the two questions can be linked up, he might answer them together.

Election Expenses

- +
 *163. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the existing rules and regulations relating to the elections to State Legislatures and Lok Sabha for depositing security, it is difficult for a poor man to contest elections; and

(b) if so, whether Government have under consideration any scheme to reduce the amount of such a deposit and bring the elections within the reach of every citizen?

1560 (Ai) LSD—1.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

General Elections in U.K.

*181. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a four-member delegation of the Election Commission went to the United Kingdom towards the end of September, 1964 to study the working of election machinery and party organisation and propaganda during the last General Elections in that country; and

(b) if so, the new ideas gained by the delegation which can be profitably introduced in this country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Chief Election Commissioner and three other election officers visited Britain at the invitation of the Government of that country to witness their general elections last month. It was not intended to be a study tour; nor were they expected to submit a report to the Government of India regarding their visit.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया "नहीं"। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने यह पता लगाया कि कितने लैंडलेस पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर चुन कर आये हैं।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have no information about the landless persons who have come to Parliament.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि गरीब आदमी चुनाव का जो खर्च है उस को बर्दाश्त कर के पार्लियामेंट का चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। इसलिए इस खर्च में और जमानत के खर्च में गवर्नमेंट को कमी करनी चाहिये। इस के बारे में मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं मिला।

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री श्री ० कु० सेन) : इस के बारे में विभिन्न मत हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस का पता हमें नहीं लगा कि खर्च को वजह से कोई आदमी पार्लियामेंट का मੈम्बर नहीं चुना गया।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In the light of the experience gained by our election delegation in the UK elections recently, may we know whether the candidates for election in that country manage to keep their election expenses below the prescribed limit or whether the tendency to go above that limit is the same in that country as it is here?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think that we have to draw from the experience of other countries at all to see how far we can enforce the limit on expenditure which is prescribed by our laws.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Are Government aware that the Members of Parliament are under debts as a result of heavy expenses in the elections?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not after the salary increase.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Minister as such has no knowledge.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the circumstances are such that many Members of Parliament have to spend more, but unfortunately while submitting their return of election expenses, they have to take a wrong oath?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The candidates for elections should know the

maximum limit of the expenditure that has to be incurred. If knowing that they exceed and they give a false statement, how can we help that?

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the Election Commission have also examined the question of reducing the election expenses under other items, and if so, the concrete suggestions before the Election Commission in this respect?

Shri A. K. Sen: Parliament itself has considered it on many occasions, and it has passed a law having regard to everything, and it is expected that the law will be observed.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि जो एलेक्शन एक्सपेंसेज होने चाहिये उन से ज्यादा खर्च पड़ जाता है और इसके लिए जो रिटर्न दिये जाते हैं उन में पूरा व्यय नहीं दिखलाया जाता। यदि यह सही है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट यह आवश्यक समझती है कि निर्वाचन व्यय देने के नियम को हटा दिया जाये।

श्री श्री ० कु० सेन : आशा की जाती है कि गैर कानूनी एक्सपेंडिचर नहीं किया जायेगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There may be some, but not all.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इसी सदन में माननीय विधि मंत्री ने कई बार ऐसा कहा था कि हम लोग चुनाव सम्बन्धी कानूनों में सुधार करना चाहते हैं और इस के लिये खर्च की जो सीमा रक्खी गई है उस प्रतिबन्ध को हटा दिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने फैसला कर लिया है तो वह क्या है और आवश्यक परिवर्तन कब किये जायेंगे।

श्री श्री ० कु० सेन : मुझे विश्वास है कि कानून से यह चीज नहीं तय हो सकती।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon.

Minister has been drawn to the statement by the Chief Election Commissioner after visiting the U.K. and seeing the elections there, that the election expenses in India are the lowest? But may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that here a candidate has to beg, borrow or steal even to contest elections, and if so, what steps have been taken to prevent such a thing?

An Hon. Member: Steal also?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have used the word 'steal' not in that sense, but in another sense.

I would like to know what positive steps have been taken to see that the election expenses on propaganda are reduced?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It all depends upon the candidate. When the maximum limit on the expenses that he has to legally incur is known to him, if he spends more, how can we help that?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया कि हमारे देश में जो प्रमुख लोग-पति हैं उन के द्वारा भेजे गये कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जिन की उन्होंने चुनाव व्यय में मदद की और जिन के पास लाखों की सम्पत्ति है, और वे पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य चुन कर आये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसा सवाल है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़े महत्व का सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि यह महत्व का सवाल नहीं है। अगर मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं तो दें। क्या उन को पता है कि ऐसे कितने सदस्य हैं जिन को लखपतियों ने भेजा है।

Shri A. K. Sen: This is not the function of the Election Commission.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जो आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं उन को एलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज देने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है जिस से उन के एलेक्शन सेट असाइड हो जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आदिवासियों को एलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज भी दिये जाने चाहिये। क्या इस पर शासन कोई विचार कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आदिवासियों को देना चाहिये, मैं भी आप को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government know that deposit or no deposit, the election expenses in this country are beyond the reach of 90 per cent of the general mass of citizens without the aid of a big party such as the Congress? If so, what steps Government propose to take to bring elections within the reach of an average citizen?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: For the weaker section of society, the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, the security deposit is half of that of other candidates. To that extent, Government have shown a concession. Regarding the expenditure to be incurred, Government cannot give any assurance.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The expenditure incurred by political parties is not accountable. Have Government any idea as to what the various political parties have spent?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have no information.

Shri A. K. Sen: Some have spent more than others.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने, अन्य छोटी के नेताओं ने और स्वयं विधि मंत्री जी ने यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि आज के चुनाव बहुत महंगे होते जा रहे हैं, इस स्थिति में बजाय इस बात पर विचार करने के कि निर्वाचन व्यय को कम करने का कोई इन्तजाम किया जाये,

माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को कहने पर क्यों तुले हुए हैं कि चुनाव महंगे नहीं होते जा रहे हैं। क्या कारण है इस का, क्या कोई नई परिस्थिति आ गई है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is not for Government to move in the matter; it is for political parties to decide that the expenses should not exceed a particular limit.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister should understand the question and then reply. It is not a matter of saying anything in reply to a question. Let Shri Sen reply to the question.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have understood the question and replied.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I said that the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other leaders have said openly that the elections are becoming costlier. Even now, all leaders including Shri Sen have expressed their opinion on these lines. Instead of finding a solution to the problem, why does the Minister say that it is not costly?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am sorry that the hon. Member has got an impression that there was any attempt not to answer the question. What possibly my colleague had meant was that the matter has been agitated for quite a long time. We have discussed it here on several occasions. Government have considered the matter on several occasions and are still considering it. But it is very difficult to say, as I said on many occasions here, that mere change in law would serve the purpose which the hon. Member has in view.

There is a good deal of truth in the statement made by my colleague that it is really a convention which has to be set up and rigidly followed by different political parties not to compete with each other in the matter of expenditure at the time of elections. If parties build up such a convention and follow it truly, I am sure that would be proper answer to the problem.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister and his deputy seem to think that the Government have very little to do with finding ways and means to reduce election expenses.

Shri A. K. Sen: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have they made any study of this subject as to what is being done in other countries such as France where a lot of expenditure incurred by the candidates is met by the Government? Those candidates who poll a certain percentage of votes are given after the election the expenditure incurred by them. Also certain publicity material is furnished by Government. Have all these aspects and certain suggestions made in this regard by political parties been considered by Government? If so, what is their reaction?

Shri A. K. Sen: In the two reports issued by the Election Commission there is reference to this problem, and both reports indicate that mere prescribing the limit of expenditure would not serve the purpose.

So far as other countries are concerned, it is a fact that we did make a study of it, and we find that compared to our country, election expenses in the United States and England appear to be much higher. So far as reimbursement of expenditure by the Government is concerned, we have never considered the proposition, and I do not think it will be possible to consider it, . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why don't you reimburse the successful candidates?

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . because there are other important matters to attend to than reimbursement of candidates for the expenditure incurred by them at the time of election.

Secondly, the political parties have met the Chief Election Commissioner on several occasions, and I am very sorry to say that they have not up till now put forward any concrete

suggestions before the Election Commission on this subject; if they do, I have no doubt that the matter will be given the utmost of consideration by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on this point.

Mr. Speaker: Next time he might try.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: So many have not been given that opportunity.

Unloading Facilities at Ports

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- *164. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on the 22nd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the unloading facilities at ports to handle the amount of grain that is to be imported within the next two or three months are still far from adequate; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps proposed to be taken to improve matters in this regard so that foodships do not get unnecessarily held up at the ports as in the past few months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) It is not a fact that unloading facilities at ports are inadequate to handle the quantity of grain which is being imported.

(b) Government, however, considered that it was possible to improve the pace of discharge from ships so that quicker turn-round of ships could be effected. After full examination, steps have been taken to purchase a number of discharging machines from abroad. Simultaneously, certain berths at some of the major ports have been permanently earmarked for receiving bulk food-grains and certain modifications in these sheds are being made. It is considered that all the machines ordered from abroad will be available by the middle of January 1965 and the modifications in these sheds would also have been made by them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that in June last this Ministry took a firm decision to import certain mechanical grain handling machines from Switzerland, but the orders for the same were actually not placed till the end of September? May we know the reasons for this inordinate delay in placing the order?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The suitability of the machines had to be finalised, and also we had to find the necessary foreign exchange.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that a team of American maritime experts submitted a report very recently, suggesting certain short-term solutions for our problem of port operations? May we know if those recommendations lay emphasis on administrative reforms only, or do they also suggest some immediate augmentation of machinery and equipment for our ports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, they recommended the augmentation of machinery to a certain extent. All that has been considered, and we have placed orders for the machinery, and it has been stated in the main answer that these would become available by the middle of January.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether Government is considering the feasibility of utilising other than major ports like Karwar and Goa,

where unloading of foodgrains could be done with the help of barges etc.?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The difficulty is that as far as wheat is concerned, it is imported in big tankers, and they can be berthed only in major ports. As far as rice is concerned, it is brought in smaller ships also; they are diverted to the various minor ports also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अमरीका के विशेषज्ञों ने चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि जो काम एक दिन में होना चाहिए वह 12 दिन में होता है। तो क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि इस काम को बजाय कांट्रेक्ट बेसिस के डिपार्ट-मेंटलाइज किया जाय, और सरकार इस मामले में कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम छोड़ कर अपना डिपार्टमेंट कायम करे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think it is correct to say that what would take one day is being done in twelve days. No doubt, we take a little longer than in other countries because there it is completely mechanised. Here mechanisation will mean displacement of labour, against which there is resistance, but to a certain extent mechanisation is unavoidable, and we are doing it to the extent possible.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As unloading of food is an important thing and delay in it sometimes creates great difficulty for the people, may I know if the Centre is thinking of introducing some ordinance in order to keep a check on subversive forces which organise strikes especially among labourers who are doing this job of unloading?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that this could be met by Ordinances; it will have to be done by education and making the people recognise that they could not afford to put the community in jeopardy and in danger.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What would be the total cost if all our ports are

to be installed with this modern machinery?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think the question might be put to my hon. friend here.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि अभी प्रति दिन 1500 टन का डिस्चार्ज है, और अगर मशीनें लगा दी जायें तो यह तीन या चार हजार टन रोज का हो जायगा, पर यह काम इसलिए जल्दी नहीं हो रहा है कि लेबर यूनियन्स इस में दिक्कत पैदा कर रही हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a general resistance to mechanised unloading process because labour is afraid that there would be displacement of labour if such a thing happens. We have to deal with the existing situation. We cannot throw out those who are already employed. Subject to that we are trying to introduce mechanisation which would facilitate unloading of more foodgrains.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Government had to pay Rs. 50,000 per day as compensation for the immobilisation of 12 food ships that arrived at the port of Bombay during May 5 to June 5, 1964 and if so may I know what are the reasons behind this criminal exploitation of tax-payers' money?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that we had to pay demurrage during this period but I am not quite sure of the figure which was mentioned. The hon. Transport Minister will be able to give the figures. There were the go slow tactics on the part of labour at that time and that was one of the contributory factors for the deterioration of the food situation in the country.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अमरीका से कुछ यंत्र मंगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन यंत्रों के साथ में क्या उतारने वाले भी अमरीका से

मंगाये जावेंगे या हमारे यहां के लोग यह काम करेंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our own men are competent to work them.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फंड प्राबलम तो बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है, लेकिन इस के लिए मशीनें अभी तक नहीं मंगाई गईं। सरकार प्यास लगने पर ही कुंवा खोदती है। अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने इन सब बातों का इन्तिजाम क्यों नहीं किया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a programme to produce the required machinery within the country and till that happens to the extent necessary, we have got to import them. There is nothing wrong in that.

Escape of Daniel Walcott

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- *165. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the findings of the Jain Committee Report regarding the escape of Daniel Walcott from India on the 25th September, 1963?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): The officers who have come in for notice in the report of Shri L. C. Jain who enquired into the escape of Mr. Daniel H. Walcott from Safdarjung Airport on September 26, 1963, have been asked to explain their conduct and also to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them.

The question of amending the Aircraft Act, 1934, and the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, to strengthen the provisions of law to deal with such cases, is under examination.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Government have not succeeded so far in building up our case sufficiently for Mr. Walcott's extradition to face charges of smuggling and illegal

visit to this country and if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Kanungo: The question is concerned with the steps to be taken against the concerned officers arising out of the report. This is a broader question which I cannot answer.

Shri Hem Barua: About this question, we were told on the floor of the House that attempts were made in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: The attempt was made for extradition. The question relates to the finding of the Committee regarding the escape of Daniel Walcott from India on the 25th September. Therefore, the hon. Member's question is outside the scope of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: The extradition is in connection with this.

Mr. Speaker: How he has escaped....that is what we are concerned now.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the report has pinpointed the fact of a high official of the Airlines Corporation dining and wining with Mr. Walcott—it came up on the floor of the House—and, if so, may I know what steps the Government propose to take against that high official?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. It was not brought out in the report.

Shri R. G. Dubey: It has appeared in the press that an attendant-mechanic who was present in the hangar at the time pointed out to the controlling authority that refuelling was being done against the standing instructions. May I know whether the services of that attendant-mechanic who was so loyal have been appreciated in any way?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. When the report is disposed of, then the services of two of the men who did exemplary service will be recognised.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जैन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कितने अफसरों के खिलाफ लिखा

गया है, उस में कौन कौन ग्रेड के अफसर हैं और उन के खिलाफ क्या क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : दो अफसरों के नाम उन्होंने दिये हैं जिन में एक तो ऐयरोड्रोम अफिसर हैं और दूसरे हैं असिस्टेंट ऐयरोड्रोम अफिसर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जैन कमेटी ने कितने अफसरों के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट की है और उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया है । माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ सवाल के खयाल में रहे, मन्त्री जी का जवाब नहीं सुनते रहे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The other day, the hon. Minister—I think it was the Home Minister—stated that a team of officers were sent to England and to other places to find out the whereabouts of Mr. Walcott. I want to know whether those officers have returned to our country and, if so, what is their report?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow that question. Next question.

Quick Handling of Goods at Ports

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- *166. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by an American expert on shipping to improve the facilities for quick handling of goods at the ports; and

(b) the action Government have taken to implement those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Copies of the Report of the "Indian Port Facilities and Cargo Handling Improvement Team—U.S. A.I.D." submitted to the Government of India have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) A statement showing the major recommendations of the Team and action taken thereon by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3428/64].

Shri R. G. Dubey: It is said in the statement that the unloading capacity at Bombay would be raised from 1,500 tons to 4,000 tons a day when the equipment is fitted. May I know to what extent the unloading capacity would be raised, in other ports, for example, Kandla, Calcutta and Madras?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Kandla also is given here.

Mr. Speaker: What is contained in the statement need not be repeated.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is contained here.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Pending this improvement in cargo handling facilities, may I know whether the Government is considering the feasibility of introducing round-the-clock system of unloading, that is, the shift system?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is already being done. We have introduced three shifts in Bombay and round-the-clock unloading is being done now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि खाद्यान्न जल्दी से जल्दी पहुँचे, माल जल्दी से जल्दी अनलोड हो, इसके लिए कितनी लैडिंग बर्थस इस वक्त सरकार के पास हैं और कितनी की और जरूरत है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question rests with the Transport Ministry. As far as I am concerned, I have obtained from the Transport Ministry sufficient facilities to handle the present food imports.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: In the statement it has been mentioned thus:

"An incentive scheme at Calcutta has been announced by the Dock Labour Board but the response of labour has not been satisfactory".

I want to know what are the demands of labour which the Dock Labour Board is not conceding.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was no demand as far as labour is concerned. There is a peculiar system in the Calcutta Harbour where the labour works for two shifts—16 hours—and they are entitled to clear within the 16 hours whatever is possible. Our idea was to restrict this to 8 hours which is provided under the labour laws, also, so that there may be two shifts. For this, incentives also have been offered, but still they are insisting they should be allowed to continue with 16 hours and go about the work in a leisurely manner.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: This question relates to the Ministry of Transport and it has no connection at all with food. I do not know why the Food Minister is answering it.

Mr. Speaker: It is about quick handling of goods and not the ports.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: On page 4, para 12, it is stated:

"Earlier attempts on the part of Department of Food had failed."

May I know what are the reasons for the failure?

Mr. Speaker: Can the Transport Minister also help in this question? It is really mixed up.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There also there are certain labour practices which are inhibiting quicker unloading of food ships. We are trying to persuade them to get out of that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has been mentioned in the statement that:

"The matter was discussed with the Central Chartering Committee and it was decided that, for the present, instead of raising the stipulated discharge from 1500 tons per day, Government should take over with effect from February, 1965 the responsibility of discharging foodgrains."

I would like to know what is the present situation and whether 4,000 tons daily are being discharged or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; 4000 tons would be discharged when we get all the equipment and we bring about all the improvements which have been recommended. That will take some time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the present handling capacity of all the Indian ports per month and what is being handled at present?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The total installed capacity of the major Indian ports at present is in the vicinity of 49 million tons. The maximum peak traffic that we have so far handled is 44 million tons which was last year. The monthly figure can be calculated from this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: For a long time it is being said that financial incentive will play a major part in

increasing the productivity of labour and this committee also has strongly recommended it. Why is it that an incentive scheme announced at Calcutta is being resisted and in other major ports the schemes are still under examination? May I know how Government propose to increase productivity in view of their own statement that they are only considering the introduction of the incentive scheme in the major ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Piece-rate scheme as distinguished from time-rate is an accepted policy and it has been introduced in Bombay already and in Madras for certain types of cargo and goods handled there. So far as foodgrains are concerned, there was some difficulty. But that also has been got over. In Calcutta, there was some difficulty, but the incentive scheme has been introduced recently. It is too early to say that it has not shown the desired results. I am sure it will show the desired results very soon.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Kandla Port offers better facilities and quicker handling of goods compared to other ports in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Kandla Port has got spare capacity, no doubt, and that is why we have decided to divert as many food ships as possible to Kandla to utilise the spare capacity. In fact, it can handle 1.2 lakh tons per month.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अमेरिकन ऐक्सपोर्ट ने जो सिफारिश की है उस से जो मजदूरों की छंटनी होगी तो वह कितने मजदूरों की छंटनी होगी और उसमें कितना डैमरज हम को देना पड़ेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मजदूरों की छंटनी के बारे में हमारी नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। हमें मकैनाइजेशन तो करना है क्योंकि हमारे बन्दरगाह 19^{वीं} सदी के बन्दरगाह तो बने नहीं रह सकते हैं, उन्हें बीसवीं शताब्दी का बन्दरगाह बनना होगा। लेकिन साथ ही स

जहां तक सम्भव है हम न तो मजदूरों को, श्रमिकों को बेरोजगार होने देंगे न उनकी आमदनी में कोई फर्क आने देंगे इसलिए जो कुछ भी उचित उपाय निकाल सकते हैं उनको निकालने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the correspondence carried on in the *Indian Express* by a few foreigners regarding corruption prevailing in Indian ports; if so, may I know the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is too far away from the question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, if I may be permitted to answer that question, I may say that that statement has been taken note of by us. I must say that it is an unfortunate statement. It is full of exaggeration and hyperboles. It is also one-sided because hunger, want and poverty of our labour class is also often exploited by certain self-seeking shipowners. This is also a fact. As such it would be pertinent for me to say that while we take due note of the legitimate complaints made, we would like to condemn the attitude of the American correspondents in the concerned newspaper.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हम विदेशों से अन्न मंगाते हैं। क्या भारत सरकार ऐसा यत्न करेगी कि बाहर से अन्न न मंगाना पड़े और हम अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए अपने देश में ही पर्याप्त अन्न पैदा कर सकें; यदि हां, तो इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी की बात का खास खयाल रखा जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं उठता है। सवाल यह है कि जो माल आ जाये, उसको कितनी जल्दी उतारा जाये।

Withdrawal of Jeeps from C. D. Blocks

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*1617. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Imbichibava:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri R. Ramanathan
 Chettiar:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement the announcement made by the Prime Minister on the 18th September, 1964 while speaking on the Motion of No-confidence that jeeps would be withdrawn from the Community Development Blocks;

(b) the number of jeeps at present with the Development Blocks throughout the country and the use to which they will be put after they have been withdrawn from the Development Blocks; and

(c) how the work will be carried out in the Blocks covering distant places and where the use of jeeps was considered necessary?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a)

to (c). Following the statement of the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 18th September, 1964 on the question of Block jeeps, the State Governments were addressed, in October, 1964, suggesting measures for ensuring an optimum and a more purposive use of the jeeps allotted to the C.D. Blocks. It was suggested that all these vehicles be pooled, to be utilised, according to a systematic schedule, for activities connected with the production programme. This system of pooling would apply only to the 3411 jeeps operating in normal C.D. Blocks. The T.D. blocks and blocks in difficult terrain would continue to have individual jeeps attached to them. So far, 150 jeeps have been supplied to T.D. and hilly blocks. I may add that after the declaration of the emergency the central Ministry issued instructions in December, 1962 that no new jeeps should be purchased for any new block. I am glad . . . (Interruptions)

An hon. Member: No jeep has been withdrawn.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am glad to inform the House that no new jeep has been purchased by the State Governments (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has added something to the main answer that has been given earlier and hon. Members should confine their supplementaries to that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that the conditions prevailing in our rural areas are such that if the jeeps will be withdrawn the good foundational work that has been done . . .

Some hon. Members: No, no (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why do hon. Members not allow the hon. lady Member to put her question?

श्री बागड़ी : वह यह सुझाव दे रही हैं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सुझाव क्यों न दें ? यह मेरा काम है कि मैं उनको एलाऊ करूँ या न करूँ । क्या उनको सवाल करने की भी इजाजत नहीं है ?

माननीय सदस्या रीजन्ज और आग्यु-मेंट्स को छोड़ दें । वह सवाल करें ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I will do that, but I must be given a chance to put my question.

Mr. Speaker: She will have ample chance provided she puts a question and not makes a speech.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The conditions prevailing in the villages are such that, besides the arm-chair politicians everybody knows that....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She is not putting any question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister and the Ministry have ever given any thought to this problem that if the jeeps will be withdrawn the useful foundational work which has been done in the villages and the lot of money which has been invested in the projects will bring no return?

Mr. Speaker: That suggestion would be kept in mind.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if any assessment has been made as to how much work a block development officer and his team has to put in and how many miles they have to cover for bringing in all sorts of development in that area?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Because a block extends over 100 miles and 100 villages....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: So each village will have one mile?

Shri B. S. Murthy: If hon. Members are serious about the question of jeeps I would request them to listen to the answers given. A block will cover over 100 sq. miles.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not think all of us are travelling in a jeep; we are on the floor.

Shri B. S. Murthy: A block consists of 66,000 to 1,00,000 of people. Considering the distance to be covered, jeeps are provided. Otherwise, there is no need for providing jeeps. Then, it must be understood that when the Indo-American collaboration was entered into jeep was also one of the articles agreed to be supplied by the American Government. So far as the withdrawal of jeeps is concerned, we have issued instructions in early October—the speech of the Prime Minister was in September—that as jeeps are under the control of State Governments, they should act upon that statement. We have also asked them to withdraw the jeeps—please listen to this—from each block and pool them at the sub-divisional level.. (Interruptions) I do not know what else is meant by withdrawing—throwing them in the Bay of Bengal?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): If I may add, the intensive activities that are expected out of a block in the field of production are such that it is impossible to do any work, particularly in areas which have inadequate communications and transport facilities unless some sort of transport facilities are provided to the block organisation.

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो बयान दिया है, उसके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय का क्या कहना है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: If I may request the hon. Member to refer back to the printed proceedings of that particular debate and refer to what exactly was said by the Prime Minister, he will note that all that the Prime Minister wanted was to ensure that the villagers will see more of the man rather than the jeep. He never said that the transport facilities should be completely withdrawn.

श्री किशन पटनायक : प्रधान मन्त्री के बयान में ये शब्द हैं या नहीं, विद्वद्वाञ्छल आफ़ दि जीप्स ?

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मन्त्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उसके बारे में है । उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रधान मन्त्री के बयान को प्रासीडिङ्ग में देखा जाये । यह इस सदन को एक किस्म का चैलेंज है । उसके बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । प्रधान मन्त्री जी के वक्तव्य के दो खण्ड थे, दो भाग थे । एक तो यह भाग था कि विकास खण्डों से जीप्स का हटाना और दूसरा यह कि मन्त्रियों और अफसरों का पैदल गांवों में जाना और गांवों में ठहरना । दोनों को अलग-अलग नहीं किया जा सकता । अगर इन दोनों को जोड़ा जाता है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि उसमें इन जीप्स को हटाने का वाज्य ऐलान था । अब जो रुख अपनाया गया है वह प्रधान मन्त्री के ऐलान के साथ ज्यादाती की जा रही है, उसको तोड़ मरोड़ कर पेश करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से दल से यह टकराता है ?

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मन्त्री के बयान को इन्होंने चैलेंज किया है । प्रधान मन्त्री ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से दल से यह चीज टकराती है ? व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह कैसे हुआ ?

श्री बागड़ी : गलत बयानी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत बयानी नहीं है । मैंने उस बयान को देखा है । डा० लोहिया मेरे पास आये थे । उनके साथ मैंने डिसकस किया है । उसमें कोई यह बात नहीं कही गई है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जीपों को वापिस लिये जाने का जो बयान यहाँ दिया गया था उसके माने यह थे कि जीपों के...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माने आप न निकालें, सवाल करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जीपों का खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा । क्या सरकार को इस बात का पूरा भरोसा है कि इनका अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल होगा, इनका सदुपयोग होगा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Every effort will be made to evolve a procedure which is flawproof; but no system is proof against congenitally or chronically bad people.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1962 के बाद जो ब्लाक खुले हैं उनको जीपें सप्लाय नहीं की गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कौनसा गुनाह किया है कि उनकी सप्लाय नहीं की गई है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : जीपों को जो आप हटायेंगे, उनको हटा करके आप इन्हें गैरजिज में रखेंगे या इसका मतलब इनको सड़कों से हटाने का है ? इनको चलने से रोकेंगे या इनको गैरजिज में बन्द कर देंगे । एक जगह से हटा कर क्या इनको गैरजिज में दूसरी जगह पर बदल दिया जाएगा ?

श्री ब० सू० मूति : यह एक सलाह है जो दी जा रही है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इसका जवाब दीजिये । जो घोषणा हुई थी, उसको किस तरह से आप अमल में लायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह किस ने इजाजत दी थी ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We would like to know what the question is.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका सवाल यह है कि जीपें जो आप विदड़ा करेंगे, उसका क्या यह मतलब है कि सड़कों से इनको विदड़ा किया जाए और गैरेजिज में रखा जाए या विदड़ा करने के बाद इनको किसी और इस्तमाल में लाया जाएगा ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have made it quite plain in my answer that jeeps should be used purposively.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कभी नहीं देखा है कि क्वेश्चन आवर में इस तरह से व्यवस्था के प्रश्न आये हों । ही व्यवस्था के प्रश्न नहीं उठाये जाने चाहियें । मँबर साहिबान को अपनी जिम्मेदारी का एहसास होना चाहिये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जब जवाब नहीं मिलता है तो क्या किया जाए ? सवाल कोई होता है और जवाब किसी दूसरे सवाल का ही दे दिया जाता है । ऐसी सूरत में क्या किया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । आप लिख कर भेज सकते हैं । अगर गलत जवाब दिया गया है तो आप लिखें और मैं उनसे जवाब मागूंगा और पूछूंगा कि क्यों गलत जवाब दिया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्वेश्चन आवर ही खत्म हो जाएगा तब तक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद भी लिखा पढ़ी हो सकती है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल का जवाब तो मिल जाना चाहिये । गलत जवाब किस तरह से दिया जा सकता है ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether on account of rough handling and poor maintenance of jeeps the life

of jeeps is very much shortened at the hands of the Block Officers; if it is a fact, how many jeeps are now lying idle out of the 55,500 or so?

Shri S. K. Dey: Rough handling does take place and it is impossible to avoid it altogether; but every effort is made to see that there is no rough handling. Some of them go out of order.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद: प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने जो इस सदन में घोषणा की थी इस सम्बन्ध में, क्या मन्त्रालय से उन्होंने इसके पूर्व विचार किया था या घोषणा के बाद इस मन्त्रालय ने इस पर विचार किया है और वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि बहुत अर्थों में ये जीप्स आज ब्लाक्स में तरह-तरह के कामों में आती हैं, इसलिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है ? क्या प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा घोषणा किये जाने से पहले इस पर विचार किया गया था या घोषणा हो जाने के बाद विचार किया गया है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The proper utilisation of the jeep for community block activity has been a subject of continuing inquiry ever since the programme has begun.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is not the reply to the question. The hon. Minister should not display his knowledge of English only. We want a reply to the pointed question. The question is whether the Prime Minister made this statement after consulting his Ministry or a decision of the Government formed the basis and whether, after the suggestion was made, it has been considered by this Ministry and the Government. The hon. Minister should not simply say that it is a continuous process.

Mr. Speaker: The latter part of the question should be replied to as to whether there had been a consultation in the Ministry after that statement was made.

Shri S. K. Dey: The Prime Minister only gave a clarification on a policy. There was no special consultation

necessary for the statement which he had made.

Shri Hem Barua: Was it a slogan-mongering on the part of the Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: After that statement was made, whether the Ministry had given some thought to it, whether it is possible or feasible to withdraw any of these jeeps or they would continue as they are—this is what is required.

Shri S. K. Dey: As has already been answered by my colleague, the Ministry has issued a clear recommendation to the State Governments in pursuance of the statement made by the Prime Minister here and we have asked the State Governments to ensure that the limited number of jeeps that are now available on service should be pooled at Central level to be made available according to special programmes and the schedule of work in the blocks.

श्री बागड़ी : इसका पूरा जवाब तो नहीं आया है । प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने बयान देने से पहले मन्त्रालय से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उससे मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, पहले मशिवरा करें या बाद में ।

श्री बागड़ी : किया था या नहीं किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हम पूछ भी नहीं सकते हैं । बाद में पूछा था, बाद में कह दिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम रोज और हर वक्त अपने हल्कों में देखते हैं कि जो जीपें ब्लाक्स के पास हैं इनका इस्तेमाल बारह बारह मील तक बी० डी० ओ० के लिए टाई खरीदने के लिए, कागजी नीम्बू खरीदने के लिए किया जाता है और चौबीस मील का पेट्रोल खराब होता है । इस दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किया है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I thought the introduction of panchayati raj including

the representatives of the people would provide an adequate safeguard and, therefore, we are placing such a high emphasis on the introduction of panchayati raj.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा: मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि सितम्बर में हमने राज्यों को लिख कर भेज दिया है कि वे जीपें वापिस ले लें । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने आपको जवाब दे दिया है कि वे वापिस ले ली गई हैं और किन-किन राज्यों ने अभी तक जवाब नहीं दिया है । कितनी वापिस ले ली गई हैं ।

Shri S. K. Dey: It is not yet time to sum up the replies from all the States. We have received interim replies from a number of States who have assured us that this matter is being examined by them with a view to taking suitable action.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : किन-किन राज्यों से जवाब मिला है और कितनी वापिस ली गई हैं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The replies were received from Bihar, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कौनसा आप जवाब देने लग गये हैं ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : राज्यों के नाम बता रहे हैं ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ब्लाक डिबेलेपमेंट खुलने से पहले जो तहसीलदार का एरिया होता था उसमें तहसीलदार वसूली का काम किया करता था, बीज देने का काम किया करता था, खाद देने का काम किया करता था और शिक्षा देने का काम भी किसानों को बही किया करता था क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि डिबेलेपमेंट ब्लाक खुलने के बाद बी० डी० ओ० के पास जहाँ बहुत सारा अमला काम ने बना रखा है और जीप भी उतार दे दी गई फिर भी उत्पत्ता

काम नहीं हो रहा है जितना कि पहले अकेला तहसीलदार किया करता था ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि जीप का इस्तेमाल आज केवल कांग्रेस को इलैक्श. में बिजयी बनाने के लिए किया जा रहा है ?

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether any protest has been lodged by any State against the implementation of this announcement?

Shri S. K. Dey: Not yet.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In pursuance of the statement made by the Prime Minister and also the orders issued by the Central Government to the State Governments, may I know whether it is a fact that a number of block development officers have expressed a desire to leave the service and get themselves transferred to some other service?

Shri S. K. Dey: The Central Government have issued no order to the State Governments, no do they have any authority to do so. As for the question of block development officers trying to resign from the job, which has been mentioned by the hon. Member, we have no knowledge.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is not a question of resignation but of transfer to other departments.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Ministry is considering the other suggestion of the Prime Minister in regard to giving assistance to various blocks for purchase of cycles and other modes of transport?

An hon. Member: Horses and mules.

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, that is included as a part of the recommendation.

केरल में आम चुनाव

* १६८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

व विधि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल में होने वाले सामान्य चुनावों की तैयारियां पूरी हो गई हैं ;

(ख) चुनाव कब होंगे; और

(ग) क्या चुनावों में साम्प्रदायिक दलों पर भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Preparations in connection with the general elections to be held in Kerala are in progress.

(b) The Election Commission considers that it would not be practicable to hold the elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly before the middle of February, 1965.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नियत समय में चुनाव न हो सकने का कारण यह है कि केरल राज्य की अन्न आदि की समस्या बहुत बिगड़ गई है और इस दृष्टि से सरकार इन चुनावों को और आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है ।

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री एम. कु. सेन) : जी नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : केरल राज्य में जो पहले सामान्य चुनाव हुए थे उनके बाद पिछले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस सदन में इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया था कि केरल में कुछ साम्प्रदायिक दल इस प्रकार के हैं जिनके घोषणा पत्रों का मुझे पहले पता नहीं था और जिन को चुनावों में भाग लेने दिया गया । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आगे इस सम्बन्ध में सावधानी रक्खी जायेगी ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I had stated last time in reply to a similar question, Government have not taken any decision to ban any communal party for election purposes.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : लोक-सभा के सदस्यों के जो साम्प्रदायिक रूप के मकहमे सुप्रीम कोर्टे गये हैं और उन पर जो निर्णय

प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रख कर क्या विधि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन से ऐसे राजनीतिक दल हैं जिनको साम्प्रदायिक कहा जा सकता है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: As the hon. Member would recall, we have amended the laws so as to condemn certain activities as illegal and amounting to corrupt practice if they amount to appealing to voters on religious and similar ground.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether under all circumstances the elections will not be delayed beyond February or March, 1965?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No; at present, some procedures have to be adopted; there are objections to the electoral rolls which have been received, and they are being disposed of. The final publication of the electoral rolls will take place some time in December, and, thereafter the elections will be notified.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government have taken due note of the recent declaration made by a certain Left Communist Leader in Kerala that when put into power, they would defy and repudiate the Union Government's directives and authority, and if so, what action Government have taken in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates only to the holding of elections.

Shri Kapur Singh: They have said that whenever the elections are held, when they are put into power, they will do certain things which are unconstitutional. Have the Government taken note of that? Do they propose to take any action on that?

Mr. Speaker: The main question is about the holding of elections only. This does not relate to what they would do if they were returned to power.

Shri Kapur Singh: They have already declared their intention about

what they will do if they are returned to power. When declarations are made in this manner, should not the Government of India take some action?

Mr. Speaker: Have the Government any power to disqualify them? What should they do?

Shri Kapur Singh: They propose to defeat the very purpose of the elections, namely the authority of the Union Government over Kerala. Are we going to sit quiet till they do so?

Shri Nambiar: The elections are not only for the Left Communists but for the whole people there.

Shri A. K. Sen: They might as well declare that they will reach the moon after winning the election!

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Do Government propose to take any steps for effectively bringing down the expenses incurred by parties and candidates in the elections?

Mr. Speaker: We have already dealt with that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सदन में कई बार यह बात आती है कि साम्प्रदायिक दलों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा । मैं मानता हूँ कि लगाया जाना चाहिये । किन्तु साम्प्रदायिक दल किसे कहते हैं, उसका आधार क्या है, उसका मूल क्या है, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार कोई निर्णय कर चुकी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अभी उन्होंने बतलाया है ?

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सही है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन ने कहा है कि केरल में चुनाव सन् 1965 में किये जायेंगे ? अगर उन्होंने अपनी यह ओपिनियन दी है तो इसका कारण क्या है, इसको इतना लम्बा क्यों टाला जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने साल की बात सुन ली लेकिन महीने की बात नहीं सुनी ।

श्री बड़े : उन्होंने कहा कि सन् 1965 में होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी ग्राजिकल्स बुलाये जा रहे हैं, उसमें जितना वक्त लगता है उतना लगेगा ही ।

श्री बड़े : उन्होंने कोई कारण दिया है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : अभी बतला चुके हैं कि एलेक्टोरल रोल फाइनलाइज होंगे दिसम्बर 1964 में, और उसके बाद उनको नोटिफाई करेंगे, उसके बाद एलेक्शन होगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that during the previous elections some posters of an utterly communal nature were put up by certain parties and the Government held an exhibition of those posters? If so, what steps have Government taken to see that such posters are not displayed?

Shri A. K. Sen: The law has been changed—both the Representation of the People Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Shri Hem Barua: Posters showed Shri Nehru stabbing a cow. That was why I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: He says the law has been amended.

Rice Mills

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{ **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri B. K. Das:
 *169. **Dr. Saradish Roy:**
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up six new modern rice mills either in the public or cooperative sector for the purposes of pilot study and evaluation;

(b) if so, where these will be located; and

(c) the investment Government are going to make in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To be set up in Co-operative Sector:

1. Tiruvarur (Madras)
2. Tadepalligudam (Andhra Pradesh).
3. Mandya (Mysore)
4. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).

To be set up in Public Sector:

1. Garh-Nokha (Bihar).
2. Burdwan (West Bengal).

(c) For Co-operative Sector Mills:

Rs. 81.75 lakhs, of which Rs. 13 lakhs will be paid as a grant to the Cooperative Societies, and balance as a loan. For Public Sector Mills:

Rs. 52.62 lakhs excluding working capital needed for the purchase of paddy from time to time.

[N. B.: The above estimates are tentative at this stage.]

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जिन छः मिलों का नाम लिया है उनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश में, खासकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी मिल नहीं है, इसका क्या कारण है।

Shri D. R. Chavan: If it is needed in U.P., the matter will be considered.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आधुनिक मिलें लगाई जा रही हैं उनका सौदा किन किन कम्पनियों से हुआ है और वह कहाँ-कहाँ से आयेंगी।

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : उनमें से तीन आयेंगी वेस्ट जर्मनी से, और तीन आयेंगी जापान से।

श्री बागड़ी : यह जो मिलें बनाई जा रही हैं उनके अन्दर दिल्ली, पंजाब, रा स्थान वगैरह के जो इलाके नहीं हैं, तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि वह कौन से आधार हैं जिन को सामने रख कर यह मिलें बनाई गई हैं, और जो इलाके रह गये हैं उनके लिये क्या विचार किया जा रहा है। अगर सिर्फ चावल के उत्पादन के नाते से यह मिलें बनाई जा रही हैं तो पंजाब के जिस इलाके में धान पैदा होता है उसके धान को किस तरह से इन मिलों के वास्ते उपयोग में लाया जा सकेगा ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is only for the purpose of finding out whether these new mills would give better outturn. Once this proves successful, the idea is to have an extensive programme for setting up these mills in all the States.

श्री बागड़ी : यही इलाका क्यों चुना गया, किस आधार पर चुना गया ? यहां पर क्या विशेष सुविधाएं हैं जो कि दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विभूति मिश्र।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिल जाएगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ये मिलें राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से लगायी हैं या अपनी मर्जी से लगायी हैं, और जहां इनको लगाया गया है क्या वहां के लिए सरकार का अन्दाजा है कि इन मिलों को साल भर चलने के लिए धान मिल जाएगा ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके लगायी गयी हैं। इनके लिए धान मिलेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bagri has enquired as to what was the basis of locating those mills in certain areas and why other areas have been left out.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Intensive agricultural development areas have been selected, where rice is the predominant commodity. It is on that basis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delhi State Central Cooperative Store

- { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
*170. Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 29th September, 1964 and state:

(a) the present position of the cases instituted against the Delhi State Central Cooperative Store;

(b) whether any further irregularities have been found;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Two cases were instituted against the Delhi State Central Cooperative Stores. The present position is as under:—

(i) Case regarding storage and sale of gur from unauthorised premises and failure to submit fortnightly returns to the Director, Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration. This is *sub-judice* before a Court of law where the trial is in progress.

(ii) Cases regarding black marketing in iron and steel—six charge-sheets were filed on 6-11-64 by the police in the court of S.D.M., Paharganj.

(b) to (d). It has been alleged that the Society sold sub-standard coal at high prices. The matter is under police investigation and action will be taken on receipt of the police report. Statutory enquiry ordered into the affairs of this store by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, is in progress.

Teachers' Constituencies

*171. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Education has recommended the abolition of teacher's constituency for election to the Upper House in the States;

(b) the reasons advanced for this recommendation; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in October, 1964 recom-

mended the abolition of teachers' constituencies for the Upper House of the State Legislatures.

(b) The recommendation was made as result of discussions relating to students' unrest.

(c) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Sugar Production

*172. { Shri Heda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total sugar production as assessed in 1963-64; and

(b) the quantity out of it reserved for home consumption and also the target of export?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The production of sugar during 1963-64 is assessed at 25.67 lakh tonnes.

(b) The quantity of sugar used for home consumption during 1963-64 was 23.30 lakh tonnes and that used for export was 2.50 lakh tonnes. These include stocks carried over from the previous year.

Loss of Foodgrains in Storage

*173. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Badshah Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of agricultural produce while in storage according to the latest survey; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to avoid such losses?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No systematic or comprehensive survey for

determining the loss of agricultural produce while in storage has been carried out. It is, however, generally recognised that such loss ranges from 3 to 10 per cent. The extent of loss in the godowns managed by the Central Government has, however, been negligible. During 1962-63 it was 0.19 per cent.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to minimise the loss of foodgrains during storage in the Government godowns:

(i) The storage conditions have been improved by constructing rodent and damp-proof godowns; and

(ii) Latest scientific methods for preservation and maintenance of stocks are being followed.

For rural and commercial storage on private account:—

(i) Standards have been laid down for construction of improved type of structures;

(ii) Under the Food Adulteration Act, limits have been laid down for infested and deteriorated grains with a view to ensuring proper maintenance of foodgrains; and

(iii) State Governments have also been requested to take necessary steps under the Foodgrains Licensing Order to ensure that stockists adopt proper measures for protecting the foodgrains from damage.

In addition, demonstrations are arranged and training facilities extended to educate the farmers and traders in scientific methods of storage and preservation of foodgrains.

Fertilizers

*174. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Aid Mission in India has suggested that fertilizer pricing, distribution and sale

policies should be thoroughly revised in order to encourage the demand and sale of fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the mission; and

(c) which of the recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A study report on increased agricultural production has been received from the U.S. Aid Mission in India.

(b) The main recommendations contained in the report are as follows:—

(1) There should be a Fertiliser Promotion Corporation dealing with sales promotion and such a Corporation should be formed with representatives from the producers and Government Departments;

(2) Factories in India should be allowed to market their own products and set up their own distribution arrangements for the purpose;

(3) The imports to the extent of difference between the demand and the supply of fertilisers should be entrusted to yet another autonomous Agency. There should be an import duty on these imports. The Marketing Agency should allocate the imports to the factories marketing their own products and the proceeds of the duty should be reimbursed to the factories in proportion to their actual sales.

(c) The recommendations will be examined among others in the course of their enquiry by the Expert Committee constituted recently by Government to examine the long-term and short-term problems relating to the distribution of fertilisers.

Shipping Development Fund

*175. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds granted to various shipping companies in

the private sector from the Shipping Development Fund during the Third Five-Year Plan (up to date);

(b) the terms of the loan or subsidy granted and the extent of foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(c) the nature of the machinery devised by Government to ensure the proper utilisation of the loans/subsidies granted by Government to these Companies?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3429/64].

(c) Proper utilisation of the loan is ensured by arranging the payment of loans only at the time of or after the purchase of the ships by the shipping companies.

Moreover, the loans are paid by instalments as and when the payments fall due to the shipyard.

Haldia Port

***176. Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team recently appointed in connection with the construction of the Haldia Port has submitted any report;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on their findings?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). In connection with the application made to the World Bank in December 1963, for a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Haldia Project, the Bank asked for detailed economic data regarding the project, including a commodity-by-commodity projection of the traffic that might be handled at

each of the Indian ports including Calcutta and Haldia in 1970-71, an analysis of the coal traffic with detailed study of individual markets, points of final consumption, quantities and types of coal involved, uses for which coal is required, reasons for not obtaining coal from nearer coal fields, type of ships to be used in coal trade, an evaluation of alternative methods of shipping wheat to Calcutta, an analysis of the likely requirements for imports of rock phosphate and sulphur in Calcutta area, etc. and the quantities of general cargo traffic that might be economically diverted from Calcutta to Haldia. A Study Group was constituted in September, 1964 to conduct the studies required by the World Bank and collect the requisite data. This team has been asked to complete its work in about four months.

Export of Khadi Goods to U.S.A. and U.K.

***177. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 694 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the export of khadi goods to U.S.A. and U.K. as per contracts entered into with the said Governments in 1963; and

(b) whether the quantum of export has kept pace with the figures given in reply to the above question?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Trade agreements for export of Khadi were entered into with some parties in U.S.A. and not with the Government of U.S.A. As the parties failed to place the initial orders as specified in the agreements, these agreements have been cancelled. No agreement or contract has been entered into with the U.K. Government or with any private party in the U.K.

Dahej Port

*178. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken at the recent meeting of the National Harbour Board to develop Dahej into a major port;

(b) whether Porbandar is also to be made an all-weather port; and

(c) if so, when the work on these projects is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The question of developing Dahej into a lighterage port was discussed at the last meeting of the National Harbour Board held at Panjim on the 20th and 21st October, 1964. The Board has recommended that the proposal may be accepted for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan and that advance action should be taken by the State Government in the Third Plan period. No decision was taken by the National Harbour Board to develop Dahej as a major Port.

(b) and (c). A proposal to develop Porbandar into an all-weather port is under consideration. The State Government has prepared a Project Report on this subject. The project Report has been referred to a Committee of Technical Experts. The report of the Committee is expected very shortly. The final decision will be taken on receipt of that report.

Agricultural Production

*179. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Sarred Question No. 328 on the 22nd September, 1964 and state the nature and extent of advance action initiated on the agricultural development proposals for the Fourth

Five Year Plan by the Central and State Governments respectively.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The nature and extent of advance action initiated on the agricultural development proposals for the Fourth Plan by the Central and State Governments is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3430/64].

Distribution of Fertilizers

{ **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 *180. { **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to examine the long term and short term problems relating to the distribution of chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the precise terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) its composition?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The terms of reference and composition of the Committee are contained in Government of India Resolution No. 21-184/64-M, dated the 1st October, 1964. Copies of the Resolution have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Social Security Programme

{ **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
 *182. { **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Dharmalingam:

- (c) Special Employment Exchanges exclusively meant for the benefit of handicapped have been set up; and
 (d) special facilities are provided for their education and training.

सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रारों का सम्मेलन

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to initiate a tribal social security programme providing for (i) old-age pensions to destitutes and handicapped (ii) retirement-cum-family pensions to the persons covered by the various Provident Fund Schemes and (iii) assistance to handicapped; and

(b) if so, the salient features of each of the three schemes?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The Triple Social Security Programme is comprised of the following Schemes:

(i) *Old-age pension to destitute and handicapped:* The Scheme is still under consideration and no final decision has yet been taken;

(ii) *Retirement-cum-family pensions:* It has been proposed to provide pensionary benefits to the workers covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund by creating a Fund out of the subscriptions made to these Provident Funds. The details of the Scheme are being worked out; and

(iii) *Assistance to handicapped:* Under this programme—

- (a) scholarships are being awarded to the handicapped for pursuing their studies/vocational training;
- (b) financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the handicapped;

* 183. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
 श्री कोल्ला बंकया :
 श्री प्र० च० बहग्रा :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी राज्यों की सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रारों का एक सम्मेलन गत अक्तूबर के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ग) इनके परिणामस्वरूप सहकारी आन्दोलन किस सीमा तक शक्तिशाली हो जायेगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां। हमने खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित आई० ए० डी० पी० फील्ड अफसरों के सम्मेलन में आए रजिस्ट्रारों की उपस्थिति का लाभ उठाया और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया।

(ख) सम्मेलन की मुख्य सिफारिशों का संक्षेप सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3431/64]

(ग) आशा है कि इन सिफारिशों को उचित ढंग से लागू करने पर आन्दोलन को और भी मजबूत करने में बहुत हद तक सहायता मिलेगी।

Rationing in Calcutta

- *184. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri;
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya;
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have agreed to supply the necessary quantity of rice and wheat to meet the entire requirement of foodgrains for the introduction of statutory rationing in Calcutta industrial area with effect from January next year;

(b) whether similar commitments have been undertaken by the Central Government in regard to other big cities and industrial areas also; and

(c) whether Government have made or obtained from the Government of West Bengal any estimate of rice and wheat which would be required to feed the Calcutta industrial area through rationing?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government have undertaken to meet similar commitments if and when the State Governments decide to introduce statutory rationing in the cities with a population of one million and over.

(c) The estimates of rice and wheat received from the Government of West Bengal are as under:

(Figures in terms
of lakhs tonnes)

Rice	..	4.7
Wheat	..	1.6
Wheat products	..	1.6

Corporation for Vegetables

- *185. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to

set up a public sector Corporation for vegetable production; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme, and the reasons which led Government to come to such a decision?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No such proposal is contemplated for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Co-operative Transport Societies

373. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has any proposal to extend credit facilities to co-operative transport societies dealing in the corporation's products;

(b) whether a study group appointed by the Ministry of Transport to examine the scope for transport co-operatives has suggested to accommodate the operators either by direct loans or by deferment of payment of their dues;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken on the recommendations; and

(d) the nature of assistance proposed to be extended to co-operative transport societies?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Indian Oil Corporation Limited has not formulated any special scheme to extend credit facilities to transport co-operative societies but these societies would fall within the purview of the Corporations' normal credit policy.

(b) Yes.

(c) The recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration.

(d) Does not arise at present.

Gramdan Villages

374. Shrimati Ramduluri Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to (a) lay a statement on the Table indicating up-to-date State-wise information regarding the number of Gramdan villages with their:—

- (i) total areas of cultivable land;
- (ii) total population;
- (iii) total credit demand;
- (iv) total credit supply;
- (v) position of the utilisation of credit supply and

(b) the agencies and procedure through which credit has been provided to such Gramdan villages out of the allotment of Rs. 1 crore sanctioned by Central Government or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3432(i)|64]. The information on points (i) to (iv) is not available. However, the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh has requested the Provincial Sarvodaya Mandals, Bhoodan Boards and Nirman Samities, to carry out a quick survey of Gramdan Villages in different States to collect essential data and ascertain their socio-economic conditions.

(b) The agencies and the procedure are indicated in the letter placed in Library. [See No. LT-3432(ii)/64]. So far, an amount of Rs. 21.16 lakhs has been sanctioned to 9 states. Of this, an amount of Rs. 16.88 lakhs was given for assisting co-operatives in Gramdan Villages and Bhoodan areas and Rs. 4.28 lakhs for assisting Gram Sabhas.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

375. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 181 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the questions as to which units of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation are to be covered under the Coal Mines Provident and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 has since been concluded;

(b) if so, what are the units; and

(c) when the above act will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The matter is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise at present.

(c) As soon as the proposed Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is finalised.

Civil Aviation Development Fund

376. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have created a Civil Aviation Development Fund of Rs. one crore;

(b) if so, amount utilised from this fund till now; and

(c) the names of development projects for which utilized?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Forests in Kerala

**377. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of acquiring private forests in Kerala;

(b) the reasons for the delay in implementing the scheme;

(c) when the work in connection with the acquisition of private forest land will be completed; and

(d) the plan provision under this scheme and the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The State Government of Kerala have stated that a bill has been drafted for the acquisition of private forests in the State and is proposed to be introduced in the new Legislature when it comes into force.

(b) Due to non-enactment of the bill.

(c) This can not be forecast as the bill has not yet become law.

(d) Rs. 100 lakhs, out of which Rs. 26,792.80 has been spent till September, 1964.

Employees State Insurance Buildings in Kerala

378. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in Kerala for constructing buildings under the Employees State Insurance Scheme for housing dispensaries, hospitals and quarters for the staff;

(b) the amount sanctioned for this purpose in 1964-65; and

(c) the places where lands have been acquired for constructing the buildings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) One 24 bed Annexe in T.B. Hospital, Pulyanarkotta has been constructed and put into use from 5-1-1964. 3 Employees' State Insurance Hospitals and 6 dispensary buildings with staff quarters, are under construction. In addition, plans and estimates for one more hospital and 7 more dispensary buildings with staff quarters, have been sanctioned. Their construction is expected to start shortly.

(b) Rs. 14,47,514-55 P. (upto 10-11-1964).

(c) Lands have been acquired or taken possession of pending acquisition proceedings for construction of hospitals, dispensary buildings and staff quarters at the following places:—

1. Quilon District

Asramam, Pattathanam, Kottiyam, Paripally, Kottankara, Thrippalazhi-kom, Kalluvathukkal, Pavithreeswar-am, Punalur and Thrikkovilvattom.

2. Kottayam District Kottayam.

3. Alleppey District

Beachward, Pathirappally and Factory Ward.

4. Ernakulam District

Udyogamandal, Thoppumpadi and Panayappally.

5. Trichur District

Mulakunnathukavu (Trichur), Ollur and Trichur.

6. Kozhikode District

Karaparamba, Irinagallur and Kalathinkunnu.

7. Cannanore District Pappinissery.

Beypore Port

379. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the progress made in the matter of acquiring a dredging unit for internal dredging of the Beypore Port in Kerala?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The State Government has placed orders for one 12" cutter suction dredger, one 2-ton grab dredger, 3 Nos. 100-ton barges and one 200 H.P. tug for internal dredging in the intermediate and minor ports in Kerala State. Necessary foreign exchange has also been released by the Central Government.

Thottilapalam-Vellamunda Road in Kerala

380. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a link road from Thottilapalam to Vellamunda to connect the Badagara port with Manantoddy in Kerala;

(b) whether this work will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the estimated cost of constructing this link road?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes. It is a State project and the Government of Kerala have a proposal for taking up the work of constructing this road during the current Plan period. The project is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 10.25 lakhs.

Bridge on Feroke River, Kerala

381. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri S. K. Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of constructing an independent bridge over Feroke river in lieu of the existing Rail-cum-road bridge on the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost of the bridge; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Owing to the paucity of resources, it has not been possible to include the work relating to the construction of the bridge across the river Feroke in the approved programme for the West Coast Road in the Third Five Year Plan. The cons-

truction of the bridge will, therefore, not be taken up during the current plan period.

Kerala State Transport Department

382. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary employees working in the Kerala State Transport Department;

(b) the minimum and maximum service of these employees;

(c) how far the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 have been implemented in the matter of providing canteens, rest rooms and medical facilities to the employees; and

(d) the steps taken to confirm the temporary employees?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1,468.

(b) Two months and four years respectively.

(c) Staff canteens and staff rooms have been provided for the employees. Medical facilities on the scale admissible to the employees of the Kerala Government are available to the workers of the Kerala State Transport Department also. Separate provision in this regard has not been made for the latter, because the existing facilities are considered to be adequate.

(d) A Special Officer has been appointed by the Government of Kerala to recommend measures for achieving economy in Government expenditure. This Officer will also look into the staff structure of the Transport Department. The question of confirmation of the temporary employees of this Department will be considered by the State Government after the report of the Special Officer has been received and examined by them.

Procurement of Foodgrains

383. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains procured by Government during 1962-63 and 1963-64 separately;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains sold during the same period;

(c) the quantity lost in inland transportation or by deterioration during storage;

(d) the net loss or profit made by Government as a result of these transactions; and

(e) the expenditure on establishment set-up for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 1962-63—43.60 lakh tonnes, 1963-64—53.46 lakh tonnes.

(b) 1962-63—42.16 lakh tonnes.

1963-64—59.63 lakh tonnes.

(c) 1962-63—36,998 tonnes.

1963-64—24,437 tonnes.

(d) Trading loss incurred by the Government was:—

1962-63—27.15 crores.

1963-64—30.91 crores.

(e) 1962-63—3.29 crores.

1963-64—3.42 crores.

Cooperative Transport Societies in Kerala

**384. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government of Kerala to amend Section 18(ii) of Kerala Act 25 of 1963;

(b) the minimum number of members required to form a cooperative transport society

(c) the maximum number of members that could be employed in a society owning one stage carriage; and

(d) the number of transport societies engaged in the transport of passengers in Kerala?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Hapur Grain Dealers

385. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hapur Grain Dealers have approached the Prime Minister to intervene in getting stocks of maize and bajra left alone from being frozen by the Government of U.P.;

(b) whether the contention of the said traders, that they are forced to sell the said foodgrains at a lower price than the landed cost of the same has been gone into; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Hapur Galla Committee, Hapur, made a representation to the Uttar Pradesh Government and endorsed a copy of the representation to the Prime Minister.

(b) and (c). There is no truth in the contention of these traders that they were forced to sell these foodgrains at a lower price than the landed cost. The District Magistrate, Meerut fixed in consultation with the representatives of the traders, appropriate wholesale prices of these foodgrains after allowing reasonable margin for transport and incidentals.

Distribution of Fertilizer

386. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizer allotted to the different States for intensive cultivation and production of rabi crop; and

(b) the rate at which it has been subsidised for the use of the farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The statement showing allotments made in favour of different States for Intensive cultivation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3433(i)/64]. As regards rabi cultivation in general allotments are normally made in favour of State Governments each quarter and not seasonwise. Special allotments are, however, made for use in selected districts under the Intensive Agriculture District Programme known as Package Programme for Kharif and Rabi manuring seasons. Allotments for the Package Programme for production of Rabi Crops is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3433(ii)/64].

(b) Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Sugar Quota for Orissa

387. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar quota sanctioned to the State of Orissa;

(b) the actual requirement of sugar asked by the State Government for 1964-65;

(c) the quantity of sugar actually supplied to the same State up to the 30th October, 1964; and

(d) the mode of distribution among the rural people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The monthly quota of sugar fixed for the State of Orissa is 4,000 tonnes. A cut of 5 percent was, however, made in the quotas of various States from the release given in March 1964. This cut has been restored from November, 1964.

(b) No such request has been received.

(c) 47,419 tonnes of sugar was allotted to Orissa from 1st November, 1963 to 30th October, 1964, the quota allotted in October being for half the month.

(d) Sugar is distributed in rural areas according to instructions of local officers through retail shops opened in different Panchayat areas and through retailers appointed at important centres of the districts.

सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में विधान

388. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश में सहकारिता सम्बन्धी विधियों को एकसा बनाने के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई विधान प्रस्तुत करने वाली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह संभवतः कब किया जायेगा और उसके प्रारूप का क्या व्यौरा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

खादी आयोग

389. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की जनता ने मांग की है कि खादी आयोग का दफ्तर बम्बई से दिल्ली जैसे किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान में लाया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) सरकार को जनता द्वारा की गयी ऐसी किसी मांग का पता नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

390. { श्री बागड़ी :
 { श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में 1947 से 1963 तक (1) कपड़ा, (2) अनाज और (3) दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक खपत कितनी थी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : उपलब्ध जानकारी के तीन विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिय संख्या ए० टी० 3434/64 ।]

Import of Chemical Fertilizer

391. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of friendly foreign countries have offered to meet our requirement of chemical fertilizers to the fullest extent to increase our food production; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and whether Government have accepted their offer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No friendly country has *suo moto* offered to fulfil our requirements of chemical fertilizers to the fullest extent.

Due, however, to the limitation of free foreign exchange and increased import requirements of fertilizers the Government had to contact quite a few friendly countries to facilitate the

import of fertilisers on terms of payments other than in free foreign exchange. The U.S.A. and Netherlands have agreed to the utilisation of a part of their aid funds for the import of fertilisers. The U.S.S.R., the German Democratic Republic and U.A.R. have also agreed to the import of Fertilizers from those countries under Trade Plans.

Hotel Beds

392. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri Kajrolkar:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotel beds India would need during 1965 and 1966 in view of the likelihood of growing volume of foreign tourist traffic;

(b) the total accommodation available in the hotels in the country at present; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to have all new hotels hereafter to be air-conditioned?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The total bed capacity in hotels in India approved by the Department of Tourism as suitable for use of foreign tourists is about 11,500 beds. Some hotels are under construction. It is expected that by the end of 1964, 1500 additional beds would be available. Though it is very difficult to estimate correctly the exact requirements of hotel beds during the years 1965 and 1966, it is estimated that about 2,500 additional beds would be required to meet the increasing volume of foreign tourist traffic. Thereafter the progressively estimated requirement is about 1,500 beds per year.

(c) No Sir. Hoteliers, are however, encouraged to build air-conditioned hotel accommodation.

खाद्यान्न का जन्त किया जाना

393. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में किसानों और व्यापारियों के गोदामों पर मारे गये छापों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यवार कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न जन्त किये गये ;

(ख) क्या इन छापों में वे खाद्यान्न भी जन्त कर लिये गये जिनकी किसानों को अपनी घरेलू खपत और बीज के लिये जरूरत थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के खाद्यान्न के जन्त तथा नीलाम किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जिन्होंने अपने स्टॉक घोषित नहीं किये थे वरन् अपनी सामान्य आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये रखे थे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उमंत्रि (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संस्था एल० टी० 3435/64]

Taxation on Motor Vehicle Operators

394. { श्री Rameshwar Tantia:
श्री S. C. Samanta:
श्री Subodh Hansda:
श्री M. L. Dwivedi:
श्रीमती Savitri Nigam:
श्री Pottekkatt:
श्री Kappen:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a high powered commission to examine the present incidence of taxation on motor vehicle operators in the country; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a high powered Committee to examine whether the present taxation on motor transport has become a disincentive to the growth of road transport in India is under consideration.

Tribunal Development Blocks

395. { श्री Subodh Hansda:
श्री S. C. Samanta:
श्रीमती Savitri Nigam:
श्री M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present criteria for fixing up a Tribal Development Block stands justified in a sparsely tribal populated area;

(b) whether there are densely tribal populated areas which are left out from these projects in comparison with the present Blocks; and

(c) if so, the alternative methods proposed to be adopted to give them equal benefits as are enjoyed by people within the Tribal Development Blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a), Yes. The scheme of Tribal Development Blocks is an area-oriented scheme and is not suitable for areas with low tribal concentration.

(b) and (c), No area with a tribal concentration of 66 2/3 per cent or

over, if left uncovered by Tribal Development Blocks. Tribals living in areas not covered by Tribal Development Blocks derive the benefit from (i) the programme of normal Community Development Blocks, which has, by now, covered the entire country; (ii), the general programmes of development included in the Plan; and (iii) the special schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes included in the Plan, both in the State and the Central Sectors, other than the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks. In addition, it is proposed that the criterion of 66 2/3 per cent of tribal concentration prescribed for Tribal Development Blocks in the Third Plan should be relaxed to 50 per cent during the Fourth Plan. It is further proposed to give *ad hoc* assistance, during the Fourth Plan, to the normal Community Development Blocks, which, in spite of having substantial tribal concentration, will not be eligible for conversion into Tribal Development Blocks even on the criterion of 50 per cent tribal concentration. This *ad hoc* assistance will be specifically earmarked for the benefit of tribals living in small groups or pockets comprising of about 1,000.

Agricultural Research Review Team

396. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Research Review Team appointed by Government has recommended the setting up a new Council for agricultural and food research at the centre; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

1560 (Ai) LSD—3.

(b) The matter is now under consideration of the Government.

Liability of Government Employees

397. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in one of its judgements had suggested the enactment of a legislation whereby the State should be made responsible for the negligence and misconduct of its employees; and

(b) if so, whether any legislation is proposed to be brought forward in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Crushing of Cane

398. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 590 on the 15th September, 1964 and state the steps taken by Government to enable the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to start crushing cane from October, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): With a view to providing an incentive for early crushing, Government have allowed a rebate of 50 per cent in basic excise duty on the production of sugar during the period October-November, 1964, which is in excess of sugar produced by the factories during the corresponding period in 1962.

Crop Insurance Scheme

399. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the re-

ply given to Starred Question No. 193 on the 15th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce crop insurance scheme in the country has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The implications of the proposal to undertake legislation for introducing crop insurance are being examined.

Report of the Commissioner of S.C. and S.Ts.

400. { Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 97 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1962-63 has been printed;

(b) if so, when it will be placed on the Table;

(c) whether the Report for 1963-64 has been submitted by the Commissioner to the President; and

(d) when these Reports are likely to be discussed in the House?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) During the current session.

(c) No.

(d) It is hoped that the Commissioner's Report for the year 1962-63 will be discussed during the current session.

रबी फसल के लिये चने के बीज

401. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री हेमराज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वह जानते हैं कि रबी फसल की काश्त के लिये किसानों को चने का बीज या तो मिल नहीं रहा या इतना महंगा मिलता है कि पैदावार की लागत काफी अधिक बढ़ जाती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर रबी बीजों की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के विचार से राज्य सरकारों ने रबी बीजों की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की सहायता मांगी थी। इन राज्यों को सरकार से सरकारी लेखा के आधार पर विभिन्न बीजों की जो मात्राएं देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

1. गेहूं बीज :

राज्य का नाम	पंजाब से निर्धारित की गई मात्रा	11-11-1964 तक भेजी गई मात्रा
	(टोन्स)	(टोन्स)
1. बिहार	7,000*	2,115
2. गुजरात	7,000	4,327
3. महाराष्ट्र	5,000	3,000
4. राजस्थान	4,000	4,000
5. उत्तर प्रदेश	37,000	34,000
कुल	60,000	47,442

* केन्द्रीय यन्त्रीकृत फार्म, सुरतगढ़ से निर्धारित किये गये 180 टोन्स को दिवाल कर ।

2. अन्य बीज :

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पंजाब से रबी बीजों की निम्नलिखित मात्राओं की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की सहायता मांगी ।

	(टोन्स)
1. गेहूँ	21,000
2. जौ	8,000
3. चने	12,000
4. मटर	9,000

कुल	50,000

बाद में चने, जौ और मटर की ऊंची कीमतें होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इच्छा जाहिर की कि 50,000 टोन्स की कुल मात्रा गेहूँ के रूप में सप्लाई की जाये । फिर भी केवल 37,000 टोन्स गेहूँ की अलाटमेंट की जा सकी क्योंकि पंजाब सरकार इससे अधिक मात्रा देने में असमर्थ थी ।

(2) गुजरात सरकार को 2080 टोन्स चने के बीजों की आवश्यकता थी । उसको सलाह दी गई थी कि वे यह बीज पंजाब और राजस्थान से प्राप्त करें जहां यह उपलब्ध है ।

पर्यटकों के लिये बंगले

402. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग ने अजन्ता और एलोरा (महाराष्ट्र), मांडू (मध्य प्रदेश), हसन (मैसूर) और कुल्लू (पंजाब) में पर्यटकों के लिये बंगले बनवाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बंगलों में पर्यटकों के लिये क्या क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जी हां । पर्यटन की योजना के अन्तर्गत,

पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा हसन, मांडू और कुल्लू में एक एक पर्यटन बंगला (प्रथम श्रेणी), अजन्ता में एक जलपान गृह तथा विश्रामालय और एलोरा में एक कैन्टीन खोल दी गई है ।

(ख) ये बंगले सेमी होटलों की तरह चलाये जाते हैं । स्नान सुविधा से संलग्न एक या दो आदमियों के रहने की व्यवस्था की जाती है । शय्या की पूरी व्यवस्था की जाती है । भारतीय और पश्चिमी ढंग का भोजन मिलता है । यदाकदा आने वाले भी उठ बैठ सकते हैं और खाने पीने का उपभोग कर सकते हैं ।

एलोरा सरीखे स्थान पर जहां पर्यटक अधिकतर केवल दिन ही में आते हैं, एक कैन्टीन खोल दी गयी है ।

दिल्ली में सघन खेती

403. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सघन खेती के लिये कौनसा क्षेत्र चुना गया है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने गांव आते हैं ; और

(ग) किसानों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन की कृषि योग्य समूची 215,000 एकड़ भूमि जिसमें कि 5 विकास खण्ड शामिल हैं, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आ जाती है ।

(ख) समस्त 267 ग्रामों को कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है परन्तु प्रत्येक ग्राम के विशेष साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विभिन्न ग्रामों में विभिन्न क्रियाओं पर जोर दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कृषकों को निम्न सुविधायें दी जाती हैं / देने का प्रस्ताव है :

- (1) विभिन्न स्तरों पर तकनीकी स्टाफ को बढ़ाकर कृषकों के लिये तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन या परामर्श की व्यवस्था ।
- (2) अच्छे बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक औषधि तथा उपकरण आदि प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था । यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि विभिन्न शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिक्री केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जाये ।
- (3) सिंचाई सुविधाओं (जिनमें गन्दे जल से सिंचाई करना भी शामिल है) को बढ़ाना ।
- (4) अवमल तथा कूड़े खाद्य की नियमित तथा शीघ्र सफाई की व्यवस्था ।
- (5) कीटों तथा महामारियों के हमलों का मुकाबला करने के लिये वनस्पति रक्षा सेवा की उपलब्धि ।
- (6) बड़े स्तर पर ऋण प्रदान करना ।

Stock of Fertilizers

404. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stocks of fertilizers have recently accumulated at the Nangal, Sindri and Rourkela Plants; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to clear these stocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The stocks of fertilizers with these factories are actually very small

and are already covered by allotments made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Movement of these stocks is also proceeding satisfactorily due to adequate wagon supply.

Tourism in Punjab

405. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given or proposed to be given for the development of tourism in Punjab during 1964-65;

(b) whether the construction of the hotel and provision of other amenities to the tourists at Bhakra Dam have been taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A subsidy of Rs. 75,000 is likely to be released to the Government of Punjab for two schemes of Development of Pinjore Gardens and purchase of an existing building at Katrain for conversion into a Tourist Bungalow. These two schemes are included under Part II of the Third Plan and are to be executed by the State Government with 50 per cent subsidy from the Centre. The above provision was included in the Budget for 1964-65 on the basis of the information furnished by the Punjab Government.

(b) and (c). The Third Plan includes a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for provision of tourist facilities at Gobind Sagar (Bhakra). It is proposed to construct a restaurant and a tourist hostel at Bhakra in addition to provision of boating facilities. A suitable site for provision of these facilities has been selected in consultation with the Government of Punjab, Bhakra Dam Administration and

the Government of Himachal Pradesh on the Bilaspur side of the Gobind Sagar. The necessary land is being acquired.

Plans and estimates for the restaurant have been received from the Bhakra Dam Administration and are under examination. It is expected that the work on the restaurant will start shortly and will be completed before the end of the Third Plan. The plans and estimates for the hostel and boating facilities are under preparation. The work is to be executed by the Bhakra Dam Administration.

Purchase of LCT

406. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently purchased an old Landing Craft Tractor for the use of the Forest Department of the Andamans Administration; if so, its price;

(b) whether the Landing Craft Tractor has been found to be unserviceable and is undergoing repairs at the Government Dockyard, Port Blair; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost of its repairs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The purchase price of the Landing Craft Tractor is Rs. 5.75 lakhs.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, structural changes to make the Landing Craft Tractor suitable for carrying heavy logs, of timber, are being effected at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Prices of Sawn Timber

407. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department, Andaman Islands,

has fixed prices of sawn timber for local sale and consumption in the Islands far in excess of the prices fetched by such timber in auction sales in Calcutta Depot (after setting off freight, handling and Depot charges);

(b) if so, the reason for fixing higher prices for local sales; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the net prices at which sawn timber of various sections being sold in Calcutta Depot from the 1st January 1964 onwards and the comparative prices for local sales?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Sawn timbers are sold locally in Andamans strictly according to specifications; whereas sawn timbers auctioned at the Calcutta Depot are of assorted sizes. Hence, the local sale rates and the prices obtained at auctions are not comparable.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating the prices obtained in auctions at the Calcutta Depot from January to October, 1964 and the local schedule of rates for different varieties of sawn timber for the same period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3436/64].

Panchayat Raj Bodies

408. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring about co-ordination in the activities of panchayat raj bodies and co-operatives;

(b) how far the areas, within which these institutions function at different levels, have been made coterminous; and

(c) whether provision has been made to secure representation of the panchayat raj bodies in the co-operatives and vice versa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Working Group on Panchayats and Co-operatives, the Government of India communicated to State Governments a number of suggestions for securing co-ordination between these two institutions. A copy of letter No. 8-24/61-Plan, dated the 1st October, 1962, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3437/64].

(b) while organising new co-operatives at the primary level, the objective is to make them co-terminus with panchayats, as far as possible, subject to the societies conforming to standards of viability and maximum population limits. Co-terminus jurisdiction at higher levels is not considered feasible.

(c) It is not considered necessary to provide mutual representation at primary level. At the block level it has been suggested that the panchayat samiti should have a cooperative sub-committee in which representatives of appropriate cooperative organisations should be co-opted. At the district level, representation of the zila parishad on appropriate district level co-operatives and vice versa has been suggested.

Training of Seamen for Catering

409. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
 Shri Pottakkatt:
 Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a scheme to train seamen for catering on board the ships;

(b) the number of persons likely to be trained annually; and

(c) where the training centre will be established?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). With effect from January, 1964, an experimental scheme has been introduced under which training is imparted:—

(i) on T.S. 'Dufferin', Bombay to 12 Galley and 16 Non-galley Ratings per year, for employment in the Saloon Department of Merchant Navy Ships; and

(ii) on T.S. 'Bhadra', Calcutta, to 32 Ratings per year for employment as Bhandari Cooks on the Merchant Navy Ships.

(c) There is, at present, no proposal under consideration for the establishment of a separate Saloon Training Centre.

Sugar Mills at Ahmadpur

410. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to the National Sugar Mills Ltd., of Calcutta for the purpose of opening a sugar mill at Ahmadpur in the district of Birbhum, West Bengal;

(b) the terms of the loan and whether any part of the loan has been repaid so far;

(c) whether since 1959-60 the said mills have suffered a total revenue loss of nearly Rs. 11.00 lakhs excluding depreciation; and

(d) whether any attempt has been made by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to assess the financial position of the National Sugar Mills and to find out the prospects of the recovery of the loan advanced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A loan of Rs. 21.00 lakhs was granted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India

to the Government of West Bengal and not the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for being advanced to M/s National Sugar Mills Ltd. Calcutta. Including this and other loans advanced by the State Government and State Financial Corporation total liabilities to Government including interest upto March 1964, are stated to be of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs.

(b) The grant of loan of Rs. 21 lakhs was subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) No part of the loan will be advanced by the Government of West Bengal to the Company before the latter has invested a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs out of its own funds. The loan, when advanced, will be against the security of land, building, plants and machinery in the above mill.
- (ii) The loan may be advanced in consultation with Rehabilitation Finance Administration after getting the necessary deed executed. Subject to a maximum of Rs. 21,00 lakhs, the amount of the loan should not at any time exceed 50 per cent of the value of unencumbered assets of the Company in the shape of land and buildings and machinery of the Company in the above mill as determined by the State Government and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.
- (iii) The period of repayment of the loan/loans will be 15 years and interest will be charged at 4½ per cent per annum. During the first two years, only simple interest will be charged and repayment of loan/loans will begin from the third anniversary of the date of payment of the loan/loans. The loan/loans along with interest, will be recovered in 13 annual equated instalments.

Part payment of Rs. 55,337 towards the first instalment has so far been made.

(c) Revenue loss excluding depreciation since 1959-60, as intimated by the State Government, amounts to over Rs. 20 lakhs.

(d) This information is not available.

अनाज उतारने के लिए श्रमिक

411. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जहाजों से अनाज उतारने के लिये विदेशों से श्रमिक बुलाये हैं ;

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

(ग) विदेशी श्रमिकों की संख्या और उनकी मजूरी की दर क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बातें

412. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बहुत सी

बसों काफी मात्रा में धुआ निकालती हैं जिससे फेफड़ों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और जो जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिये घातक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें सुधार के लिये किन्हीं उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन अंडरटेकिंग की बसों में से केवल लगभग 5 प्रतिशत बसें बहुत अधिक धुआ छोड़ती हैं। बसों द्वारा छोड़ा गया धुआ निसन्देह एक उत्पात है जिसे सभी सम्भव तरीकों से रोकना चाहिये। फिर भी यू० के० में किये गये अनुसन्धान के अनुसार डीजल का धुआ न फेफड़ों पर असर डालता है और न स्वास्थ्य के लिये ही हानिकर है।

(ख) जी हां। खराब फ्यूअल इंजिन पंप, इंजेक्टर और फिल्टर, पुराने इंजनों की खराबियां और दोषपूर्ण चालन आदत्तें, इत्यादि, जिन मुख्य कारणों से धुआ निकलता है उनकी ओर अंडरटेकिंग सदा ध्यान देती रहती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में खांडसारी का स्टोक।

413. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 { श्री गुलशन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 करोड़ रुपये की खांडसारी का स्टोक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जन्त कर लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में खांडसारी की आम खपत कितनी है ; और

(ग) वह दूसरे राज्यों को किन कारणों से नहीं भेजी जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। लेकिन, उत्तर प्रदेश में खांडसारी की मौजदा वार्षिक

खपत 2.25 लाख मीट्रिक टन के आस पास आंकी जाती है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकताओं से फालतू खांडसारी की मात्रा के लिये निर्यात परमिट दिये जा रहे हैं।

Taxi Fares

414. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand from the Taxi Union to raise taxi fares in the capital is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A request received from the Delhi State Taxi Union (Regd.) for raising the taxi fares in Delhi is under the consideration of the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

Consumers Co-operative Societies

415. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for organising Consumers' Cooperative societies on a large scale in the Capital and elsewhere in view of the high prices of essential commodities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Yes, Sir. A scheme for the expansion of Consumers' Cooperatives is under consideration.

Crane for Cochin Port

416. { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some changes were made in the model of

the crane ordered for Cochin Port from a certain Dutch firm and that the present model is of an inferior quality;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries into this change; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The position is as follows. The Government have approved the purchase of a 120-ton floating crane for Cochin Port similar to the one ordered by the Madras Port Trust, as a repeat order, and the order was placed accordingly by the Cochin Port Trust on the Dutch firm which had supplied the Madras crane. The Cochin Port Trust has stated that no changes in the specifications were made by them from the one supplied to the Madras Port Trust. However, the Cochin Port Trust have noticed some variations between the specifications of the Madras crane and the specifications as furnished by the manufacturers for the Cochin crane as embodied in an annexure to the contract recently finalised. The contractors have informed the Cochin Port Trust that the variations are due to changes that were made in the Madras contract after the original agreement had been signed. The Cochin Port Trust are verifying this from the Madras Port Trust. And in case there are unsatisfactory variations, the Port Trust will take up the matter with the manufacturers.

(b) No. The matter is being looked into by the Cochin Port Trust at present; and

(c) Does not arise.

Cultivation of Sea Island Cotton

417. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivation of sea-island cotton is progressing satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The acreage and production of this cotton during the last two years in the two States of Mysore and Kerala where it is being extended are given below:—

Year	Area sown (acres)	Area harvested	Production (Bales)
<i>Mysore</i>			
1962-63	4,177	3,223	269
1963-64	8,538	7,462	1200
<i>Kerala</i>			
1962-63	1,052	880	224
1963-64	1,046	925	275

During the current year (1964-65), the area sown in Mysore and Kerala is 17,646 acres and 3,194 acres respectively.

Casting of Votes

418. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to educate the voters to exercise their votes properly and register the new voter without any lapse;

(b) whether there is any voluntary organisation known as "All India Voters Council" to educate the voters about their rights and responsibilities; and

(c) whether voters lists are being supplied free of cost to any organisations/political parties on request?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Prior to the last general elections, the Election Commission arranged with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for the production of a

film entitled "How to Vote" on the marking system of voting, in English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Gujarati, Kanada, Oriya, Punjabi and Assamese, with a view to educating the electors in the voting system. Prints of this film in 35 mm. and 16 mm. sizes were distributed by the Films Division of that Ministry to the different units and publicity organizations in the States for exhibition which yielded desired results. Apart from this, during the general elections, folders were printed by the Election Commission as well as by the Chief Electoral Officers containing facsimiles of symbols and instructions to electors for marking ballot papers at simultaneous elections. These were distributed to political parties and intending candidates. Those were useful to voters and also to the candidates at the elections.

The electoral rolls are intensively revised by house to house enumeration prior to every general election.

(b) Neither the Government nor the Election Commission is aware of the existence of any "All India Voters Council".

(c) Two copies of each separate part of a roll are supplied free of cost by the registration officer to every political party for which a symbol is exclusively reserved by the Election Commission, so as to enable them to extend their help at the time of annual revision of the electoral rolls.

Motor Vehicles Rules

419. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for introducing uniform Motor Vehicles Rules with regard to body construction of public transport vehicles has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). There is already uniformity in the provisions contained in the State Motor Vehicles

Rules relating to the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles including public service vehicles.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

420. { **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to join the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement;

(b) whether the Agreement is on favourable terms; and

(c) how does the price compare with that prevailing in the local market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) We have approached the British Government to admit India to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as an exporter. The request is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the British Government purchases specified quantities of sugar at a price which is higher than the international price. The negotiated price for 1964 is £46-0-10 per long ton as against the present world market price of £31-0-0 per long ton C.I.F. U.K. (96° basis).

Supply of Foodgrains to States

421. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the extent to which the Centre have earned profit or incurred loss in the supply of foodgrains to various States from January to August, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Accounts are compiled for financial years. Precise figure of loss on distribution of foodgrains from Central stocks during the period January to August 1964 is not, therefore, readily available. On a rough

approximate basis it appears that a trading loss of about Rs. 46 crores has been incurred on the sale of food-grains during this period.

Social Policy Resolution

422. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the formulation of a Social Policy Resolution; and

(b) if so, when this will be placed before the Parliament?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes. The matter is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge on the Godavari

423. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any set-back in the construction of the road bridge across the River Godavari near Bhadrachellam due to short supply of cement and iron and steel;

(b) if so, whether required quantities have since been allotted;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the estimates of the cost of the bridge; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The progress in the construction of the bridge across the river Godavari at Bhadrachellam did not suffer on account of short supply of cement and iron. The recent set-back in its progress was the result of an accident that occurred on the 6th June 1964 when the launching truss was blown off into the river bed by a whirlwind.

(c) and (d). The cost of the bridge proper, excluding guide bunds, was previously estimated at Rs. 66.0 lakhs. Its revised estimated cost is Rs. 97.50 lakhs (Rs. 74.25 lakhs for the bridge

proper and Rs. 23.25 lakhs for guide bunds).

Desert Preserving Scheme

424. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far spent on desert preserving scheme; and

(b) the brief outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The work relating to the reclamation and control of Rajasthan desert was started in 1952 by setting up a Desert Research Afforestation Centre. This Centre has since been reorganised into the Central Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with the UNESCO to study all the fundamental and applied problems of arid regions. The total expenditure incurred on the aforesaid work upto the end of September, 1964, is estimated at Rs. 105.10 lakhs. The brief outlines of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, are given in the Brochure on 'Fight against the Desert', which has already been laid out on the Table of the Lok Sabha earlier.

Shipping Service to West Africa

**425. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Scindias to discontinue their shipping service to West Africa; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received about the unwillingness of foreign shipping lines to carry certain types of cargo from India to Africa?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Scindia Steam Navigation Company which was maintaining direct shipping services from India to West African ports had to discontinue the services for want of economic loads on these runs.

(b) No, Sir.

E.S.I. Scheme in Kerala

426. { Shri P. Kunhan:
 { Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Palghat District in Kerala.

(b) the number of beds reserved for insured employees in the existing hospitals; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reserve more beds for such employees in the hospitals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) 2,300.

(b) 3 General Beds (including 1 Maternity Bed), 2 T.B. Beds.

(c) None at present. The question of providing more beds will be considered as and when medical care is extended to families of insured persons.

Disease of Orange Plantations

427. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been asked to advise on ways to check an unknown disease from which the orange plantations in Assam have been found to be suffering;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(c) the extent of damage caused by the disease to the Assam plantations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At the request of the Assam Government, a

Team of the Experts from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was deputed to visit citrus orchards suffering from an unknown disease in different areas of the Assam State.

(b) The Experts have returned from Assam last week only and are at present busy in examining the material they have brought from the diseased orange orchards for diagnosing the trouble so that suitable control measures may be suggested.

Preliminary observations made by the Team indicate that many of the diseased citrus trees had micronutrient deficiency like zinc; twig blight, root rot and gummosis caused by fungi; and widespread infection of virus diseases. The Citrus aphid (*Aphis citricidus*) which is a potent vector of Tristeza virus, was found in abundance which may be responsible for its widespread infection. In addition, Borer attack was also found to be severe in the affected trees.

(c) It is difficult to state the extent of damage caused by the disease(s) to the Assam Citrus Plantations, but as judged by the condition of the orchards seen by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Team, in a short visit in the districts of Kamrup and Khasi—Jaintia hills, the number of severely affected plants is estimated at 10-15%. According to the State Government authorities, the trouble was wide-spread throughout the State and several orchards were badly affected.

Warnings to Delhi Traders

429. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traders in Delhi who were given warning by the Delhi Administration for violation of the Foodgrains Licence Control Order;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Delhi foodgrain dealers use unlicensed premises for storing foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the steps taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) 48.

(b) 27 traders were found using unlicensed godowns.

(c) The traders have been charge-sheeted. 1 case has been sent to the Superintendent of Police (Crimes) for prosecution and the remaining are under process for sending to Police for prosecution.

Bombay-Baroda Air Service

430. Shri Chhotubhai Patel: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay-Baroda air service suspended from the 12th June, 1964 has been resumed;

(b) whether the runways at Baroda aerodrome require repairs; and

(c) if so, when the repairs will be completed?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The work on the Fair weather-strip was originally completed towards the end of March, 1964, after which the Indian Airlines Corporation were operating their services. However, the side-strip was rendered unfit for operations as a result of heavy rains during the monsoon. Hence, the Bombay-Baroda air service had to be suspended in June, 1964. The side-strip has again been made ready for operations by Dakota type of aircraft and is now available for Indian Airlines Corporation's scheduled services who have accordingly been advised by the Director General of Civil Aviation to carry out a test flight and to resume the services.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

431. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

has constructed stairs which blocked the road leading to the Indarpuri Colony;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these stairs are causing great inconvenience to the residents of the Colony; and

(c) whether any alternative means are being considered to achieve the object without causing inconvenience to the residents of the colony?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The road referred to in part (a) of the Question lies within the campus of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The right of free passage to the members of the public residing in the Indarpuri Colony through this road cannot be conceded because this would be detrimental to the work of the Institute. The construction of the stairs on the extremity the road, therefore, became necessary to check unrestricted traffic through the campus of the Institute.

(c) Yes. An alternative road from the junction of Shankar Road and Pusa Road to Naraina Village via Indarpuri is under construction.

C. D. Programme in Delhi Region

432. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 117 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on the study of the public perception of and support in the programme of Government in general and with particular reference to five specific types of Government programmes has since been received;

(b) if so, which of its recommendations have been accepted; and

(c) whether a copy of the report and recommendations accepted will be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) No Sir; the report has not been finalised yet.

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

Landing Agricultural Labourers

433. Shri Vishva Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the scheme for settlement of landless agricultural labourers on Bhoodan and Gramdan lands in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the implementation of the scheme has been delayed due to the non-finalisation of the Rules; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to finalise the rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Government of India has not received any scheme from Uttar Pradesh for settlement of landless agricultural labourers on Bhoodan and Gramdan lands. However, an amount of Rs. 68,000/- was sanctioned to the State Government in 1963-64 under the Special Scheme for Gramdan and Bhoodan areas for assisting seven Cooperative Farming Societies.

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

Fisheries in U. P.

434. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey of the rivers in Uttar Pradesh to explore the possibilities of increasing fishery wealth;

(b) the rivers selected for survey during this year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The

Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore has been conducting survey of the rivers in Uttar Pradesh, particularly Ganga and Jamuna. The investigations consist of the following:—

- (i) Collection of data for biological studies of the commercially important fish populations.
- (ii) Comparative study of the ecological conditions.
- (iii) Tagging experiments on fingerlings.
- (iv) Studies to estimate spawning rate and percentage of different age group composition in the fishery.
- (v) Investigations to locate productive major carp seed collection centres.

(c) As survey of rivers in U.P. is part of the larger programme of this Institute comprising other regions as well, it is not possible to indicate separately the amount sanctioned for the survey of rivers in Uttar Pradesh alone.

Air Accidents

435. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air accidents which occurred from August 1964 to 31st October, 1964;

(b) the number of persons who died as a result thereof;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the heirs of the deceased; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent air crashes in future?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). During the period from August 1964 to 31st October, 1964, five Indian registered aircraft met with accident in India resulting in the death of two persons.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) All aircraft accidents and other potentially dangerous incidents are investigated and action is taken to remove any weakness that may be revealed by the investigation.

Roads in U.P.

436. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of road projects which were approved to be constructed in the Uttar Pradesh during the Third Plan period with financial aid from the Central Road Fund; and

(b) how many of these have been completed so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement showing the names of the road and bridge works in Uttar Pradesh approved during the Third Plan period for financial assistance from the Central Road Fund is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3438/64].

(b) Of these works, only one has been completed so far, namely the Construction of the high level bridge over Jhakkan on the Rishikesh-Dehradun Road in the Dehradun District. tfat

London System of Procuring Milk

437. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to adopt the London system of procuring milk for the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

Game Sanctuaries

438. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme captioned "Your date with lions" is being sponsored by Government to attract more tourists to Gir Forests in the Gujarat State to see the lions; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme and how it is going to be run and whether similar schemes would be introduced in respect of other Game Sanctuaries in the country?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Gir is the only Game Sanctuary in India where the lions can be seen by the tourists. It is, therefore, a great source of tourist attraction.

The Government of Gujarat have launched a publicity campaign to attract more tourists to Gir Forests to see the lions. The caption used for this publicity campaign is "Your date with the lions".

Under the Third Plan for development of Tourism the Central Government have given subsidy of Rs. 80,000 to the Government of Gujarat for purchase of four transport vehicles for use of tourists from Junagarh and Keshod airport to Sassan Gir. A further subsidy of Rs. 50,000/- has also been sanctioned to the State Government for improvements and renovation of the existing State Government Forest Rest House at Sassan Gir. This also includes provision of proper water supply at the Rest House. The Government of Gujarat are taking further steps to popularise Gir Forests among the tourists through intensive publicity campaign and providing other facilities to the tourists.

Since Gir is the only Game Sanctuary where lions can be seen in India, other game sanctuaries cannot be publicized from the point of view of seeing the lions. However, a number of game sanctuaries like Corbett National Park, Kaziranga, Periyar, Madumalai, Ghana Bird Sanctuary are

important in their own place and necessary facilities in the form of proper accommodation, transport, guide service etc. are being provided at these sanctuaries also under the Third Plan for Development of Tourism.

Cooperative Supervisors

439. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state whether there will be any change in giving subsidy for the cooperative supervisors in Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas consequent on the amalgamation of the existing blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): There is no move for the amalgamation of blocks in IADP areas. Only in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh which is an IADP area, 25 blocks in the district have been reduced to 16 blocks by reorganisation. There is no proposal for any change in subsidy for cooperative supervisors in IADP areas.

Consumer Cooperative Stores

440. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer co-operative stores started in the Capital with their dates of incorporation;

(b) the number out of them which have functioned properly to keep down the prices of the necessities of life;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of them exist more on paper than being of any use to the community; if so, the number of such stores and their names; and

(d) which of them have been found to have indulged in black-marketing and other unhealthy practices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a)

271 consumer stores have been organised so far in Delhi. A statement showing the dates of their registration is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3439/64].

(b) and (c). 210 consumers stores, out of 271 are functioning and supplying consumer goods. Monthly sales turnover of these stores is about Rs. 25 lakhs, which indicates that they are conducting business and serving the consumers.

(d) Six have been suspected of unhealthy practices. One of them viz. Delhi State Central Cooperative Store has been prosecuted (in the court of law) on charges of blackmarketing in iron and steel and sale of *gur* from unauthorised premises. Statutory enquiry has been ordered by the Registrar into the affairs of the other five stores; their names are:—

(i) Traders' Cooperative Store Ltd.

(ii) Delhi Grain Distributing Co-operative Supply Society.

(iii) Auto India Cooperative Supply Society.

(iv) Mangla Cooperative Store.

(v) Parchun Dukandars Co-operative Supply Society.

Bombay Port

441. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a master plan for the development of Bombay Port has been drawn up;

(b) if so, to whom the work was entrusted and when the report is expected; and

(c) whether proper provision is being made for additional berthing and cargo handling capacity to cope with the anticipated increase in traffic?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The preparation of a Master Plan for the future development of Bombay Port is in progress.

(b) The work has been entrusted to the Port Trust's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Bertlin, Wilton & Bell. It will be completed by the middle of 1967.

(c) Yes.

Chief Election Commissioner's visit to U.S.A.

442. { Shri Ram Sewak:
 { Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government had invited the Chief Election Commissioner of India and his team of election experts to visit United States Presidential Election;

(b) whether the invitation had been accepted by Government and the team went to the United States; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the report, if any, submitted by the team on its return?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Chief Election Commissioner and three other officers visited the United States of America at the invitation of the United States Government to witness the Presidential elections there.

(c) As it was not intended to be a study tour, the question of furnishing a report by the team does not arise.

Onion De-Hydration Plants

443. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for the Onion De-Hydration plants issued in the country, so far;

(b) the number of plants that have started functioning; and

(c) whether the plants are running economically and the products have good market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Only one licence has been issued so far for setting up an onion dehydration plant.

(b) This unit has still to arrange for plant and equipment.

(c) Dehydrated onions have a good export potential.

Procurement of Foodgrains

444. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have declared their inability to go in for monopoly procurement in foodgrains as directed by the Central Government;

(b) if so, which ones and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether other States have committed themselves to any specific procurement targets during the coming crop season, if so, to what extent each; and

(d) the extent of procurements by the Central Government during the ensuing crop season?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No instructions for monopoly procurement in foodgrains have been issued to any of the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). For wheat, it is too early as yet to fix targets of procurement.

For rice, the following targets of procurement on Central Government account have been fixed:—

Andhra Pradesh .	8 lakh tonnes
Madras .	2 lakh tonnes
Madhya Pradesh .	4 lakh tonnes
Orissa .	3 lakh tonnes
Punjab	2.5 lakhtonnes
TOTAL .	19.5 lakh tonnes

The State Governments of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh might procure 3 lakh and 2 lakh tonnes respectively of rice and Government of Assam about 4 lakh tonnes of paddy, on their own account.

The Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh intend to procure coarse grains on their own account.

Gauhati Airport

445. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deplorable maintenance of the lounge at Gauhati Airport and the poor quality of food-stuffs supplied by the restaurant attached thereto; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the conditions there?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Complaints have been received regarding the inadequacy of space and unsatisfactory manner of maintenance of the lounges and the quality of the food supplied by the Restaurant.

(b) Suitable steps are being taken to remedy the shortcomings pointed out.

Package Programme

446. **Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the package programme in the country;

(b) the number of states that have so far accepted this programme for the food production; and

(c) the contribution by the Centre for a particular area covered by this programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3440/64].

Handicrafts

447. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme to promote handicrafts during the fourth five year plan has been chalked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Sub-Group on Handicrafts set up by the Working Group on Small Scale Industries, Handicrafts and Sericulture has submitted its Report to the Working Group which is considering it.

Double Toned Milk

448. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Supply is taking up a project to produce and sell double toned milk; and

(b) if so, the nature of the project and when the milk is likely to be sold to the public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The World Food Programme of Food and Agriculture Organisation have entered into an agreement with the Government of India for production of double toned milk through the Delhi Milk Scheme for supply to poorer sections of the population of Delhi. The World Food Programme will supply 850 metric tons of spray dried skimmed milk powder during the next year for production of double toned milk with 1.5 per cent fat and not less than 9 per cent solids-not-fat. It is expected that about 25000 to 30000 litres of double toned milk will be

produced per day. This will be supplied at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per person per day. Details of the project are being worked out and supply of double toned milk is expected to commence about April, 1965.

Loan to Farmers

449. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study as to how the farmers make use of the short term loans given to them for increasing their production;

(b) whether it has been noticed that most of the farmers generally use the major portion of these loans for purposes which are unproductive and not concerned with the increase in agricultural production; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken so that the farmers must utilize the above-mentioned loans for the purposes they are given to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Short term loans are sanctioned to the State Governments for purchase of fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides for distribution on credit amongst the cultivators. The actual disbursement of such loans to the cultivators is done by the State Governments and is mostly in kind and they have taken steps to ensure that the loans are utilised by the farmers for the purposes for which these are sanctioned.

A study regarding the utilisation of cooperative loans was undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in 1962. The study revealed that the amount actually utilised constituted 75 per cent of the borrowings for short-term agricultural purposes.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF NAGA HOSTILES TOWARDS EAST PAKISTAN

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported movement of 1,700 Naga hostiles towards East Pakistan and forcible collection of money by them from the villagers.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): A group of 300 Nagas left the borders of Nagaland on or about the 27th October and moved into Burma through Manipur. In the course of its movement through Manipur, another group of 200 joined it. Another larger group of approximately 1000 is reported to have gathered in an area 30 miles south of the Somra tract in Burma. The groups have thereafter moved southwards on their way to East Pakistan, excepting for a small one which has returned to Manipur.

As the House is aware, on 18th November, the Minister of External Affairs made statement on the reported journey of Naga hostiles towards East Pakistan. He stated that this was definitely against the spirit of the agreement which led to the suspension of operations in Nagaland on 6th September. We have, in the course of the discussions in Chedema, protested unequivocally, against this move on the part of the Underground, and the Peace Mission had told the Underground leaders that they took a serious view of this matter.

2. The movement of some of these groups started from within Nagaland, the area covered by the talks regarding suspension of operations. The army patrols a 3-mile belt on the borders of this area, as import of arms is not permissible in accordance

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

with the terms of the agreement. It is not always possible to stop infiltrators especially when they move in small groups and congregate outside Indian territory.

3. On the 14th November, our patrol encountered an armed group of approximately 40 hostiles in south-east Manipur returning after sending off the party to Pakistan. Manipur is outside the area covered by peace-talks. There was an exchange of fire in which 12 hostiles were killed and 20 wounded. One light machine gun and five rifles were recovered. We suffered no casualty.

4. Under the terms of the agreement for suspension of operations, the underground Nagas had agreed to refrain from imposition of fines, kidnapping and recruiting and moving with arms or in uniform from all inhabited areas.

Collection of Money:

5. Ever since the talks started, groups of hostiles have been visiting villages in practically every area of Nagaland demanding money. But there have been no complaint of use of force.

6. Recently the Peace Mission has been furnished a list containing the details of some of the violations by hostile Nagas of the terms of the agreement for suspension of operations, which includes instances of forcible collection of money and rations. The Peace Mission has been requested to bring these violations to the notice of the underground leaders and to use their good offices to stop them, in the common interest of the success of the peace talks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that these Naga hostiles are moving to East Pakistan as they have been assured by Pakistan of arms aid to intensify their hostility in Nagaland; if so, what steps have been taken to

take up this matter at the highest level with Pakistan, and tell them about this unfriendly act of theirs?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It is a fact that even on the two or three previous occasions, some of these gangs did go to East Pakistan to get arms aid, etc. I am afraid this time also they are heading towards East Pakistan. I do not think that we have taken up this matter with Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): But that is what the foreign Minister stated on the floor of this House.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Then, I stand corrected on that point. I think on this occasion we have not taken up the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was this. It is a calculated move on the part of Pakistan to supply arms to hostile Nagas. I have asked a pointed question. Has this been taken up at the higher level with Pakistan? It has not been answered by the hon. Defence Minister or the Minister of External Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: The Defence Minister had answered that in this particular case, we have not taken it up with Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is not only that. They have intensified their activities. Whether this was taken up with them or not? Let the Minister of External Affairs answer it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On a previous occasion we had protested but they refused; they declined that they had any hand in that.

Shri Hem Barua: Taking advantages of the so-called truce agreement in Nagaland, the Naga hostiles have of late intensified their contact with Pakistan and their efforts to procure Pakistan arms and other military

equipment and guerilla training. May I, therefore, know what steps Government have taken specifically to check this movement of Naga hostiles to Pakistan since the truce agreement stipulates suspension of operations on our part also?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, certainly there is checking up on the border checkposts, etc. That is how we come into contact with this part of the gang, the encounter which the statement mentions. These are the only specific precautions that we can take.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was not that. My question was very specific.

Mr. Speaker: His question was: what steps have been taken to check this advance of theirs? The Minister says: these are the steps; we have strengthened our patrol and other things.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a question against the background. You have missed the background. I hope you will excuse me. The background was the true agreement which stipulates suspension of operations by us as also by the hostile Nagas. Since the suspension of operation by us, have Government taken any other steps or any specific steps to see that their movement is checked?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister, in his original answer, has given it in detail.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Since the Government have themselves admitted that the movements of the hostile Nagas have increased and they have conveyed to them through the so-called peace-mission that their actions are against the spirit of the agreement, may I know what attempts have been made by the Defence Ministry to safeguard that the Nagas do not utilise the peace mission occasion for pilling up arms or their attempts to do so are frus-

trated, along with their friend Michael Scott?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think the Defence Ministry as such can take any steps in this particular matter. The Defence Ministry through the security forces can observe on its own the part of the agreement and conditions of the agreement. But at the same time certainly they can protect the border areas so that these people cannot go there.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Whom is he addressing, Sir? Neither the Speaker nor the questioner. He is speaking to himself.

An Hon. Member: Please speak a little louder.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am trying to be louder.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Let them use the microphone.

Shri Ranga: Speak into the mike. *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If he addresses me, probably there would be no complaint.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir, I was trying to inform the hon. Member and this House that the Defence Ministry as such can only take steps through its security force to check the border areas etc., so that the movement may not be adverse to us. Naturally, the internal movement cannot be stopped because this was one of the conditions: that we cannot stop the internal movement. The information given in the statement clearly shows that we try to pursue these people when they try to go out and as a result of which this encounter took place.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): May I know whether it is a fact that the Nagas in Nagaland pay their revenue taxes, education taxes and salt taxes, etc., to the agents of the so-called Federal Republic of the Nagaland of the Naga hostiles and, if

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

it is not so, may I know what is the total amount of revenue collection by the Nagaland Government in Nagaland?

Mr. Speaker: It is entirely a different question.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether it is a fact that according to the truce terms, the three-mile belt along the international border is confined only to Nagaland and Burma border and not extended to Manipur and Burma border which leaves scope to the Naga hostiles to escape, if so, may I know whether similar arrangements will also be made for the Manipur-Burma border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course this international border is to be protected and we are protecting this three-mile belt on the Burma and Nagaland border. As a matter of fact, we can certainly pursue them in the Manipur areas. It is in the Manipur area itself that this encounter took place.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members feel concerned that there are quite a large number that crossed; earlier, 1,300 had gone; now, 1,700 are going or have gone. It is also said that they are equipped with arms and so on.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I explained, when they start moving out, they move out in two's and three's and they meet at a certain point in a large number. That is what happens.

Shri Ranga: All this shows that we are completely inactive and ineffective. *(Interruption).*

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He may arrive at any inference that he likes to.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I was trying to catch your eye. *(Interruption).*

12.13 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I want your assistance, Sir. I am being told every day by one of the Secretariat Assistants that the Calling Attention Notice on the development at the port of Marmagao is under consideration. Six long days have elapsed since there was a strike there, and we are in the midst of an exhibition there to which people not only from this country but from all over the world are rushing to see. There is a major strike going on. Would you tell us what is the position? How many days does it take for this Government to get information from their own officers from Goa which is directly linked with telephone and telegraph?

Mr. Speaker: I had sent it on. Yesterday also, I did request the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): We did collect some information. Some of it was, I think, communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The latest information, so far as I know, is that as against 18,000 tons of iron ore and other cargo loaded and unloaded on an average, 11,000 tons are now being lifted, and a good bulk of the workers are working. There were some disturbances. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have not received that information in my office.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry for that.

Shri Nath Pai: Is my Calling Attention Notice being admitted or not, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say, unless I get the information which I have not received yet from the hon. Minister. *(Interruption).* Let me be clear about the facts. Has that information been conveyed to my office?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is being dealt with by the Labour Ministry, also.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be sent to me during the day and if I think it necessary I shall take it up.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I had sent a Calling Attention Notice and you were pleased to say that at least within 24 hours I would get the information regarding the large-scale arrest and suppression of civil liberties in Kerala—

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to raise these issues in this manner. Regarding the delay, I had asked the Ministers to take a little lesser time in getting this information and I am pursuing that. Meanwhile five or six notices have collected there in my office. I will try to get that information. But I would request hon. Members to be careful enough not to raise these points here in this manner. Otherwise, I would be compelled to have some other remedy.

Shri Nambiar: Only after 24 hours we are asking about it.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that the Ministers might try to get that information within 24 hours. But sometimes it might become unavoidable because our communications are not so quick.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Today there is a news item in the Press that the house surgeons have called off the strike. At least now may we have a statement from the hon. Health Minister on this important matter?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot promise, but I will consider.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION
(FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I

beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1594 dated the 7th November, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3425/64].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On behalf of Shrimati Chandrasekhar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63, under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3426/64].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Seeds Bills, 1964, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1964.'

SEEDS BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Seeds Bill, 1964 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for 1964-65.

12.17 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Swaran Singh on the 23rd November, 1964, namely:—

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

Shri Shinkre may continue his speech.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May we known when the Minister will reply?

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister be able to reply today?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I think the understanding was that I will reply tomorrow, so that hon. Members will have a little more time.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We would like to know whether the Prime Minister is going to intervene and if so, when.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Near about 4.30 he will intervene.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Yesterday I enquired and I was told he was not going to intervene.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister will intervene near about 4.30 P.M. and the Minister of External Affairs will reply tomorrow.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Sir, I was saying yesterday that I am very much indebted to you for allowing me to participate in this important debate. The House has already heard so many ideologies so much, tall talk and lofty principles about world politics and international affairs. I, as a comparatively new Member of the House, would not claim any special

knowledge or deep study of international affairs. I would try to place before you, Sir, only the point of view of a complete layman, of the average citizen of this country. Obviously, Sir, you should not expect from me anything like a lucid exposition that we had from our hon. friend, Mr. Masani, nor the fiery excitement that we had from my hon. friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, neither, Sir, the mellifluous sweetness from my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, nor the lofty and ethereal exposition that came on foreign affairs from the main spokesman of the ruling party. But, Sir, certainly, I would attempt at placing before you the view point of the so-called man-in-the-street.

On a clear and dispassionate assessment of our foreign policy, I cannot help stating at the very outset that we have achieved very little all these years ever since the independence of this country through our so-called foreign policy. As the analysis of this statement of mine would take me to the analysis of the so-called policy of non-alignment of this Government, I would beg your indulgence to deal with it a little later, and in the meantime refer to one basic and fundamental point that I think very worthwhile making in this debate.

Although every country has a Foreign Ministry or a Ministry of External Affairs or Foreign Affairs, and a Minister of External Affairs, not all countries have anything called a foreign policy as such. Even if we go and see in today's world, we will have to realise and accept that not even half-a-dozen countries have anything called a foreign policy. Obviously, a Ministry of Foreign or External Affairs is required in every country to deal with so many routine matters like attestation or endorsement of passports, visas and all that, but if we see properly we will find that it is only the United States of America, England, France, the Soviet Union and, comparatively recently, the Communist China that have anything called an established foreign policy.

This means that the foreign policy is a very costly and expensive sport to indulge in and not all countries can afford to have it. Only those countries which are convinced that they have satisfactorily dealt with their own home problems, their own domestic problems, sometimes think of going and worrying themselves about what is happening in other countries and what should be their stand-point towards those other countries. We seem not to have realised this basic and fundamental truth; so much so that immediately after our independence we tried to evolve and build a thing called foreign policy. May be, it was partially due to the great prestige and international standing of the late lamented Prime Minister Nehru. But I am forced and compelled to say that he did not in any manner try to make anything called a self-examination of our own country and her basic needs before launching on a foreign policy, and that landed us into so many troubles.

Sir, immediately when we became independent this country had many difficulties of her own. First of all, there was the problem of clearing this country from so many foreign pockets. Some of these pockets were under the possession or occupation of a very powerful country in the world—France. Had it not been for the fact that at some stage the affairs of France were presided over by a very enlightened personality like Mendez-France, I do not know how many long years it would have taken for the clearance of the French from the soil of this country. Sometimes I shudder to think what would have happened if instead of an enlightened personality like Monsieur Mendes-France, France was headed by some modern version of Napoleon, whom I need not refer by name.

Then, we have the permanent problem of feeding the hungry millions of this country, not to speak of the problem of developing this

country and bringing it on par with at least the half advanced countries.

We cannot deny the fact that one result or effect of our foreign policy has been that we have antagonised most of the powers of the western bloc. If we take into consideration that immediately after the war, that is, at the time when we became independent, the Soviet Union and the East European countries were not in a position to come to the assistance of any other country so much so that they themselves had to receive massive and liberal aid from the United States of America, we will realise that right from the beginning our foreign policy was definitely faulty. The role of this country as the champion of the liberation movement in Africa and Asia has naturally and legitimately antagonised most of the powers of the Western bloc. I do not mean to say that we should keep completely quiet; at the same we need not be so much vocal and vociferous either, because the Western Powers are hurt by our policy of championing the cause of the newly-emerging nations of Asia and Africa. So, they waited for their chance to hit back at us, and that came very soon. We wanted to liberate Goa and there was no other alternative except police action in the face of the arrogant and adamant refusal of Portugal to come to any peaceful settlement. Immediately that opportunity was taken by no less a person than Mr. Adlai Stevenson to raise his voice of protest against us in the United Nations. He went to the extent of saying that we are a country professing something and practising something different. Why did they do so, it is very pertinent to ask. The answer is very simple. Since the achievement of independence we have been stating in public meetings and in interational forums that all international disputes should be settled by negotiation and peaceful means. So, when we resorted to force immediately criticism came against such use of force and naturally we had

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no reason to give to counteract such criticism.

Then I come to a problem which apparently has exercised the minds of most Members of this House, the problem created by the explosion of a nuclear device by China. Although most of the hon. Members who referred to this subject showed so much concern and excitement over this subject, it is a fact that yesterday the debates on this question had to be adjourned for want of quorum. I do not mean to cast any reflection upon the legitimate sentiments of the hon. Members of this House, but still I feel that there is something wrong with us.

Nobody would dispute the fact that ever since China invaded or attacked this country in the autumn of 1962 in such a treacherous manner, ever since she has remained in illegal possession of a large part of our country, China has become a real menace to this country. But, to say that the explosion of a nuclear device by China has in any manner increased this menace or threat is something that I am yet to believe or convince myself about. I know that several hon. Members will try to jump at me for this statement but I am fully convinced of what I am saying. If only we are a little realistic and positive, I am sure that most of the hon. Members of this House will agree with me when I say that.

In the conditions that obtain today militarily China is a stronger country than India and this country will be living, I do not say, in a fool's paradise but somewhere near that, if ever this country thinks that even in conventional arms this country will be stronger than Communist China because whilst ever since her birth or inception and even before that China has always been militarist and belligerent and has built her people's mind militarily, we have always been a peace-loving country and have not only been pre-

paring peace for others but have also been practising and professing peace for ourselves. Under these circumstances I cannot foresee that any time in the near future this country will ever be stronger than China even in conventional arms. That being so I fail to understand why China should ever think in terms of using any nuclear device or nuclear weapons against this country.

This does not mean that I supporting the views of some people and those of the hon. Prime Minister that this country should not produce a nuclear device. I am definitely for the production of a nuclear device and atomic weapons but for completely different reasons. If this country has an army, if this country has to equip this army with so many sophisticated and modern weapons, when a nuclear device has also become one of those weapons, it is but natural that the armed forces of this country should also possess all the new and modern weapons including nuclear or atomic weapons, because when so many other countries will possess it our not possessing it will definitely keep us lagging behind. Certainly, if we maintain or pretend to maintain a modern army, we cannot afford to keep it unequipped or ill-equipped.

Then, I come to the other pertinent question that may also arise in connection with the same fact, namely, if China has not this country in mind, which other country could China have in her mind? This is a question which does not require a specific or straight answer. China, as it is, right from the beginning, has been facing several enemies in the western world and not in the least the United States are permanently probing there to catch hold of the first chance that they might have to jump over Communist China and do away with the Communist regime in China. Even the problem of Formosa is a permanent threat to the security of the Communist regime in China. So, the

atomic or nuclear device built or developed by China need not necessarily be considered as a fresh threat to this country to my mind. I do not want to suggest in the least bit that we should be anything like complacent. We should be completely alert and should be aware and alive to everything that is happening around us in the field of military experiment or new developments, new techniques or new military weapons. But that does not necessarily mean that this new situation which has arisen from the explosion of China's nuclear device poses to this country a fresh threat.

Then, I come to the most fundamental part that should be discussed elaborately during this debate, namely, the so-called—once again, I say, so-called—non-alignment. In the first stages of this non-alignment it was being said that this country has adopted non-alignment for two reasons—firstly, because this country did not want to commit itself to either of the two power blocs and, secondly, this country wanted to keep unpolluted and completely free the independence of her judgment on every matter in the international situation. I feel that both these propositions are completely faulty and fallacious, if not impracticable and impossible. First of all, it is completely unrealistic to think in terms of being non-aligned in the world as it is impossible for an individual to be non-aligned in society.

Mr. Speaker: We have so many Members in the House who are unaligned.

Shri Shinkre: Starting with myself.

What I say is, it is completely unrealistic and impracticable and if I should require any evidence, I would simply ask these hon. friends of mine who are still propounding this proposition: Are we really non-aligned?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, we are.

Shri Shinkre: Can we, for instance, take a legitimate step like recognising

or extending official recognition to a country like Israel which, notwithstanding everything, has come into being? Can we, for instance, for a while think in terms of sitting over judgment on Malaysia and Indonesia? Can we for that matter indulge in so many sporting pastimes of international politics? Can we say anything or do anything that eventually might damage or hurt the feelings of the United Arab Republic or Yugoslavia or for that matter even Nigeria? I think the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs who is sitting there would indeed be pleased to give some attention to these queries. So, there is no point in calling ourselves something that we cannot be.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shinkre: Is sitting in judgment over international matters at all practicable or acceptable? Which country can allow any other country such a costly and expensive luxury? We have got so many problems of our own. Can we allow other people to sit in judgment over our own affairs in the same manner?

Sir, I am concluding now. I thank you very much for reminding me to conclude. It has always been my feeling that we have laid our foreign policy which we do not have. We will simply be landing ourselves in so many troubles with this unrealistic foreign policy. Before we reach such a stage where we can afford that costly luxury, I think we will be landed in so many other troubles.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): But for that policy, Goa would not have been in our land.

Shri Shinkre: If we had the correct foreign policy, Goa would have been liberated in 1947 or 1948.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): तुम्हारी तरह नहीं जिन्होंने नागालैंड को भी फारेन डश् बना दिया।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Shri Bagri is supporting you.

Shri Shinkre: Nobody will dispute this statement of mine. Every sensible person in the House will agree with me.

As it is in my substitute motion which I have moved, I want that at least now there should be a reappraisal of our foreign policy. The international figure of great prestige that prompted that policy, is now no more in our midst. I am sorry for that. Let us give strength to our new hon. Prime Minister so that he tackles all the problems of this country instead of getting with so many things that might happen elsewhere. I think that is the only way in which we can really achieve something worthwhile both on the national as well as in the international scene.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Khadilkar.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I request that I be allowed to speak now? Otherwise, I would not speak at all.

Mr. Speaker: After Shri Khadilkar finishes, I shall call Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I shall take only about 15 to 20 minutes and not more.

Since we debated upon the international situation in the last session of Parliament, many changes have taken place in the wide world, changes of great significance and wide import. As some people have already stated, the withdrawal from Soviet leadership of Mr. Khrushchev is a big change in the so-called socialist world. Then, there is the atomic blast by China; whatever the infantile reaction that has been expressed on the floor of the House may be, we must apply our mind to that blast in a political manner and in a mature manner. Then, Mr. Johnson has been elected

as the President of the USA, defeating the brinkmanship of Mr. Goldwater. Mr. Wilson has been elected as the Prime Minister of Great Britain, which means a victory for liberalism and socialism. In the West, President De Gaulle is challenging the NATO, and the Common Market that is coming up is challenging the American (U.S.A.) leadership in the world economy. If I might mention in passing, even the Pope's visit to this country has some significance.

But when we look at the wide world and try to analyse the situation, I would submit that our Government must have a sort of delicate feel of the situation, just like a good physician, who, when he approaches a patient, has a clinical and intuitive feel about the various ailments. At the present juncture, such a delicate feel is called for to understand the implications and to guide the policy of our nation.

What has happened in the Soviet Union is of great significance, namely the withdrawal of Mr. Khrushchev and new leadership coming up there. Though they have assured us that they will abide by the past policies of co-existence, peace and friendship particularly with India, we cannot ignore the background of this change. To my mind, internal situation and external pressures have brought about this change. At the present juncture, as I see things, a settled, stable and long-term policy with internal stability in the party hierarchy which is still being stabilised is yet to emerge. Therefore, I feel that this change has been brought about by the assertions of independence in different socialist countries, which go by the name of polycentrism. A challenge was posed to the socialist world whether the socialist world would at least present an image of unity or allow Mr. Khrushchev to have a sort of permanent rift in the socialist camp. That was the

challenge, and that has to be answered by the new leadership. The Western world was trying to base its diplomacy on this division, but now they will have to apply their minds afresh.

I feel that Soviet policy will remain basically the same, but from all the surrounding utterances that I have found, I feel that it is bound to change to some extent and it may bring Soviet Union closer to China. Of course, ideological polemics would go on. We cannot take it for granted that on every issue vis-a-vis China and India, the Soviet Union will stand by us.

So far as Kashmir and Pakistan are concerned, new feelers are going abroad. Only yesterday, I was reading *The Dawn* and there I discovered that a new approach was being made. So, in such a situation, we shall have to apply our minds very carefully and very cautiously to the changes that are taking place in the socialist world, because we do not believe, as the Western statesmen used to believe for so long, that the socialist world could be written off either by force or by division. Men who have given some thought to these problems even in America have called for a fresh approach. For instance, Mr. George Kennan, a great statesman, while addressing the Western world, in the course of his Rootes lectures, pleaded with the Western world and with America in particular, that the challenge of co-existence with all its implications must be met in an enlightened manner; he said that the official thinking in old terms on the problem of West Germany and trying to reverse the process of socialist transformations in the eastern world was a barren policy and that they would have to apply their minds afresh. That was how he was appealing to the Western world.

To put it succinctly, without taking any more time on this issue, I would like to put it this way, as President Johnson has done; depicting the world, in one of his recent

speeches, in very short and pithy terms, he has stated on the 14th October, 1964 that :

"There is no longer one cold war; there are many. They differ in temperature, intensity and danger."

Our Government while shaping their policies will have to reassess the world situation with a fresh outlook, with a new look at the developments in the surrounding countries and bearing in mind the fact that the atmosphere of cold war has different intensities at different levels and between countries and countries. If we bear these things in mind, then in this context we shall have to judge the question of atomic blast by China.

I had expected that some people at least would apply their minds with a little commonsense and not be carried away by either idealist considerations or by emotionalism or sentimentalism while doing so. What is the reaction in the wide world? Do you know that Mr. Tunku Abdur Rahman who is not a friend of China has acclaimed this as a great Asian achievement, a great scientific achievement in Asia? One of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union while recently in Bangkok has said that it is a great scientific achievement; we must bear this in mind that he has not condemned it, but he has said that it is a great achievement. Nowhere, not even in the Western world has there been even a little flutter, as has been shown there; this kind of being carried away by emotion and some sudden reaction has not been seen anywhere even in the Western world. But unfortunately, when we apply our minds to the atomic blast by China, we find such a reaction. Was it unknown? There are some people who advocate that either we should manufacture atom bombs and use them as a sort of deterrent, or we should take shelter under the atomic umbrella of the West. Yesterday, Shri M. R. Masani with a sharp logic, put the issue on the razor's edge and tried to corner the whole party and

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the Government. He posed the question this way: "Look here, you are helpless; the economics of the atom bomb leads me to the conclusion that it would eat up our economy." To that extent, he was right, and in a subtle manner, by posing all issues, he has cornered you and said: 'The only shelter or protection that you have got to draw is from the Western world or the Western alliance', and in his own wisdom, he advocated that we should take that course. There are some people on this side of the House who have said, 'What do you mean? Are we not going to manufacture bombs?' Brave words!" I would like to ask them one question. Have they given thought to this matter as to what our basic policy is regarding the atom bomb? Are we going to change our basic policy? While Panditji was there, we had laid down the policy. Besides, even recently, when our new Prime Minister sent a message to the Conference at Geneva on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in last August, he had said:

"India believes, today, as it has always believed that atomic energy should only be used for peaceful purposes and for the welfare of humanity and resolves to use it in this manner, as far as its own efforts are concerned."

Shri Koya: China does not believe in it.

Shri Khadilkar: It is not a question of China believing or not believing in it. We are supposed to react or think on our own or to take the objective reality into consideration and then formulate our policy. You are just looking to what happens to the world without realising, and without trying to grapple with the reality or the objective situation in this country and in the world. So, do not talk about this question lightly.

Mr. Speaker: The record would not reflect that he was addressing the Chair.

Shri Khadilkar: I am sorry.

Fortunately for me, the nationalist press, with one or two exceptions, in this country has taken a more objective and realistic view. This should be borne in mind. All over the press in this country—I have gone through it very carefully—they have applied their mind in a sort of realistic manner, keeping in view the considerations of defence and our basic policy.

So, the main issue before the Government and the people is: are we going to change the basis of our policy? We have stated in this House that with full understanding we have joined the nuclear test ban treaty. Was it conditional? As if we did not know then that China was advancing so far as atomic development was concerned, reaching even a sophisticated stage of atomic or nuclear capability. As if China with its conventional arms is not capable of invading this country. Let us take a realistic view of the situation. We knew all this and still we are talking as if there is a new danger.

The Americans have not reacted in this way. They have given serious thought to it. I say this bomb blast is not directed towards India. Let us realise it. It is directed at the world powers, the super-powers. China has blasted her way to the United Nations; she has blasted her way to those who were trying to preserve their monopoly of the bomb. China has tried to break it, and has broken it successfully.

Only yesterday China was being sounded by western statesmen as to whether she would join in the talks. To that their reply is: 'Nothing doing; unless equal status is recognised to us in the United Nations, we are not going to join these talks'. This blast has a political fall-out and it is directed towards America and perhaps towards the Soviet Union.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Khadilkar: It is directed against the nuclear monopoly of the western world and not towards India. This must be recognised. From the point of view of defence, anybody in this wide world recognises atomic weapons to be unnecessary.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member is enunciating a proposition with such authority, he must be listened to by Members.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He is opening a new line of thinking.

Shri Khadilkar: What I was saying is that this atomic weapon has become a weapon of destruction. This matter is being debated all over the world. The only alternative, as we have stated, is to rouse world conscience, world opinion and then try to see that all atomic weapons are destroyed and no proliferation or spread of atomic weapons takes place. Now, we see that the western world is eager to arm West Germany with atomic weapons. In such a predicament, I am very sorry to say that people who are taking interest in international affairs look at this atom bomb explosion in a particular way and react in this manner, leaving commonsense, ignoring reality, divorced from a pragmatic approach to the problem which is called for, and taking an emotional or idealistic stand. I am worried about that. I am taking an idealistic position, a sort of moralist stance or basing my argument on the traditional non-violent approach. That has nothing to do with it. If tomorrow I feel that it is in the interest of India to apply our mind to this problem in a different manner, I shall do so.

Then there is another factor. Our view is coloured by our conflict with China. None in the African or Asiatic world has come forward to condemn China as we have done. Not even Japan has condemned China—as we have seen.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): That shows your isolation.

Shri Khadilkar: Let us apply our mind. What is this conflict with China? In the Cairo conference, the question was posed. Let this House realise that our conflict with China is a very limited conflict. It is not going to lead to a war. This is the assessment of western statesmen, who are more mature.

Therefore, as I pleaded on the last occasion, instead of taking this suicidal course of changing the basis of our national policy so far as atomic weapons are concerned, I would plead that the time has come to restate our basic policy more emphatically. There are the African and Asian nations with whom we have come closer at Cairo. There is a declaration. They do not want us just to stand on the Colombo proposals; they say—make an independent advance, make a direct approach. What harm is there in doing so, without surrendering an inch of territory or in any way belittling or whittling down our sovereignty and prestige? We can go and sit together and find out a solution. We have accepted that there is a conflict. If there is no military way to a solution, negotiation with China is the only alternative. An honourable way of negotiation with China is still open. This is my view. Let Government consider it. Do not take the barren path of this nuclear armament, poverty and destruction and what not. To this, we must apply our mind.

Then there is another question. I want to ask Government why they have changed the policy regarding the human rights resolution regarding Tibet. They have changed the policy which they have been following so far. Why are we supporting it? Just to provoke China? Are we going to help the Tibetans by that? I do not know what is their condition. But are we going to provoke China by supporting this resolution? Is it consistent with our past policy? I would like to appeal to Government to give a second thought to this issue because Tibet

[Shri Khadilkar]

is under China for a long time and so far we have kept quiet . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: It was never under China.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, I would plead with Government: do not deviate from this path, do not provoke China on this issue and do not support this resolution at this juncture.

Then there is the Naga problem . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The Chinese Government is speaking through a member of the Congress Party!

Why does my hon. friend make this eloquent plea in support of the Chinese lobby among the communists?

Shri Nambiar: There is no Chinese lobby here.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): He is speaking for the American lobby.

Shri Khadilkar: I am not worried about the communists; they are fighting among themselves.

Mr. Speaker: I am only worried about ringing the bell a second time.

Shri Khadilkar: I am concluding.

Yesterday, so many voices were raised in connection with the Naga problem. The basis of the negotiations was questioned, why we have entered into negotiations. Because we had applied the military method or police method for such a long time..

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This is not a matter concerning foreign policy.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, when we found that by military method we could not win them over....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The military method has not been applied.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It has never been applied.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, we are trying a new method....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Shri Khadilkar seems like Alice in Wonderland.

Shri Khadilkar: We tried the military method; in that we did not succeed....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Is this a foreign policy matter?

Mr. Speaker: The House took strong exception to this subject being discussed under foreign policy. The House was very much exercised that day also on this matter. That was why the Minister of External Affairs did not touch this point at all in his opening remarks.

Shri Khadilkar: Yesterday, almost every speaker touched on this point.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I did not touch on this point.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, my plea is this. All this tribal area is a sensitive region. The only method Government have decided to follow they must follow with determination and by persuasion, by argument win them over. That is the only method which is going to succeed in winning over the Nagas; no other method will.

One word and I have finished.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri Khadilkar: I was disturbed.

Mr. Speaker: That also is part of the game.

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish with one word.

As I said in the beginning, the challenge of co-existence must be faced by our Government squarely.

While we frame our policy, we have not got to live with our neighbours of the socialist world, whether it is China or Soviet Union, and we have to adjust our policy in such a manner that it is not a question of aligning ourselves with the Western extremists who are trying to create a rift in, or hoping to defeat the, socialist world. The socialist world has come to stay, and China has come to stay as a big nation with new prestige, and we must live with China with honour and prestige of our own. This is the only policy that we should follow.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kripalani. He might sit and speak.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Since we discussed foreign affairs last time, to my mind two important events have taken place. One is the Chinese explosion of the atom bomb, and the other is the sudden and abrupt change in the leadership in Russia. The other two events, about which the Foreign Minister talked, are of no very great international import—they are Mr. Johnson's success as the President of USA and the success of the Labour Party in England.

So far as the Chinese bomb is concerned. I do not understand why people should be surprised, much less shocked. We have known that China was trying to make this experiment, and we knew that one day it would succeed. We also know that China believes in cunning diplomacy and in war. It has made this quite clear. My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai gave quotations from the writings of their leaders, which clearly point to the fact that they do not believe in co-existence or in peaceful methods, that they want to make their military machine as strong as possible, and also that they have aggressive designs. We cannot, therefore, blame China if it has acted according to its communist philosophy and its national interests as it conceives them.

That their national interests have been advanced by exploding this

bomb is very clear from the prestige they have acquired in the international world. Apart from that, it has also terrorised the Asian, especially the South-east Asian, nations into silence, so that nobody dare raise his voice against what has been done.

The third thing is we have been trying to get China into the UNO, but in vain. Whether we ought to have tried or not is another question, but today the UNO will have to consider whether it should not allow China to be a member of that organisation, and sooner than later, this bomb will be of use to China, and it will be admitted into the United Nations Organisation.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is useless, therefore, to say that the bomb that they have exploded is merely a bomb of mass destruction. It was not a weapon of mass destruction in Japan. People do not use all the nuclear weapons that they have. They use some small bombs in order to terrorise the people, and so far as terrorising of the people is concerned, this bomb is really a military danger. It is not merely meant for mass destruction. I do not think any nuclear powers want mass destruction, but they want to terrorise people into submission. Japan was terrorised into submission by the bomb.

Now, what should be our reaction to this? Let us not delude ourselves with the idea that we do not believe in war, that we believe in following in the footsteps of Gandhiji. Let us not take his name in vain. I am sure, this Government have not understood Gandhiji's policy of non-violence when they talk that India is a peaceful nation and stands for peace. Gandhiji's peace was of a different variety. He did not believe in arms at all. Can this Government say that it does not believe in arms? Is it not trying to make its arms as sharp as possible and as destructive as possible within its

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means? What is the good of talking in terms of non-violence when we ourselves are sharpening our weapons of war?

We keep an army and we want to make it as efficient as possible. The Government demonstrates an overwhelming desire for arming itself, but it shies at the idea of experimenting with the atom bomb. There seems to be no logic in this.

Moreover, must we say things that we may not be able to act up to? It is quite possible that the present Government may not want to experiment with the bomb, but it must not suppose that it is going to last for ever. It must not bind the future governments. I am afraid that Shri Jawahrlal Nehru did bind his successors when he said that India would never experiment with the bomb. In a democracy it is wrong to say that the country will do this or that or the other thing. The new generation will have as much right to decide for themselves as the present generation has.

The example of the invasion of Goa is before us. We declared before the world that we would not use arms, that we would bring about the liberation of Goa by peaceful means, that we would settle this question by peaceful means. What happened?

We had, for one reason or other, to invade Goa and drive away the Portuguese. What was the effect of that? There was a thorough misunderstanding among other peoples. They thought we had gone back upon our words and our words were of no value.

Shri Shinkre: Not at all; only those who were not sincere in their professions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I met a very great politician from a country which had nothing to do with Goa or Portugal and yet he told me that he was shocked. I told him we were not shocked. I said he was a politician,

and he could not have been taken in by our words, that we would do this peacefully. It did not mean that we would never use arms.

We used arms in the case of Kashmir. We used arms in the case of Hyderabad. How did he believe that we would not use arms? But he said: "we took you to be honest people and we believed it." We were thus put in a very awkward position. I do not want that we should again be put in an awkward position and people may say that India says one thing and does another and that we are a nation of hypocrites and cheats. I want that nobody should talk whether there should be experiment in the atom bomb or not, whether we shall always remain bound to this idea that we will never experiment with the bomb. My friend, Mr. Khadilkar, said that China had experimented with the bomb and it has advanced science but he does not want that experiment to advance science in India! It is very strange. It can only come from a fellow travelling Congressman.

We must think on this matter absolutely in practical terms: can we make the bomb in the near future? Dr. Bhabha has told us that it can be made with an expenditure of a few lakhs or may be a few crores of rupees. This estimate of his is as correct as that, that the atomic electricity will be manufactured more cheaply than thermal and hydraulic electricity. Let us not think in terms of money. Let us think whether in the near future, in the next three or four years, we can experiment with an atom bomb, we who could not even detect the potency of the bomb that was fired by China and it had to be discovered by Japan and they said it was Uranium 237, which means that the Chinese are in a year or two, in a position to manufacture a hydrogen bomb. If this is the condition of our science and our scientific laboratories, I really cannot see how we can manufacture the bomb. The difficulties are great. We have not the material with which we can make

the bomb. We are thinking of setting up two nuclear power stations with the help of Canada and the United States for peaceful purposes. Can we use them for experiments with atom bomb? Can we do so without breaking our word and losing the help of these two countries? If we cannot put up even these two atomic power stations, I really cannot see how we can try and experiment and manufacture an atom bomb. Then we have to find a place where the bomb will be fired. We have no such place where we can do it. Our country is so populated. What is then our answer to the Chinese threat? It is useless to talk as my Congress friend here talked that the Chinese have peaceful intentions. It will be going against what they have themselves been saying and what they have been fighting for ideologically with Russia. Russia believes in co-existence and China believes in thrusting communism on other peoples by means of arms. He must be an imbecile who thinks that China has peaceful intentions and I am sorry that such people should be found in this House. We have got to think of some other method by which we can meet this threat. Let us see how other nations are meeting such threats. They are not making atomic experiments themselves. They think it is useless to make such experiments. They are relying upon the international situation. They feel that no country can conquer another country today. If the effort is made, somebody or the other would come to their help. But it is always better to think of that help beforehand. When the Chinese attacked us in the autumn of 1962, after the Emergency had been declared. I went to the late Prime Minister, as the country was in a critical situation. I was not used to going to him but I went to him then because of the critical situation. I asked him definitely: have you ordered any arms from other countries? He said: no, as usual from some small countries of Europe arms are coming. Then I asked him definitely: have you put any orders with America? He said: no; we

are thinking of it. As soon as he put those orders, the next day or the third day, help came immediately. But I am sure that if that help had come to us earlier, if we had made arrangements earlier for that help, the Chinese would not have been able to advance as they did. We have to think of these things not at the time when the danger is on us, but before.

We must understand in this connection from where help can come. Can it come from Russia? This brings me to the question of what recently happened in Russia. Yesterday, a man was considered to be like an *Avatar* of God, who had descended in order to carry Russia forward, whose photos and statues were everywhere, who was talked of in every book that was written and read, whose tantrums were tolerated—they tolerated even his thumping the table at the UNO conference with his shoes—today they have turned about in a moment and say that he was not a proper man; he was a buffoon or something like that. If they could treat their people like that, can we rely upon such a Government to help us when the Emergency comes? In Russia there is no democracy. It is a totalitarian Governments it is always uncertain and you cannot rely on it. People say that they have said that their policy towards India has not changed. Who has said it? They have not officially said so. It is Mrs. Indira Gandhi who has said it; our ambassador has said it. Their ambassador was clear; he did not talk about military aid; he talked only of economic aid and cultural aid. He never talked of military aid. We cannot rely upon Russia. We have to rely upon the west and we must see that we are assured of their help. If we want to have a deterrent here, it may be necessary for the west to have even bases here, as they have bases in European countries and nobody has lost his sovereignty because America is helping them. Even a country like Pakistan does not care two hoots for the opinion of America who is helping it and Gen. De Gaulle does not care a

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fig for what Americans think about him. He goes his way; and so does England. We do not bind ourselves; we do not lose our sovereignty; people do not lose their sovereignty like that. It is no use saying that we are a non-aligned country; "Non-aligned" is not a *mantram*; it is not a foreign policy of a country. The foreign policy must be something more positive, more dynamic. We must know who our friends are and who our enemies are. When people do not know who their enemies are, they are doomed to failure and we would be doomed to failure because our Government does not know who our real friends are and who our real enemies are.

This brings me to the question of this blessed conference that took place at—where?

An hon. Member: Cairo.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Cairo. I am sorry, I forget the names. You will excuse me. At this Cairo conference which was held, what did they do? They enunciated all abstract principles. Ever so many concrete questions in the world are waiting for solution. But they did not discuss these. Our Foreign Minister told us what they decided there: all abstract principles; nothing to do with the world in which we are living. These conferences are held for the Governments, to boost their authority in their own countries; they find themselves becoming important by collecting together in conferences which have absolutely no value. It is a waste of money to go to such conferences where only the barest of first principles and abstract principles are enunciated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: One word more and I have done, and that is about Ceylon and the agreement that has been made. I am reminded of the English proverb which says, "give a

dog a bad name and hang it." But our Government does better; it reverses the proverb. It gives the dog a good name and puts it in the nation's lap. This is very strange. This treaty, this settlement, has been absolutely against India. It has also violated the interests of the people who are settled there for centuries. Today in America, there are many nationalities settled there. Supposing America declares that certain nationalities, say, the people of Irish origin, or the people of German or Czechoslovakia origin are non-citizens without any nationality, will Germany or Czechoslovakia or Ireland receive back those people? It is absolutely absurd to think like that. When the Government wanted to negotiate with Ceylon, did they call the representatives of the people who are to be brought to India back again after centuries? They were born there and they have their property there; they have their business there; they get their labour there. They are more virile people and they are stronger people than the native Ceyloneses. I say they will curse us. Here, they will be stranded. The Government ought to have at least said in this conference that there should be not only India and Ceylon but also the representatives of those people who are to be transferred, who are to lose their home which belongs to them. We have never admitted that these people are Indian citizens.

Now, if we want to go to 'origin' of people, my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh, Adivasi friend, will tell us "you are foreigners. You go to Central Asia. You have your origin there." He will go further and say with Tilak, "You go to the Arctic regions from where you came." It is not a question of origin. We take fruits every day; we take vegetables every day. Do you think of their origin? If we were to think of their origin, I think we will starve ourselves. We think of the present state. We do not think of origin. So, in this respect, I am afraid our Government has done a very great wrong to the people there. I do

not think that the people there are happy. If they were coming in small streams you could have allowed them to come. You cannot stop people but on humanitarian grounds. But on grounds, because their origin was in India you cannot say that they are Indian citizens—those who have been born in Ceylon where they have been living for 50 to 100 years. To say that they are our citizens is something which is unheard of in the history of the whole world.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for 17 years the Ministry of External Affairs was presided over by one of the greatest international figures and all his shortcomings, all his drawbacks, all his weaknesses, were overshadowed by that great personality. At last that personality is no more with us. He was a man with a vision, who rallied friends and foes around this country, but today that task has fallen on the shoulders of smaller men. Therefore, it is necessary that the affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs should be enquired into and should be thoroughly reorganised.

Recently, I had the unique opportunity of going to the non-aligned conference of the Heads of States in Cairo under the leadership of our Prime Minister, and I can say with full authority at my command that our great Prime Minister kept the flag of Jawaharlal Nehru flying. I can say with full authority that he was very ably assisted by our Minister of External Affairs. I found there delegates after delegates from the non-aligned countries, from Afro-Asian countries, getting up and paying their tributes to the memory of that great father of non-alignment. But I could not say the same warmth was found in the lobbies of the conference. It was not the fault of the leader of the delegation; it was not the fault of the Foreign Minister; it was not the fault of the delegation. But this warmth was created by consistent, persistent, long work by

various countries and I can say that there we have not very much succeeded.

Africa is emerging. It is going to be a big factor in the politics of the world international affairs and we in India cannot afford to neglect Africa. Only yesterday, the hon. Minister of External Affairs disclosed in this House that a number of African countries have till today not opened their missions here. There might be their own internal reasons, but I know it very well and in my own knowledge that before freedom Algeria used to have a representative here and an office here to rally support of the Indian people for the freedom of Algeria. I know it very well that before freedom, Tunisia used to have its representative here to rally the support of the Indian people for the freedom of Tunisia. If two countries, when they were slaves, when they were fighting for freedom, could afford to have their office here, to have their representatives here, I fail to understand why they cannot have their Legations here now. It is the task of the Ministry of External Affairs, it is the task of our Missions to cultivate them more intimately, to persuade them to send their representatives here and to have representation here. I hope and trust that our Missions function properly and in a nice way in African countries. There is no reason why the African people cannot be rallied round the Indian people. Perhaps there are some friends who feel that Afro-Asian countries are overawed by the might of China; they fought for centuries the occupation of Britain, of Germany, of Belgium and other countries. They do not want to become the slaves of China. But China has got its own technique of infiltrating into these countries. China often invites their delegations to Peking. The delegations are lavishly entertained by them and taken round the country. China sent some of its important emissaries

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to some of the African countries. Even the Prime Minister of China spent months and months among the Africans. But the *bara sahebs* of our External Affairs Ministry consider it beneath their dignity to go to one of these Afro-Asian countries. They much prefer to stay in Rome, Paris, London or Washington and if that is not possible, at least at Beirut or Cairo. If that mentality is there on the part of the big bosses of the External Affairs Ministry, our relations with the Afro-Asian countries cannot be improved. That is why in the very beginning, I suggested that the time has come now when a real evaluation, a real appraisal of the working of the External Affairs Ministry, should be made and if the Cabinet thinks it proper—I do not think it would be improper—to appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the working of the various missions and into the working of the External Affairs Ministry, to suggest ways and means for improving their working.

China has been carrying on a campaign against us in Afro-Asian countries that we are British stooges. It is a lie; it is a humbug; it is a canard. But by saying it on the floor of this House, I cannot remove that impression. So long as this country was presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, this lie could not work there very much. But now they say that we are British stooges and when an ordinary student goes to the library and picks up the *Who's Who* of our ambassador, he finds: His Excellency Mr. X graduated in 1928 when Bhagat Singh was being hanged; appeared in ICS and got into the Civil Service; in 1930 he tried the satyagrahis of the civil disobedience movement and sent them to jail; in 1940 and 1942, he suppressed India's movement for national freedom; in 1946 he was taken in the External Affairs Ministry and today he represents the British stooges. Sir, I would like to say that there is no dearth of talent-

ed people either on this side of the House or that side, people much more able than some of the *bara sahebs* who represent us abroad. Therefore, I hope and trust that our new Prime Minister and Foreign Minister will take this point into consideration and will do something about it.

Much has been said about our relations with Pakistan. There are some busy bodies in this country who have been shouting from the tops of the hill about Indo-Pakistan amity. I want this House to understand it very well that even after 18 years of freedom, Pakistan has not achieved nationhood. It is an artificial country, a country divided by 1,300 miles. What is common between East Pakistan and West Pakistan to get them nationhood—Religion? If religion would have been a common bond, certainly Afghanistan would have been the greatest friend of Pakistan, which it is not. The only thing common between East Pakistan and West Pakistan is hatred of India and fear of the Hindu majority here. As long as East and West Pakistan continue, I am sure there cannot be any amity between India and Pakistan. Those people who are talking of Indo-Pakistan amity are talking through their heads.

Therefore, the task of the Indian people is to rally to the support of those freedom-fighters of Pakhtoonistan and those freedom-fighters in East Pakistan who are being suppressed by the military rule of Pakistan, who want to free themselves from the Pindaris of Rawalpindi. It is our task to help them. We should not stand on these finer myths that we could not interfere in their internal affairs. When we could support the national movements of Algeria, Indonesia and Angola, there is no reason why we should not support these people who are being suppressed in East Pakistan by the military regime.

Before I close, I would like to refer to two of our neighbouring countries, namely, Burma and Indonesia. Burma and Indonesia have been traditional friends of India. There is too much of cultural ties between India and Indonesia, but the relations are not so good as they ought to be. It is not due to our policy; it is due to our functioning. At a time when hundreds of people of Indian origin were driven away from Burma to India, we had no ambassador there, because none of the *bara sahebs* of the External Affairs Ministry was prepared to accept the ambassadorial post. Ultimately we had to send a retired navy officer to save the sinking boat of India in Burma.

The same thing happened in Indonesia. For months and months, there has been no ambassador there. All these countries feel very touchy about it. Therefore, I hope and trust that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister will pay their personal attention to our relations with Indonesia and Burma, for we cannot have a hostile Indonesia and a hostile Burma. People say Indonesia is under the Chinese influence. It is not. They are afraid of the Chinese. If they are sure that India is a great friend of theirs, they can stand up in a better way against China. Therefore, I hope and trust that immediately some of our important people, either the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister, would visit Jakarta, and patch up our small differences and misunderstandings with President Soekarno.

Sir, I can assure you that we have been left a great legacy and a great heritage by our late Prime Minister. He has left tremendous goodwill in Africa and in Asia, in Europe, in America and everywhere, in every nook and corner of this earth. We should be worthy of that heritage and we should maintain it. We can maintain it only if we can send people with a broad outlook, with dynamism, imbued with patriotism and with great love of this country, to these countries and tell them that India is

to continue the same foreign policy and the same traditions that we have continued in the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Sir, yesterday while the Foreign Minister was speaking on this motion, when he was referring to the Ceylon-India agreement on the persons of Indian origin in Ceylon, there were so many interruptions and so many Members were very much exercised over the agreement reached by the Prime Ministers of the two countries. I also, share the feelings of apprehension expressed by some of them.

Those people who are going to be repatriated to India under the agreement within the next 15 years are not Indians. They are grandsons and great-grandsons of labourers and other people who went from India to work mostly in the rubber and tea plantations in Ceylon. They worked there and enriched that country. They settled there and they were earning their livelihood from the soil of that country. But they were not accepted as citizens of that country. Some 30 years ago, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went on a holiday to Ceylon, he resided in a hill station. He has recorded how the people of Indian origin from the plantations in the neighbourhood came to see him at his residence. These poor people working in the plantations came to see the great leader of India with flowers, vegetables and other presents. They had his *darshan*. He has recorded affectionately in his book that he could not exchange any ideas with them because those poor people could not understand his language or English. Why were these people so much moved by the presence of Jawaharlal Nehru in their midst? It is because they thought that their forefathers also came from India, India was having a great freedom struggle and Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the foremost leaders of that movement. They thought that, when India attained independence, their lot in that country also would be improv-

[Shri M. K. Kumaran.]

ed. That was their hope. When after independence, in 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of this country, these people in Ceylon knew that he was their friend and they hoped that they would get a better deal from their government with the help of the government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also did his best to get a better deal for those people from the Government of Ceylon. He had talks with the Government and the leaders of that country. He entered into an agreement with Shri Kotlewala, the then Prime Minister of Ceylon. This agreement is known as the Nehru-Kotlewala Agreement. Following this agreement some machinery was set up by the Ceylonese Government to settle this question. They began some registration work and all that, but that also did not work. These people of Indian origin there were treated as stateless persons, and they had to agitate to get a better deal with the Government. We looked on helplessly and things went on dragging for months and years. And a situation came when the relations between the two countries became somewhat bitter because of the differences over this issue.

Now, after Shrimati Sirimavo Bandaranaike became the Prime Minister of Ceylon, she and the Prime Minister of our country gave their thought to this question and they tried to reach some agreement. But during the life time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the two governments could not agree on this issue. After so many years of this uncertainty the two Prime Ministers of these two countries met in Delhi recently. They had long deliberations and they came to an agreement over this issue.

This agreement, I should say, is somewhat unsatisfactory. There are

defects and shortcomings. It is correct to say that the hopes of the persons of Indian origin in Ceylon were belied to a great extent. Not only that, apart from the agreement, after the Ceylonese Prime Minister went back to her own country there was a declaration in their Parliament that the persons who will be treated as Ceylonese citizens but having Indian origin will not be entered in the general electoral rolls and they will be kept in a separate electoral roll. That means that they are going to be treated as second class citizens in Ceylon. That is a most unsatisfactory development. Yesterday, the hon. Minister told the House that the Prime Minister has written to the Prime Minister of Ceylon to reconsider this position. Anyhow, even though the agreement is not to the satisfaction of this country and this House, an agreement has been reached over an issue which was hanging fire for a very long time and which was leading to embitter the relations between the two countries. Now, that the agreement has been signed by our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Ceylon, we hope that at least the spirit of that agreement would be observed and respected by the Government of Ceylon.

There is another big question. That is, more than five lakhs of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon are going to be repatriated to this country within the next few years. This is a major question. These people are mostly the descendants of the labourers who went from Tamilnad and Kerala. They are very poor labourers. They are not *chettiers*, moneylenders or merchants. They are poor labourers in the plantations. When they are repatriated back to Tamilnad or Kerala, that will raise very great difficulties for those States which are even now overburdened by the intensity of population and economic backwardness. Therefore, this matter should be taken up by the Govern-

ment with its all seriousness and it should see that these repatriates are properly settled in places where they can earn their livelihood and have a better life.

When dealing with this issue, we cannot forget that descendants of persons of Indian origin, persons who have gone from India, are now living all over the world especially in Afro-Asian countries. We have persons of Indian origin in a large number in Africa. Their question also has become a very live issue.

An Hon. Member: Malaysia also.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: They are there in Malaysia, Indonesia, Fiji and all those places.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In Malaysia they are allowed full rights; do not bother.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In all these countries we are having persons of Indian origin. In East Africa especially, there were reports that a large percentage of persons of Indian origin there are trying to get passports to England and other countries. This situation has created some misunderstandings in those African countries, because most of them have recently become independent from British and other imperial domination and the natives of those countries feel that Indians cannot accommodate themselves to free States, they want British and other colonial domination to continue and that is why once these imperialist dominations are removed these people of Indian origin want to go away from those countries. It is the duty of the Government of India to advise those people to settle wherever they are. They must take up the citizenship of those countries. They must live as good citizens of those countries accepting the laws and regulations of those States and also accepting the sentiments and feelings of the natives of those countries.

The difficulty is that most of the people settled in African countries are merchants and other kinds of exploiters, so to say. They cannot accommodate themselves to the social life, the body politic of those countries. They did not take part in the freedom movement of those peoples. They were always seeking the shelter of the Western masses. That is why they are finding it difficult to carry on there. So, we must advise those people to learn to live with the local people peacefully and take up the citizenships of those States.

Whenever our labour have gone to other countries, they have not found it difficult to live there. Once they are allowed to live there, they are prepared to live there. Sir, perhaps you know that the Prime Minister of British Guiana, Mr. Cheddi Jagan, is the grandson of a landless labourer, who went from a U.P. village as an indentured labour to that country. He settled there, worked in the sugar plantations there and now the grandson of that indentured labour has become the Prime Minister of that country. That is how our labour, working people, when they go to other countries, do work, take up the citizenship of that country and accommodate themselves to the conditions there and live peacefully with other sections of the local people.

Therefore when we are thinking of sending our private merchants and private capital to foreign countries, especially to underdeveloped countries, we should bear in mind that it will create difficulties in the future. Whenever private capital is sent to underdeveloped countries, it will become a vested interest and will stand in the way of progress of that country. So, Government should ban the export of private capital to underdeveloped countries. The Government of India may have, and in fact should have, economic collaboration with those countries. We should send our experts and give whatever economic and other help that we can for the further development of those countries. But

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it should be the duty of the Government of India to see that no private capital is exported to under-developed countries as that will create so many difficulties for us in the future.

This has happened in Burma. I do not say that all the people sent away from Burma are *chettians* or money-lenders or merchants. But it is a fact that a section of the people of Indian origin in Burma were indulging in money-lending and other means of exploitation. That has created bitter feeling in the minds of the Burmese people. Whenever they were taking up any development work or nationalisation programme, these people were the stumbling block, standing on the path of progress. So, if the Government of India go to the support of such exploiters of Indian origin in other countries, the people of those countries will misunderstand the professions of India. That is why I appeal to the Government that we should prohibit the export of private capital to under-developed countries.

Then, coming to the question of the Chinese atomic blast, I wish to say a few words. Perhaps that was the biggest issue dealt with in this House yesterday and today. So many hon. Members spoke very eloquently on this issue. The spokesman of the Swatantra Party, Shri M. R. Masani, yesterday made a very clever and cunning speech. He did not attack the non-alignment policy of the Government of India, though he was always doing that while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive. At that time he had not a single word of praise to say about Pandit Nehru or his non-alignment policy; he gave him only brickbats. But yesterday he gave him bouquets posthumously and talked very admiringly of the non-alignment policy.

He said that Prime Minister Nehru sought arms aid from America and other countries without giving up the policy of non-alignment. So, he said that without giving up the non-align-

ment policy Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri should seek the protection of the atomic umbrella of the United States. That was a subtle way of crucifying the non-alignment policy of our country. He did not say it straight, he thought that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri could not understand the subtlety of the argument of Shri Masani. So, he said it in a subtle way. He wanted to stab the non-alignment policy from the back; but for some reasons he did not want to give it a straight hit. That is why he said that without giving up the non-alignment policy the Government of India should seek the protection of the umbrella from the United States. I hope this House and the Government will understand the real intentions of Shri Masani and his Party.

If this House accepts the proposal of Shri Masani of course, Shri Masani will like it but it will be liked more by the leaders of Peking. That is the irony of the situation—what is liked by Shri Masani will be liked more by the leaders of Peking. We have seen Mr. Ayub Khan and Mr. Mao Tse-tung have become strange bed-fellows. No wonder Shri Masani's Swatantra Party and the Chinese Communist Party are going to have flirtations first and on a future date they will also become strange bed-fellows. What the Chinese leaders want is that India should go to the Western camp, and must give up her policy of non-alignment. And that is what Shri Masani also wants. This is a strange development. Perhaps, the extremes may meet!

Here we should remember one thing. He is trying to develop a cold feet regarding the atomic blast of the Chinese. Every one is threatening India. Chinese leaders also want to threaten India. They the black-mailing India, Shri Masani said. Shri Masani is also blackmailing the Government of India to go to the Western camp. I am very sorry to say that some leaders of certain political parties in this country have begun to think in such a manner.

China has blasted an atomic bomb, and we are advised by Shri Masani to seek the protection under the American umbrella; In that case, if the Chinese explode a hydrogen bomb what will he advise us? Will he advise us to go and take shelter under the petticoat of Western imperialism? This is not befitting a great country and a great people like us. I would therefore request the Government to hold on to the policy of non-alignment now we are pursuing.

The Prime Minister has declared still, as I have heard many speakers or elsewhere India is not going to give up its policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. I would say to the Prime Minister, that it is not enough that he has declared it in the peace conference or elsewhere. He should come forward and convene a meeting of all political parties which agree with the policy he has enunciated. Let us sit down and work out a programme for propagating these ideals among the people of this country. Otherwise, the Swatantra leaders and the leaders of other political parties will threaten the people and cajole the Government into accepting their policy in foreign affairs. If it so happens it will be a danger to the country. So, I appeal to the Government to be awakened to this danger and see that, whatever may happen elsewhere, we should stick to our basic policy and must see that collective security alone will help India and the world out of this mess.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kashi Nath Pande.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung..... Now, there is quorum. Shri Pande.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I am not an expert in foreign affairs nor do I

claim that I know much about it, still, as I have heard many speakers here, I want my real feelings to be expressed in respect of some of the points.

Being a trade unionist have learnt how to negotiate with our opponents or the opposite party. I think, that gives me some light as to how even for a dispute to be settled at the international level we can be guided by the experience gained by being a trade unionist. Take, for example, the question of Ceylon. I know that there is a very strong sentiment in the people who had gone to Ceylon as labourers and had helped the country at a time when they were building up their economic prosperity and put all their strength and energy in order to make the country prosperous. Naturally, something was expected from that country, namely, that they should have at least been provided with citizenship to live in Ceylon. But in spite of this fact the dispute remained and the Ceylon Government was not prepared to accept all the people coming from India as Ceylonese citizens. Therefore, as the dispute was there, being practical men, we had to find out a real solution for the problem. Taking into consideration all these things the Government of India came forward for talks with the Ceylonese Prime Minister. They came for a settlement and settled the issue. I know that much inconvenience may be caused to those who have to come to this country, but there is no alternative. Being a practical people we have to accept whatever has been done because there was no alternative at all on that issue.

I heard a big leader like Acharyaji say that we never accepted this position that they were not the citizens of Ceylon. It is not that we accept or reject a particular thing it was for the Ceylonese Government to accept them as Ceylonese citizens or to reject their citizenship. Those people were hanging in suspense. There was nothing concrete for them. Therefore this settlement was made and, I think, it

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was a good settlement. I can tell you that so far as any settlement arrived at in a dispute like this is concerned the people repatriating were never allowed to bring their properties with them, but in this case it has been agreed that the people coming to India within 15 years will bring their property also. No doubt, we are already faced with such problems of settling the refugees coming from East Pakistan and this will add to our burden, but as things are before us we have, naturally, to deal with this situation also and have to find out a solution.

I am fully in agreement with Shri Kumaran that the Government of India should be prepared to accommodate them in such a way that dissatisfaction may not spread because our experience has been that among the refugees that have come from East Pakistan in 1947 or just at the moment some dissatisfaction is there due to lack of conveniences provided to them. A person who has to leave his original place and has to go to another place, naturally, has to face a lot of difficulties; similar are the difficulties with these people. But as they are coming to India gradually we have to be prepared to rehabilitate them in a manner that they may be satisfied.

Then, I heard the Prime Minister say that this was, never the understanding that those who were going to be the citizens of Ceylon will be treated as second-class citizens. I think, no mention of it has been made in the agreement too. If that is so, the Government of India should take up this matter with the Ceylonese Government to see that if they are Ceylonese citizens, they should naturally be treated at par with those who are already in Ceylon. If any further talks are required, I think, the Government of India should be prepared to have them with the Ceylonese Government.

About China's blast I want to say a few words. A developing country like India wants to live at peace.

Therefore our policy was that we should take all steps to see that peaceful conditions of a peaceful atmosphere is created in the world and around us so that we may have some progress within the time at our disposal. So, the policy was decided that even if we established an atomic reactor the production of that will not be used for any war purpose but will be used for peaceful purposes. But now the condition is that China does not care for the world. China is not in the UNO also and there is no binding effect of any decision taken by the UNO on China. Therefore we have to be very careful. Moreover, we are fully aware that China is against us. Their policy is that they want to impose Communism by force, by strength. Therefore the manufacture of this nuclear weapon by China is something very dangerous and it is warning to us that it can be used against us and against anybody who is against them.

How to protect ourselves, or how to strengthen our defence position is a matter which has to be considered by us. There was a suggestion made by Shri Masani yesterday that we are not in a position to produce nuclear weapons, or because of so many reasons we should not produce nuclear weapons, but should depend on America. It is true that at the moment we have got the sympathy of Russia also and we will to make all possible efforts to see that that relationship is maintained, but in this changing world nothing is stable. Nobody can say as to what is going to happen tomorrow. Suppose, we take the protection of the atomic umbrella of America. After all, there is no difference of ideology between China and Russia. If Russia sees that her one communist friend is being killed by this protection, naturally she will come to the rescue of China. How will they come to rescue them? They can attack America also. What will happen if America is attacked? Will that country protect itself or will it come

to protect our country? Therefore, my suggestion in this regard is that even if we do not decide to manufacture nuclear weapons just at the moment, we should think over it and take America into confidence about the situation prevailing. If something happens like that, if Russia comes to the rescue of China other countries will also be involved. If Russia and America come to war, will USA be in a position to protect our country? If that is not so, we are exposed to a very dangerous position because the distance between India and China is only 300 miles and not even a jet plane is required for carrying an atom bomb; even an ordinary aircraft can carry a bomb and put it here.

Similarly, I would say China and Russia are also negotiating. There may be difference of ideology for the time being. But nobody can say with certainty whether these conditions will remain for a long period. There may be some understanding between Russia and China and in that case if the differences between India and China remain, will it be possible for Russia to be neutral in respect of us? This is a matter for consideration. My suggestion is that we should take Russia also into confidence and put it before them as to what we should do.

In this respect, I want to say one thing more. I met Mr. Bhabha in Bombay and I saw our atomic reactor and those other plants also. I think China is rich in uranium and similarly India is also rich in uranium. We have already got the atomic reactor. The condition put by some countries is that we cannot manufacture atomic weapons in those plants with the help of certain electric power stations. But there are other electric power stations which could be used for this purpose and this is known even to the hon. Minister. I think we should think over this matter and that we should make a start. The statement of Dr. Bhabha was based on the ground that we have got the plant and also

some potential of electric energy and we can produce an atom bomb.

My another point in this context is that the moment there was a blast in China, all over the world there was a feeling and also there were views expressed in newspapers that now the powers which have got the nuclear weapons should be brought into a club and even the name of China was also mentioned, that China also should be brought into that club. Why was the name of China mentioned? It was because they exploded one bomb. We having got all those things with us, we are capable of producing nuclear weapons and simply because we have not manufactured a bomb so far, there is a possibility that we may not get a place in the said club. My suggestion is that the Government should think over this matter taking into confidence these countries also because we are friendly to them and I hope if we take those countries into confidence and start manufacture of the bomb gradually and continuously, I think, the purpose can be served. By having atom bomb we can save our expenditure on defence because if one bomb is put here, then what is the use of 3 millions of soldiers there where they cannot do anything. One bomb is sufficient to destroy millions of people. Therefore, my suggestion is that in order to avoid such a heavy expenditure on defence, if we spend something on this side, naturally we will strengthen our defence and raise the morale of our defence forces here by simply manufacturing a bomb does not mean that we are going to explode. In order to show that we have also got an atom bomb will serve the desired purpose.

With these suggestions of mine, I conclude

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very recently reading a book by Maj. Gen. Moulton and his suggestion was that we could save a good deal of money and probably a good deal of wastage if we had better detailed debates in this House on this question of foreign policy or

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defence policy Unfortunately, we are sitting in a House where we are afraid that here is a man sitting on my left or sitting on my right who will carry tales and I may not be able to expose the whole thing in the same proper manner without fear or favour which I ought to do. Today we had this shameless picture before us that not only this House has got a Chinese lobby but the ruling party has also got a Chinese lobby and it becomes extremely difficult to have a detailed debate. We should shed this fear and have a full and detailed debate on this question. There should be no hypocrisy with us on this matter.

Where do we stand? Ever since the Hindi-Chini bhai bhai sentiment received a jolt, when Longju was attacked by the Chinese in 1959, we ought to have opened our eyes as to what should have been our foreign policy. If we look at the foreign policy, we will find that it is no policy at all. It is entirely a negative approach, a symptomatic treatment. A doctor who carries on merely symptomatic treatment is no doctor if he cannot diagnose the malady that is before him. We are in that unhappy position that we are not able to diagnose the malady that is facing us. Why is this diplomatic hypocrisy surrounding us? Why are not giving up these unimaginative memberships of this Afro-Asian group which is a so-called non-aligned group? How long can we carry on with this non-aligned group business? What type of no-alignment have we?

On 25th August there was a report in the *New China News Agency* that the U.A.R. representative Mr. Tourky was hobnobbing with the Chinese and because he was a Mohammedan, some Mohammedans of Chinese origin were also called in. He was given a big banquet and then all came together and in the same fashion they said, Mishri-Chini bhai bhai, as we had a slogan Hindi-Chini bhai bhai, and they did not like at the bottom of our

heart. We unnecessarily embroiled ourselves in a situation on Israel. Where are we being led by this? What is this Afro-Asian question after all? Who are our friends in the Afro-Asian nations? We committed an initial mistake in not being very strong when the question of Indians in Burma arose. 125 years ago, the Indians had gone there, settled there, established there and had developed that country with their sweat, with their labour, with their blood, and these people were driven out and we kept quiet. I wrote a letter to our present Foreign Minister on this matter. When he went to Burma, he made a statement that we were not discriminated against. I am sorry to tell him that not only have Indians been discriminated against, but I have got figures here with me, and I have personal knowledge of the fact that we have been discriminated against in the treatment meted out to us. When the British companies were nationalised, for instance, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., the Rangoon Electric and Tramway Supply Co., the Burma Oil Co., the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., etc., were all allowed to transfer their compensation in sterling to England. Did the Burmese Government allow us to do that when the Indian companies like Soortee Bara Bazaar Co. Ltd., the Pazaundaung Bazaar Co. Ltd., the Kemmendine Bazaar Co. Ltd., the Bogale Bazaar Co. Ltd., and the Rangoon Iron Bazaar Co. Ltd. etc. were liquidated? Not one paisa has been paid to us. When the whole of the Kyanktaga grant was taken away, when 90 per cent of our people from U.P. who were residing there had been uprooted, was anything paid to us? When the question of compensation arises in regard to them, we are only swallowing the bitter pill. And seeing that we are swallowing the bitter pill, everyone has learnt a lesson from this. Even a small nation like Ceylon has learnt the lesson and has tried to drive out 5.25 lakhs of people of Indian origin from Ceylon. Again, what is our position in Jamaica? What

is the position in British Guiana? And what is our position in Trinidad? Have we studied these problems? Have we sent emissaries to study these problems? Have we done anything to develop cultural relations with these countries? Have we tried to do anything to protect the interests of the people of Indian origin in these countries? No, we have not done anything at all. Why have we not done it? We have not done it because of a weak-kneed policy that we have been following all along. It is time for us to cry a halt to this weak-kneed policy.

People have said that because of the Chinese making a bomb and exploding it, science has advanced. I would submit that science has advanced everywhere; and science will advance everywhere, not because of China making a bomb; the bomb was discovered long ago, and the fact that if hydrogen and oxygen were combined, they would produce water was discovered long ago. What is that has been newly discovered? What is it that has been done by China? The only thing that has happened now is that a weapon of destruction is in the hands of China. A terror that is hanging on our heads is there. The sword of Damocles has been brought over our head. Are we going to meet it? Are we going to do something to meet this menace? When I am saying this, I do not mean thereby that we should destroy all chances of friendship with that country. If at any time China changes her policy and wants to come and shake hands with us, certainly, let us shake hands with them. But let us follow the path of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, namely 'Ahimsa for Ahimsa', that is, *ahimsa* only for those who believe in *ahimsa*, but weapon for weapon; let us believe in and follow this policy 'Weapon for weapon; if you hit me with a weapon, I shall also hit you with a weapon'.

Dr. M. S. Aney: *Shathe Saatyam.*

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How long are we going to tolerate this position?

Our foreign policy must be dictated by this very consideration namely the effect that has been produced on the world by China by this atomic explosion. Let us consider the question in these terms. In Asia there are two giants; one of them is India and the other is China. If one giant grows and the other remains a dwarf, certainly, the dwarf will be killed, and there will be no time for the dwarf to arm himself.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: One is a *sura* and the other is an *asura*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not the *sura* who succeeds, but it is always the *asuras* who succeed and the *sura* dies. This is what has happened in the whole world. All barbaric races have destroyed civilised nations. The Romans were killed because they had become civilised.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It was the *suras* who won ultimately.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Ultimately, it was the *suras* who succeeded.

Shri Bade (Khargone): All the Gods gave weapons to Shakti for killing Ravana and the other demons.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I shall now come to the question before us. We have to consider the question whether in the face of this atomic blast, which has been referred to as the Lop Nor incident, so to say, we should still remain in the same position in which we were. Are we going to sit passive? Are we going to sit idle saying 'Nothing doing; people will come to our rescue.'? Who is going to come to your rescue? Who do you envisage would come to your rescue? Supposing China attacks us, who is going to come to our rescue? Not one country came to the rescue of the Tibetans when they were killed. Did anyone try to come to the rescue of the Tibetans? So, the terror is there, and nobody wants to put himself into this trouble. Again, who ran to the rescue of Hungary when Hungary was raped? Did anyone run to its rescue? No. It is only

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when a civilised nation does a particular thing that other nations run to its rescue. But when a barbarous nation does it, nobody runs to the rescue of the civilised nation, and nobody wants to give any help also. So, it is for us to study history and learn the lessons. Let us study the history of China, for instance. Let us not go on merely saying 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai; we have always lived together for innumerable years'. How have we lived together for innumerable years? We have lived together because the Himalayas had saved us all along. But we feel now that the Himalayas cannot save us any longer. So, we must face the facts. Have we done anything at all even to get back the territory that China has occupied? No, we are just sitting tight. Can this policy help us? Can this weak-kneed policy contain us even where we are?

Again, let us look at Pakistan. What is Pakistan doing? Our Foreign Minister, and a very sweet gentleman at that, talks very nicely. But with all his nice talks, have we progressed? The moment he turns his back, abuses are showered on us. The moment his back turns, our men are killed; our men are kidnapped, and our men are taken away. No reports are available to us even about how many of them have been taken away; even up to date we are only fumbling; we think that nine men have gone away, but we do not know the exact position. The same thing happened when Col. Bhattacharya was taken away. He was seized in our territory and then taken away to Pakistan and imprisoned there, and now he has come back. What have we done to retaliate? We know openly what the Pakistan Government is doing. It is training the Nagas. For whom and against whom? To whom are we giving shelter? We are negotiating with Mr. Phizo, and we are negotiating with Rev. Michael Scott. What for? We are doing it just to show that we are a very pious people. Each one of us is a pious

person; and every religion teaches the same golden rule, namely 'Do unto others what you ought to be done by'. That golden rule prevails in every religion, and that golden rule covers all your Panchsheel and other things.

An Hon. Member: Naheen.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But are they going to do that to us? They want to do harm to us, and yet we feel that we should sit and talk to them. I would submit that that is not possible; it might be possible between two neighbours behaving in a neighbourly manner, without arms or anything of that kind. Even in ordinary day-to-day life, it is not possible to have talks with one who wants to do us harm; it is not possible to a greater extent where the question of the sovereignty of a country is concerned, where the question of a nation is concerned.

In this world, as it is now shaping, ideological thinking has gone away, and national thinking has reappeared on the scene, that is, the principle of each nation unto itself; just as there is the principle of each man to himself and each family unto itself, likewise, today the theory in the world is that 'each nation unto itself'. And every nation is trying to practise this principle. Russia may not come to the rescue of China. But Russia will certainly not come to our rescue also. So, what are we to do? We should have friendship with those who are prepared to extend their friendship to us, and who are thinking in the same manner as we do. We are living in a particular type of democracy; we have developed a particular type of democracy, and we believe in a particular type of democracy; we do not believe in communism; we do not believe in totalitarianism. When that is the position, who are the people whom we can approach, and who will be of the same feather as we? We have to keep company only with those countries. I do not say that we

should/kow tow before anybody. It is not necessary to do that. But at the same time, we can keep our heads up, and keeping our heads up, we have to keep friends; we cannot have enemies all around. And these enemies have been created of late. They consist of people who are afraid; they may not be actually our enemies, but they are afraid to help, and they are afraid to come to our rescue, and they are afraid even to talk on our side, and, therefore, they are not able to do anything. We find that the UAR is carrying on such friendship with China that it is almost embracing China, so to say. When that is the position, I would like to ask what prevented us from keeping Israel friendly with us. We are friends with Lebanon. We can have friendly ties with Cyprus. These are very small nations. And after all, how much help can they render? And yet we are friends with them. But here is one nation which has got the power of terror; its 20 lakhs of people are keeping 7 crores of these Arabs at bay. Why not have friendly ties with Israel? Why not have America as a friendly nation? Why not have UK as a friendly nation?

I had once a talk with our late Prime Minister and I had asked him how it was that the propaganda in England was going on to such an extent against us. He told me that it was entirely due to the retired ICS officers who were trying to carry on pro-Pakistani propaganda there and against us. What steps have we taken to meet that pro-Pakistani propaganda that is being carried on there? What are the emissaries that we send out from our country doing in this regard? Who are those persons who have gone? Bureaucrats, who do not know how to handle the situation, who do not know how even to tom-tom their own country. We had a very bad lesson in Malaysia. The day the speech of the delegate from Pakistan was made, it was published with headlines all over; and a very fine

speech by Sardar Hukam Singh, our Speaker, cutting at the whole root of the Pakistani speech, was not published at all and did not receive any publicity. Why? Because, whereas the Pakistan Ambassador was awake and alive to the situation, ours was sleeping. The same situation I found of these bureaucratic ambassadors whom you have appointed. And in Thailand the same situation I find.

What happened in British Guiana? Why is it that in British Guiana, with Cheddi Jagan as Prime Minister, Indians are being molested, why is it that Indian women are being molested. Because today Castro's sister says that "if Cheddi Jagan comes out and wins in the election we will not recognise him and we will destroy Cheddi Jagan". Why? Because he is one who is of Indian origin.

The same thing in Jamaica. In Trinidad what have you done? You have not done anything. Therefore it is most necessary, as I said last time, that there should be a new alignment of our policy. And in this respect, because Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru followed a particular thing, you need not become touchy about it, as Acharya Kripalani has said. Policies do change; Ministers do change, ideas do change, Parliaments do change, Lok Sabhas have changed. These changes are there; and with the changing of the world and the changing of the situation we have to meet the situation as it arises. We cannot sit tight over what our forefathers did.

In a progressive country, in a developing country it is essential to assimilate all the ideas that are there. We have to take a look at the whole thing in perspective and formulate the policy that is most necessary to lay down.

Why should we be afraid of making a nuclear weapon? We need not be afraid. We do not want to be destructive. Because I hold a cane it does not mean that I am going to hit

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anybody. That theory of the British will go. It is the British who had reduced us to this position and deprived us of all our arms. It is the unlicensed burglar and thief and robber who shoots you. He will shoot you notwithstanding that he holds no licence from the Government. And you and I, holding a licence, are not going to shoot anybody. Therefore this mental control our country can exercise and you can exercise. We can have the atomic weapon, not for the purpose of destruction, but for the purpose of terror meeting terror. It is necessary that terror must be there. If the deterrent of the terror was not available to Mr. Kennedy tragedy would have happened in Cuba. Both ways it has served the purpose: America has agreed not to disturb Cuba, and Russia has agreed not to use the missiles there. Therefore, this terror has balanced the power and the situation.

It is necessary that we must have it. I do not want to destroy any Chinaman. I do not have absolutely any such idea, nor do you have any such idea. But yet it is essential that we must have this weapon. And money is no consideration. What consideration is there for money when crores and crores of rupees are swallowed by hundreds and hundreds of engineers in a corrupt manner? It is no use crying over it. We can easily spend money honestly for the purpose of serving our country.

The conduct of our foreign policy must be guided by prudence and great sobriety. Even then it must not be under-guarded. It must be fully girded by maintaining strength. Unless we have strength, nobody is going to accept our friendship and nobody is going to seek our friendship. It is our strength which will dictate, and people are waiting. Foreign countries are waiting for our strength. Our whole prestige has been put down at the lowest ebb on account of this atomic explosion that has taken place. Sir, it

is high time that we rose to the occasion and met this challenge. It is not necessary that we should go on calculating in terms of rupees, annas and pies. It is better for us to say and realize that not one Bhabha will suffice but we would require forty Bhabhas (*An Hon. Member: Experts*) to come in our country and develop this atomic weapon that is necessary.

One last word I will say, Sir, and that is this. Let the country be saved from our independent Chinese lobbies; but let you also be saved from the Chinese lobby that you have.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, almost every speaker who spoke today and yesterday in this House emphasised two recent developments, namely, the Chinese explosion of an atomic bomb and also, secondly, the deposition of Mr. Khrushchev from the office of power in Russia. This morning's newspapers have come out with headlines, saying that the debate in Parliament on international affairs was dominated by the atomic bomb. That is as it should have been, because, after all, this is a very important development, this development of the Chinese bomb.

The deposition of Mr. Khrushchev in Russia a few weeks ago has a very great significance for India. It is also bound to have very grave consequences to India and to other countries in Asia. We can say that one consequence of the deposition of Mr. Khrushchev was that Mr. Chou En-lai was able to go to Moscow to attend the Forty-seventh anniversary celebrations of the communist party. A thing like that—of course Mr. Chou En-lai was invited to the meeting in Moscow—but a development of this kind would have been unthinkable in Mr. Khrushchev's regime. And Mr. Chou En-lai having gone to Moscow and having stayed there for almost a week, it was only to be expected that the

relations between the two countries, Russia and China, would not remain the same that they were before Mr. Chou-En-lai's visit to Moscow. It was only to be expected that something will happen, some change would take place. As a matter of fact, there were several meetings between Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin.

Now, we know that these two big communist powers have been confronting each other over a number of years and it is only natural to expect that they could not continue to do that indefinitely. They could not do it without the risk of colliding somewhere and somehow. This realisation has come to the Russian hierarchy; they also knew that unless something was done to remove Mr. Khrushchev from his office of power,—Mr. Khrushchev who had some kind of an obsession about Chinese intransigence—no improvement could take place in the relations between the two countries. So Mr. Khrushchev was removed and we find that the new men who took office after him have lost no time in coming to talking terms with the Chinese.

Now it is too much to expect of course that in these talks they would be able to patch up all their differences. Perhaps that might not be possible ever. Some differences are bound to remain because they are of a fundamental character. But what is important is the fact that these two, the Chinese and the Russians, have met and talked. That is something which would not have happened in the Khrushchev era. It is too early to assess the results of the talks. However, one thing is clear, that on both sides there has been a new desire to come closer, a new desire for rapprochement.

We also hear reports that as the result of these meetings in Moscow, the Russians have already resumed some kind of token economic aid. We hear that a hydroelectric power unit of 20,000 kw. which had been built for

the Chinese three years ago, before the feud started, has now been decided to be sent to China.

What we are really concerned with here today is: what shall be our attitude towards these developments? How shall we react to these developments? Shall we welcome them? It is not possible to say off-hand what exactly our attitude and reaction should be, but we can say one thing, that we need not oppose these developments, even if we could oppose them. Our attitude should be one of wait and watch, should be one of trying to understand and making a correct assessment. But certainly we should not oppose these developments, for after all, there is such a thing as a long-term goal in our international policies. And one of those goals will be that some day we hope to bring China into the fold of polite society, society which recognises international responsibilities.

About this Chinese atom bomb, what kind of view shall we take? We in India consider ourselves a mature people, politically mature, and we are not in the habit of succumbing to the instant, momentary reaction that we may have on any particular subject. These are very grave issues and require grave decisions. And these decisions have to be taken deliberately after taking a full and long-term view, lest we are overwhelmed by our own momentary reactions.

Now we can see that after all, there is a process started already between the relations of Russia and China, a process of unfreezing, a process of a certain amount of thawing; but that should not lead us to the other extreme conclusion, that the road to an understanding between these two countries is all smooth and has no impediments. Impediments there certainly are present, and what is going to happen is not exactly a meeting of minds between these two countries or the leaders of these two countries. That would be reading too much into these developments. But as I said,

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we need not oppose any progressive rapprochement between these two countries.

What shall we think about this nuclear adventure of China by exploding an atom bomb? We need not think much about it. It was really intended to impress. We, of course, are not such novices in this business of atomic power. We know that atomic power to be effective has to have a strong industrial base, a good, well-established economy; it certainly cannot be sustained in an economy, in a country where we have vast numbers of people having a hand-to-mouth existence, such as we know there still are today in China.

We need not change our convictions on this question of the atomic bomb. We still should continue to have our faith in collective security and in such organisations as the United Nations. We know that China will not undertake any rash adventure. We know it from experience. Competent observers, who have studied the international situation, also have supported the idea that China knows too well that any adventure with the atomic bomb will bring swift and instant retaliation. I need not spell out the directions from which such certain retaliation will come. Also, if we study the events of the last few years, we know that China is not really as foolish as sometimes its actions make us believe, or make it appear. China has been cautious. For instance, there are these islands of Quemoy and Matsu; they have been there, and China has not yet dared to take any untoward action. Also, take our own experience of aggression against our borders. China has desisted from pressing its advantage. That only shows that China is not as rash as it is made to appear.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I rise to speak on behalf of my party, the DMK. I shall stick to a particu-

lar issue, the problem that has been engaging the attention of the country, i.e., the Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

I think it is an important issue, a problem beyond the horizon of party politics. I request all the Members of this House to carefully consider this issue objectively and come to a conclusion.

Yesterday our External Affairs Minister talked much about the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, or the agreement between the Prime Minister of Ceylon and her counterpart in India. The arguments advanced and the points raised by our External Affairs Minister did not satisfy me. After having heard his speech fully, I think he can be a fitting Minister of External Affairs to the Government of Ceylon rather than to the Government of India. He simply advocated the case of Ceylon and the Ceylonese Government.

This agreement, I want to say at the outset, is not acceptable to the people of this country. This agreement can never be final, and should not be final.

In the past we have had several negotiations and agreements. The first was Sir Giriya Shankar Bajpai's delegation; then in 1939, the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, visited Ceylon for this purpose; in 1946-47 a lot of correspondence took place between Stephen Senanayake and Mr. Nehru in 1953 he met Dudley Senanayake and talked with him during the Commonwealth Conference; in 1954, two conferences were held in Delhi with Sir John Kotelawala. The conference witnessed the participation of opposition leaders like the late Mr. Bandaranaike and Indian representatives like Mr. Tondaman and Mr. Aziz. Since then, conferences at the official level were also held by the end of 1963. All these conferences did not and could not produce any effect, except the 1954 conference where an agreement was reached and signed by the parties. Why did that agreement fail? Why was

this new agreement reached? That is my question.

I want to know from the External Affairs Minister whether it is a fact that the 1954 agreement failed because not only Ceylon did not follow the spirit of the agreement, but rejected applications indiscriminately. Out of 8-1/2 lakhs applications, only 1,80,000 were given citizenship. The Government of Ceylon evicted people who were registered as Indian citizens, who, according to the agreement, were entitled to employment till 55 years of age.

I want a straight answer from the External Affairs Minister to this question also whether the Indian High Commissioner at that time protested to the Ceylon Government, and there were talks on the subject as a result of which Ceylon agreed not to evict such people; then again, the Ceylon Government broke that agreement, and when the Indian High Commissioner wanted the Ceylon Government to give it in writing that the people registered as Indian nationals in Ceylon would not be thrown out of employment, the Ceylon Government did not do so, and the Indian High Commissioner stopped registering Indian applicants. Let the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister reply to this specific question.

14.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Further, our External Affairs Minister yesterday, I think, deliberately confused the House, and got himself confused, regarding the Stateless persons and the like. Our late Prime Minister categorically said:

"Our responsibility is in regard to those who were registered as Indian nationals. Regarding the Stateless, it is not our consideration. It is the duty of the Ceylon Government to look after them."

This has been the consistent policy of the Government of India for the past

so many years, of our late Prime Minister till his demise, and the Shastri Government has been saying that they are following closely the policy of the late Prime Minister, but I think it is a clear departure from that stand.

We have reopened this agreement. why? Because Ceylon has been threatening us. Ceylon threatened the Government of India, why?—because the Ceylon Government knows that the Government of India can be easily threatened, because the Burma Government threatened it, with the result that we have three lakhs of repatriates. In the streets of Colombo it is common talk that the Government of India understands only one language, that is the language of the fist. It is a sorrowful state of things that we the people of India have to stomach.

It is well known that when our Foreign Minister visited Ceylon two months ago, the Government of that tiny island told him that if there was no agreement, agreeable to the Government of Ceylon, Ceylon would be compelled to take firm action like Burma, and in the recent talks that were held in Delhi, the very same threat might have been used by the Government of Ceylon.

The new talks were agreed to by the Government of India because the Shastri Government is suffering from a psychosis of fear. I can understand our being anxious to have a settlement, but what is the character of the agreement that has been reached? Does it make any sense if we look at it very sincerely and analytically?

The framework of the 1954 agreement is that both Governments should register applicants for their respective citizenships according to their laws, but now we have accepted the figure of 5,25,000. How are we going to reach that figure? Yesterday, our External Affairs Minister said something in general about the agreement; he refused to enter into the salient

[Shri Manoharan]

features of the agreement, and how we are going to reach the figure. What is the basis on which we are going to register and reach this figure of 5,25,000? What are the principles which will determine whether a man is an Indian citizen or a Ceylon citizen? Should we go on revising our formula to reach this mysterious figure of 5,25,000?

I say the Government of Ceylon is committed openly to sending away all the Indians from the soil of Ceylon, because, I would like to remind the House of what the late Mr. Bandaranaike once said in the Parliament of Ceylon, namely, "I shall die a happy man when the last Indian leaves this shore".

Shri Nambiar: But he died before the last Indian was sent out.

Shri Manoharan: Let us not forget that the present Prime Minister is the wife of the late Prime Minister Bandaranaike.

15 hrs.

It is true that we have accepted 5,25,000, it is equally true that they have accepted to take 3 lakhs of people, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. It is going to take Ceylon 15 years more to take these people as Ceylon citizens. Are all these years they are already in Ceylon not enough to get citizenship rights? Ceylon can implement this agreement in such a way that these figures can become a mockery. For instance, it can include among the 5.25 lakhs those who want to stay in Ceylon and include among the three lakhs those who do not wish to stay in Ceylon. The result will be that 5.25 lakhs will come away under pressure and the bulk of the three lakhs will come away voluntarily. What is the meaning of this 5.25 lakhs and 3 lakhs. I know the Government has a ready-made answer: the agreement is going to be implemented by a joint committee. I

want to tell the House that soon after the Indian and Pakistani citizenship Act was signed in 1949, our High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. V. V. Giri offered to help the people of Indian origin to fill in applications for Ceylon citizenship. I saw Mr. Giri sitting in the Central Hall yesterday and if Mr. Shastri or our Foreign Minister likes, they can consult him. Then the Ceylon Government sent a diplomatic protest to New Delhi saying that the High Commissioner was interfering with the internal affairs of Ceylon. Does our Foreign Minister think that our members in the joint committee will be able to do anything which does not please the Ceylon Government? Let us see how the Ceylon Government implemented the spirit of the agreement signed just a month ago. Employees who are of Indian origin working in firms were asked to quit service. An announcement has been made about the creation of a separate electorate for the Indian citizens. Is this the way to honour the agreement signed in good faith? The ink has not dried before Ceylon has started to show what a rotten paper it is. Let us see the psychology behind this proposal. A Ceylon Indian leader when he was in Madras recently told me that even now there are small numbers of Indian voters in the estate areas in some constituencies. They can tilt the balance with their marginal votes in favour of one candidate or another. The Ceylon Government has discovered a device for this: put them in separate electoral registers: the problem is solved. Their cry will be a cry in the wilderness. The Apartheid policy is formulated and the policy of segregation is finalised. Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that we are completely fooled to go into this agreement and we have proved ourselves to be little children in diplomacy. I take my hat off—to use an English expression—to the Prime Minister of Ceylon for her diplomatic skill. She is the victor and Shastri is the vanquished. Mr. Shastri himself has confessed that she is a tough lady to deal with and she has proved herself to be a tough

lady. After this agreement, she was given an enthusiastic welcome at the Ceylon airport; she is the hero, successful hero or the drama... (*An Hon. Member: Heroine*). In a statement issued on her arrival at Colombo, Mrs. Bandaranaike said this much:

"The Indian Government has for the first time recognised its obligations to this category of persons irrespective of their wishes."

Mr. Speaker, I request you to note: "irrespective of their wishes". We have undertaken this responsibility, irrespective of the wishes of the people in Ceylon, which the late Prime Minister refused to undertake. I want to ask you, Sir, whether these wisemen sitting here are wiser than the late Prime Minister. I say "shame" to those people for their failure not to understand the implications of the agreement they have signed: Permit me to offer my strong condemnation to these chicken-hearted men. Excuse me for saying so. Did the Government of India do anything to ascertain the wishes of hundreds of thousands of innocent people who had known no other place except their tea estate? Torn from their roots, their language, culture, climate and food they are going to be thrown into Dandakaranya, Rajasthan and other places. I want to ask you, Sir, in all humility: what harm these people have done to merit this punishment at the hands of this Government? And to the eternal shame of Tamilnad, I regret to say, one of my countrymen, the Minister of the Madras Government, Mr. Ramaiah, was a signatory to this agreement or a party to this criminal document. The Government had no right to do this. I was told in the morning that Mr. Ramaiah has given a note of dissent to this particular document that has not been made public so far. If it is so, it is the duty of the Government of India to circulate that note to the people of this country and I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no note of dissent by Mr. Ramaiah.

Shri Nambiar: No protest?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no note of protest either.

Shri Manoharan: Thank you. The Government of India has no right, legal or moral, to do anything except as a friendly mediating country to help the two parties in Ceylon to reach a peaceful settlement. Forget not, Sir, the bungling of the Government of India in regard to settlers in Burma has strengthened the hands of Mrs. Bandaranaike. In conclusion, I request the Government to consider this and see that justice is done. My only request to the Government is to scrap the document because the Ceylon Government has already treacherously repudiated it. If the Government of India feels it is impossible to do so, I request them to leave this matter to the people of Indian origin in Ceylon. Let them not forget that the people of Indian origin in Ceylon are not cowards as these people here are; in no time they can paralyse the economy of the Government of Ceylon. Therefore, leave it to the people to decide or scrap the document in view of the fact that the Government of Ceylon had already repudiated the agreement. You should try to give life to the Nehru-Kotelawala pact reached in 1954. I wish that the External Affairs Minister and the Prime Minister should consider over this matter and give those people their fundamental rights. Failing this, time will give correct punishment to the people who have simply killed and slain the rights of the people of Indian origin in a country where they are expecting some help from their country of origin.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Speaker, there have been great changes in recent times and our Foreign Minister had already indicated all those things; he referred to our approach and the loss of a great man at home. Through all these

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changes, our foreign policy has continued to be the same. It is not because of its rigidity, because non-alignment stresses that every problem that faces the country is decided on merits. So, rigidity is not in its character. It has succeeded because of its flexibility, because of the correctness of the Nehru line.

Some people quoted Izrael and asked, "Is that non-alignment? Why Izrael is treated in one way and other countries in another way." May I ask them, do they consider the United States of America aligned or non-aligned? Surely, they are aligned. In the Geneva agreement over Laos, was not China a signatory along with the United States of America? Was that not a recognition, *de jure* and *de facto*, of the Chinese Government. I ask, is that alignment? Sir, when you test a policy, you do not take little cases here or there, which for special reasons are treated differently. It is the broad approach which we have to take into account and the broad approach is right, because in spite of our non-alignment we have received economic aid and military aid from all parts of the world. That itself is its success.

Of all the recent changes, the one that has had a great impact on the minds of the people in this country and especially of this House, is the explosion of the atom bomb by China. Those who advocate that we should do the same stress that after all it is a weapon of war and if you are preparing for war, it is good that you choose the most efficient weapon, and that atom bomb is one of the best weapons of the world. That is an argument. About the deterrents, unless you are prepared to strike back, deterrent does not serve as a deterrent. Anyway, I am not going into that now. My point is, that in this approach there is something to be said about it.

Others ask, what about the cost. The cost varies from Dr. Bhabha's

Rs. 30 lakhs to something like Rs. 50 crores which perhaps was mentioned somewhere by Shri Krishna Menon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
Dr. Bhabha mentioned Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: We are not going into the mathematics of it. Roughly it is between these two extremes. Even if it is Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs when we decided to reject the bomb, were we considering the cost of it? Was it the reason why we said we would not go in for atom bombs? When we are going to spend thousands of crores of rupees on defence, we can spend as well some money on the atom bomb. There was a time when we were capable of having an Indian atom bomb but we rejected the idea.

I ask, what about the test ban treaty. They say of course the conditions have changed and China has dropped the atom bomb and so we should also change and be prepared to meet that situation. I say that approach is not correct. In 1958 China got the first reactor from Soviet Russia, and there was a group of people—the General Electric Corporation—who made a study in 1959. In 1960 their report was published in which they said that China was capable of and would explode a bomb in 1963 and was capable of and could have a stockpile by 1966. There were other American experts on Chinese affairs, who gave a different date, and every chancery in the world knew that China was preparing and would explode a bomb. So, we also knew. I think the Prime Minister himself said once or twice that China might have an atom bomb. Knowing that, we came to an agreement which is known as the test ban treaty. Surely, if this thing was known, if these gentlemen who want us to have the atom bomb now, should have advised us then, that we should not sign the test ban treaty and that we should go ahead with the manufacture of the bomb. This reflex action

philosophy will lead us nowhere. The grasshopper mind is never fruitful. That is the consideration.

But there is one thing that I would say about this treaty. Treaty is the first step in the process of complete disarmament. If that first step is not followed by other steps, then this treaty has no value. For that I would like to stress that a time will come when these signatories themselves, apart from China having a bomb or not, will begin to say that we are only ensuring the capacity for the nuclear powers to destroy the world and at the same time ensuring our own vulnerability to this attack. That is an untenable position. So, these signatories should bring about collective pressure on the nuclear powers that if this treaty is to stand, they must also stop producing nuclear armaments. On the other hand, there have been underground tests. Why should the rest of the world follow a particular course, while the others who have got the power and also the advantage should continue without any hindrance or without any comment or without any criticism? This is also not right.

Shri Nath Paj and I think Shri Frank Anthony said that China did not care for world opinion and did not listen to the Cairo Conference's advice and is not reliable; that you cannot trust her and her actions and so on. Was world opinion in favour of the test by the United States of America and the Soviet Union? The world opinion was against that also. To be fair to China, China never accepted this theory: Mao Tse-tung's belief and philosophy is that power comes from the mouth of the gun. He has also always declared that war is a policy, and he was surely preparing. You cannot blame him for that.

The other argument is that China is not reliable and it may attack India and other countries and make them communist and conquer and expand and all that. I would like to bring to the notice of this House a historical fact. When France, because of Viet Nam was in difficulties, asked for aid

from the United States of America, the late John Foster Dulles offered twice, atom bombs to George Bidault, but the former French Foreign Minister refused to use them in Viet Nam. I ask my friend in the American lobby, is that an act with which you can say that it is not the exact parallel with what you are expecting from China. If you have got any doubt, you can refer to the *Life of Dulles* by Drummond and Coblenz. This is a fact. France did not accept it, though she was in great difficulty. It preferred to give Viet Nam to the Viet Nameese rather than have it with the use of atomic bombs. Why? because France knew, as the whole world knows, that one atomic bomb dropped anywhere in the world will lead to a major world war. For, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States of America or any country in the world can tolerate the use of bomb by any one because of the doctrine of self-preservation.

After saying that, I would also tell this House that after all, the atom bomb is not an unmixed evil. Historians say that there would have been no French Revolution or American Revolution or Russian Revolution if there was no gun powder. It is not only an instrument of destruction, but it has also widened in its own way the boundaries of human liberty and progress. We are too near the event of the atom bomb to realise its effects, the political impact it will have on the minds of the people of the world. Some things are already evident. It has not only made possible the control of outer space, but apart from that, the world has come to realise that and physical force is a thing which can be a solvent for international problems. It has proved the inefficacy of physical force.

What gain has any country in the world got from the atom bomb? Has it helped France in Viet-Nam or Algiers? Has it helped Great Britain in Suez or Cyprus? Has it helped the USA anywhere in this wide world? This is only a terror. China said that it is a paper tiger. Because China has exploded one atom bomb, we are

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making a paper tiger a real tiger. That is not the correct approach. This atom bomb has become the Achilles heel of big powers. If there was no atom bomb the USA and Soviet Union would have had a greater control of the world than they have with the possession of the atom bomb.

What was the secret of the success of the small countries? They had no arms. My friends on the other side mock at ethical considerations. Was it not the followers of one born in the cloister who shook the Roman Empire? Was it not the followers of 'the naked fakir' who shook another empire? All those countries had no arms, no strength, no organisation, but still it was the ideal, the spirit, that moved them, that made powerful arms absolutely useless.

We have already demonstrated that in India, with our faith in democracy, we have been able to stem the tide of communism. We have kept all the frontiers free to political thought. Compare that with what physical force has done. What has America done? 38th Parallel, 17th Parallel, Berlin Wall—these are the achievements of physical force of a country which has got a whole atomic arsenal that too on military lines, politically unstable. We, without any arms, have been able to stem the tide of communism, because we have belief in a certain ideal and if we want to check communism, we have to do that by another bigger ideal.

I appeal to this House: Do not mock at ethical considerations. They are more potent than we are ready to grant. What we require is the national will. Are we creating out nation in that manner? Have we created a nation so that if one is hurt in Himalayas, another feels the pain in Cape Comorin? Look at our villages with people having less than one acre each and facing the cities for employment and the upper few having an easy life in big cities. Do you require a hydrogen bomb to demolish that? You have to build a fortress so that when any aggressive power in the world comes, it meets 450 million guerillas.

So, I believe Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was right in discarding the bomb. I do not want to lean on him, because that is dangerous, because once you do that, you have dogmas deviationism, revisionism, etc. Shastriji is right when he says that he will have to make a decision himself and rely on his own brain power. There is a Russian proverb that you cannot fix one man's head on another man's shoulders. We have to take decisions ourselves and that should be a national decision. I personally believe it would be a great mistake if we make the atom bomb. Before we take the decision, we must be honest to ourselves, and will say that even if a country like Pakistan gets a bomb either by manufacture or by borrowing, we will not change our policy. Otherwise, it is better to have your bomb straightway and not wait even for this to happen and then to react. No such step should be taken because it is a weapon which absolutely cannot be used and will not be used. Today the whole of Asia and Africa are a dumping ground for all the junks from the armament manufacturers of the world. When we require machines for production, you are importing a machine of destruction. This is a road which will lead you nowhere even if you succeed. Therefore, I plead with the House to discard this bomb.

Shastriji has taken the road of peace. He is creating conditions to extend the area of peace. If you keep that in mind you understand his approach all the problems of Nagaland, Ceylon. Stateless people, Pakistan and China. If you extend the area of peace, that itself is a great service. Today what Asia and Africa need is not atom bomb or military power. They want peace to build themselves up. If for 20 or 25 years there is peace and the Afro-Asian powers come to an understanding that they will freeze all the frontiers, they will build themselves up. India is a very big country with a big voice. It has got a moral, social and ethical approach. I think if we move in that

direction, we will make an impact on world opinion.

Shri Karni Sinhji (Bikaner): Sir, I have just returned from a trip of the Far East on my way back from Tokyo and I stopped over at Burma for 3 days and saw the difficult conditions in which our Indian people are living there. Because of that, I will confine my speech very briefly to the problems of Indians in Burma. I returned home a very unhappy man because in the three days I spent in Rangoon I had the opportunity of meeting quite a few thousand Indian citizens who placed their problems before me in the hope that I will be able to raise them before the Parliament of our country. I gave them my assurance that I would do everything possible to acquaint the hon. Minister opposite and my brother Members here with the problems and difficulties of Indian citizens in Burma.

I would like to say publicly that I was told by our brethren in Burma that the Indian ambassador there, Adm. Katari, was an excellent choice and that he is doing a wonderful job there trying to promote Indo-Burmese friendship. There has been a slight misconception both in Burma and in our own country that a large number of Indians who have gone across to Burma have at some stage or other exploited the country they visited. During my brief stay, I had occasion to visit many institutions like schools and hospitals and I was very happy to see that a large number of buildings were put up by Indians and presented to the institutions in Burma. Therefore it would not be correct to say that Indians have exploited the Burmese.

One of the most important points that not only the Indian Ambassador but also, I am sure, the Government here and all of us feel, is to prevent the panic in the minds of the Indian people there. As you are no doubt aware, nationalisation and what is now termed as the Burmese way of socialism has created a very difficult

situation for our Indians, particularly those, about four lakhs, who remain now in Burma and who wish to migrate to India. They are in a very difficult predicament. I feel that some sort of assurance has to be given to them to prevent the panic that has been caused in their minds.

While I was there, a number of institutions run by Indians presented their problems to me in the hope that I would place them before Parliament. I shall read out their problems so that I can place them correctly. The first one is:

“Facilities for those Indians wishing to return to India by providing adequate shipping space and publicising dates of sailings necessary to prevent panic.”

I believe that the last ship is going to sail around the first week of December and there are no further sailings to help the migration of Indians from Burma to India. I feel that the Government of India should definitely make arrangements for more shipping space for at least the next twelve months so that there will be no panic and the people there can migrate in a steady way.

Secondly, they want:

“People of Indian origin with Burmese naturalisation wishing to visit India should be granted visas more easily by India.”

The third thing that they have said is that fate of the people of Indian origin and who elected Burmese citizenship and whose husbands or wives are still Indian citizens is extremely pitiable. Many of them have sent their wives and children to India for educational and other reasons. They have lost their jobs and even trade and are unable to send any money to their dependents or to come to India. Under prevailing immigration laws, their wives and children are not allowed entry into Burma. If they renounced Burmese citizenship they would be allowed to come away to India but they are facing difficulties in getting Indian passports from the Indian Embassy. A

[Shri Karni Singhji]

solution to this problem calls for a higher priority on humanitarian grounds and visas should be issued to them as heretofore.

The next point they have mentioned is that measures to rehabilitated the emigrating Indians must be taken simultaneously. Resettlement aid should be given to those Indians who wish to return to India. They have said that this may be done by the Centre and the respective States from where these people originally hailed.

Fifthly, they said, a certain amount of priority to returning Indians in trade, agriculture and other vocations should be given. For example, in Rajasthan a good number of the trading community could be absorbed for the developing industrial complex of the State and similarly a good number of cultivators can find occupation in agricultural pursuits in the Rajasthan Canal area etc. Every State may create venues for their quick and easy resettlement.

These, Sir, are briefly the points that were raised and I place them before the House. Both India and Burma are ancient countries, both sovereign countries, who have had in the past very close cultural ties, and I am sure all of us in India are keen to see that the friendship that has existed over the last few generations will continue to exist between the people of Burma and India so that the citizens of our country and, for that matter, their country can live in peace.

I do feel that of late, due to foreign exchange problems that exist in our country, not enough Indian people or delegations or Members of Parliament in a deputation form have been able to go across to the countries in the far east. I would request the hon. Minister to see that there is greater movement of delegations and cultural delegations between India and Burma and, for that matter, between other far eastern countries also.

I think it would be a good idea if sports teams from India, say, for ins-

tance, in Hockey or Football, are allowed to tour the far eastern countries. As you know, sports is one of the biggest ways by which people can be bound together in different parts of the world. Admittedly, foreign exchange restrictions do come in the way of sports teams moving round, but I think in the far east they should be permitted to tour for creating greater goodwill between our countries.

Mr. Speaker, while I was in the far east—that means, Cambodia and Burma—I did notice that there was a great deal of misunderstanding about our country and about our foreign policy. I feel that there has to be a greater effort towards bringing about greater friendship between these countries. I am sure the hon. Minister across there is conscious of this and everything possible will be done.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to just mention one thing for the sake of my hon. friends who perhaps have not visited these far east countries of late. One of the greatest virtues that we have in our country is the fact that we are a free country. We have learnt to live as free people, but few people realise the virtues of a free country. One or two days in the far east will convince you that we are lucky to have got independence, that at least we are free and we can live like free human beings in a free country. I hope more Indians will get an opportunity to visit the far eastern countries so that when they come back they will realise that they can count on our blessings as citizens of a free country, and India still remains the bulwark of freedom against countries who do not believe in our way of thinking.

Sir, in the end, I would request the hon. Minister, if he would be kind enough, to tell us as to what policy he wishes to follow with regard to the Indians who wish to leave Burma now and come back to India so that. I am sure, the panic that is prevailing in Burma will be alleviated to some extent.

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a few days from now our Prime Minister will be able to take up the visit to London and to have conversations with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Almost at the same time, I suppose, our Minister of External Affairs will be leading the delegation to the United Nations. I am sure—speaking for myself and on behalf of the Members of this House—all of us would want our best wishes to go with them in the most emphatic way, namely, that they carry the support of this House and of the country in regard to the declared policies of our nation. I say advisedly “our nation” because while, as should be expected from a democratic assembly, there will be voices of dissent, whatever is our foreign policy it has had the endorsement of this House time after time, three times each year for the last so many years, and we cannot easily go back upon it without violating principles as well as large number of international commitments.

Having said that—I do not say this by way of criticism—I must express my regret that the Minister of External Affairs has not been able to tell us about the situation that he would be facing at the United Nations. I want to say in all conscience, and I feel very much concerned about it, that in a sense it is more proximate than even the menace of the atom bomb—I say proximate, I do not say serious—because the United Nations faces a crisis today, and unless the countries, whether committed or not either way, act with wisdom, act with tact and, what is more, with initiative, it is likely that the United Nations may face probably the most serious crisis in its history during the last twenty years and it may lead to a break-up.

I have no desire to go into the merits of this question called the “United Nations Levy”. But both sides, whatever the rights or wrongs are, are too heavily committed, for each one of them has brought a conflict and it is quite unlikely and in fact it is impossible, whether they

would resile. Therefore, as have been the traditions of the Assembly in the past, we have to find an way—I do not say this nation alone—where this conflict does not take place. In this only hope for the sustenance of such counsels of peace as they may exist. We take it for granted that in the last 20 years many calamities have been averted and as someone said, it is far better for people to talk at each other rather than shoot at each other. Therefore, I do hope that this country will not in any way become involved, on one side, in this controversy against its own principles, against its own history, or be dragged into precipitating a situation. In that connection, I think it is necessary for us to understand as legislators that a great deal of the so-called information has been out around which is totally incorrect. It has been said that the World Court, which is the highest legal authority, not authority but a legal tribunal, the highest legal body in this world, has pronounced on this question and said that the moneys that are owing to the United Nations ought to be paid, shall we say, by France, the Soviet Union, and various Latin American countries and so on, that is, those who have not paid. I want to say have for the purpose of record, if for nothing else, that no such pronouncement has been made by the World Court. All that the World Court has said is that what has been incurred by the United Nations is an “expense”, that is to say, it was not anything else, it was an expense of the United Nations. How that expense is to be met, that is a matter for the charter of the United Nations. Article 43 of the charter does not provide for a levy upon anybody and, what is more, the basis of all this, what is called uniting for a peaceful Resolution, which is Resolution No. 777 of the United Nations General Assembly, at its fifth session that did not provide at all, it did not contemplate in fact, that they should make a levy. In the Korean war the States who participated paid for it. The principle of no taxation without representation was applied there as well.

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But, apart from all these legalities, it is a political issue and as a result of our lack of appreciation of the gravity of this, if a crisis were to arise it would be a serious matter. Even when some years ago on account of the Algerian difficulty France walked out of the Assembly great nations and small felt that the Assembly was weakened thereby and our government, this country, assisted that body in bringing France back. It is not a question of whether we like a country or not. In 1921 when the Japanese walked out of the League of Nations, it was on grounds which would have been approved, that is to say, they walked out because the League of Nations would not approve of racial equality. But the effect of that walk out was the break-up of the League of Nations. So, I hope such a situation would be avoided. Our permanent delegate at the United Nations has also pointed out that at no time has this matter been seriously discussed by those who are competent to do so, namely, by various committees and so on. There have been from the Fifth Assembly onwards a Collective Measures Committee to which this matter has probably never been referred. The United Nations carries considerable debt, but that is no reason to tear the charter to pieces.

What is more, if we subscribe to a position whereby by a majority votes questions of war and peace can be decided, then the world will be in a very bad way indeed. I have no desire to name countries, but I am quite certain that the feeling of importance of certain nations of the United Nations has changed in the last few years. With the coming in of many emerging nations it is no longer possible to obtain votes as before and so their influence has been less than before. It is for these reasons that I want to lay stress on this particular factor, that our government does not involve us in something that looks like a departure

from the principles, and the principal provisions of the charter by making us aligned in any way.

The only solution in this matter would be to obtain time, play for time and obtain postponement of the meeting of the United Nations; when you play for time in the United Nations, always something happens; so, we have to play for time with such skill as we may possess, with such ability as we may have, by working with other people to obtain a postponement of the whole question. It would not be obtained by direct negotiations by either of the parties concerned.

Much of the time of this debate has been taken, particularly the Minister's speech, on two parts of the world, one, a part of our country and, another, outside our country—Nagaland and Pakistan. Speaking for myself, I decline to debate Nagaland in a foreign affairs debate. It is part of this country and I think it would be very wrong for us to debate Nagaland on Foreign Affairs debate. Queerly we have got this peculiar situation—we look upon Pakistan as an internal question and Nagaland as an external question. Pakistan is always dealt with by the Home Ministers and Commerce Ministers and various other people. Pakistan is an external question. Pakistan is a country that has committed aggression upon us for the last seventeen years and everything she has done is with the object of blackening the image of India in the world and at no time has she given us any peace on the 2,300 miles of our border. She has been aligned with the Western Powers on the one hand and China on the other in the hope of harassing us one way or the other.

Therefore, my submission with regard to Pakistan will be that while negotiations are enjoined upon us under the provisions of the United Nations charter, those negotiations cannot be on the basis of the surrender of sovereignty, whether it be to China, Pakistan or anybody else. I

believe, therefore, that while aggression is going on, while in the month of October our cease-fire line was violated more than 190 times and by almost small-scale battles have taken place, I think it is entirely inappropriate that we sit round the table and talk to them until they publish the terms of their agreement with China in regard to the surrender of our territories. That is to say, if we negotiate without taking up this matter, without entering a caveat about it, then to a certain extent we condone it and our condonement would be very bad from our point of view. These are the main matters that one has in mind on this subject.

Then, with regard to our general relations abroad, a great deal is said in this House about relations with African countries. This is not the first time that I am saying this, Mr. Speaker, that our relations with other countries, either today, tomorrow or the day after, have to be governed by the principle of reciprocity and mutual interest. Our interests are best served by reciprocal treatment, but reciprocity does not mean reprisals. Yet, that has been the tone of some of the observations in regard to some countries. We cannot lay down the law for other people and when I come to speak of changes in the governments of the world I shall refer to it. It is governed by reciprocity. And having regard to the backward state of development of some of the emergent countries all these years and the fact that the Africans have as much desire and the Latin Americans have as much desire to cultivate our friendship as we have to cultivate theirs, it is a great mistake to think that they are always at the receiving end and not at the giving end. And in this connection I may say that it is not the amount of propaganda leaflets or papers or the gloss or glaze of the paper on which it is printed but the character of the individuals that counts, and I have no doubt that the Minister has this in mind. Nothing is more harmful to our position in regard to

African countries than the wrong person in the place. And it is not merely a political question, it is largely a psychological question. That is to say, there are some individuals with whom the unfamiliarity of previous political relations or racial practices unconsciously project themselves. There are some persons, whose names may not be mentioned, who have a bad record in this matter and I think it would pay the Government to clean themselves of this past history, not to penalise those people but in order that the interests of this country may be well served.

Then, references have been made to changes in government in other countries. I think it is a truism to say that a change of government in any country is an internal matter. That is quite true, but when they are countries like the United States, the Soviet Union or the United Kingdom, whatever happens there, economical, political or whatever it may be, it has an effect upon other countries on account of the place they occupy in this world. But, at the same time, our judgments about them have to be discreet on the one hand and limited by such knowledge as we have on the other.

I will now first take up the Soviet Union. It is interesting that the people who are shedding most tears about Mr. Khrushchev are the people who did not want to hear the sound of his name when he was the head of the government. It is surprising how he has suddenly become popular. He was a good friend of this country, a nice person to talk to and so on and so forth. If the Soviet people found that they had to make other arrangements, that is their business. Now the question is whether it affects the policies, and the main aspect of policy that would be affected according to newspapers, not so much today but thirty days ago, is Sino-Soviet relations. I think you would be displaying if I may say so with respect, lack of degree of historical perspective in thinking that because of these changes there will be changes in Sino-Soviet

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relations because, if anything, the Soviet Government would be the last government in the world to adopt Munichism as a policy, to sacrifice one of their individuals in order to appease China.

Moreover, the trouble with China results from China's expansionism. The fact that China claims nearly 300,000 square miles of Russian territory is not washed out by the speeches made nor do the large number of skirmishes—I will not go into the numbers of them; they are going into well over four figures in the last two years. Their claims in regard to other matters are far more important than the much-advertised ideological conflicts.

Therefore, we do not have to wait for their assurance; or otherwise. In fact, it is undignified for us to wait for their assurances. Our relations will, again, be governed by reciprocity, that is to say, if Soviet relations towards us change to our disadvantage, naturally, to the best of our ability, we will react in that way. That is how an independent nation behaves. But purely from the point of view of historic circumstances there is no likelihood and indication whatsoever of any basic change in the policy of the Soviet Union.

This morning it was said by someone as to how it was that a man, who was worshipped, idolised and spoken of so much, this way or the other, was turned out overnight. That, it is argued, was because of the autocratic, autalitic or monorehthic character of the Soviet system or whatever it is. I have recollection of a gentleman, called Mr. now Sir. Winston Churchill. He was considered to be the hero of the war irrespective of party ideologies and worshipped by everybody. The war was won, he came back and he was turned down by his people at the polls by a tremendous majority against him.

Shri Ranga: But he remained there in the House as Leader of the Opposition.

Shri Krishna Menon: These changes take place. Many changes take place. That is their system of government.

Shri Ranga: That is exactly the point.

Shri Krishna Menon: The Leader of the Opposition in that House does not constantly interrupt in this way.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend has no chance of coming over here.

Shri Krishna Menon: All I was trying to prove was that it is possible that changes take place. I am not for a moment saying that the British people should have turned out Mr. Churchill or that it was expected or it was not expected, and, therefore, he has gone down in their own estimation or otherwise. I have no knowledge or means of knowing in what estimation Mr. Khrushchev is held by the Russian people. I am more concerned in considering, what the hon. gentleman is also concerned about, whether it will add to our difficulties.

Shri Ranga: Quite right.

Shri Krishna Menon: I say that it will not add to our difficulties not because I have any prophetic knowledge but merely from assessment of the historic circumstances of this case. The Soviet Union has not taken on our quarrels. They difficulties with China are Sino-Soviet difficulties. It so happens that there are parallels between the Sino-Soviet position and the Sino-Indian position. To that extent they are similar and that is all there is to it.

We have also had a change of government in the United States in the normal way and we are glad to think that the forces of reaction have had no triumph whatsoever; on the other hand, Mr. Lyndon Johnson had a landslide victory. Both the Soviet Union and the United States seem to have exchanged messages saying that their policies do not change. But that also applies to their positions in the United Nations. I believe, they propose to hold on to stubbornness in this way.

But the change which one is more familiar with is the change in the United Kingdom. After 12 years or so the Labour Party has won a victory. That again is a domestic matter, however close they may be to us or we may be to them as individuals. But, at the same time, it is a matter of some relief to us, if I may put it that way. It is something we have to congratulate ourselves about. Most of the members of this Government are people who have been for the last 30 years, in one way or another, identifying themselves with Indian freedom. A good few of them have gone about speaking or writing things of that character and as Member of Parliament put down all the questions against the Empire in those days. That is to say, they have adopted as a common territory with its frontiers, the frontiers of liberty. That does not mean that what they do would always be approved by us any more than what we did is what they expected in many cases when our campaigns for liberty were going on.

We have also reason to congratulate ourselves for the attitude that has been taken with by Wesminister regard to Southern Rhodesia which, by no means, was an easy matter. People might have warned them about the precipitation of another Boer War or whatever it was, but the Government has acted with great courage. We are not here discussing British politics, but the lesson for us and for the whole of the democratic world, the world with a parliamentary system of government, is that they have to the letter and spirit carried out what was put down in the election manifesto. There would be difficulties in regard to South Africa on account of the impacts and the pressures of their Defence Mandarius.

Now we come to one of the more difficult parts on which one may speak that is, this atomic explosion by China. There is little doubt that the test explosion carried out by China adds to the menace to India, but it

should be said at the same time that it adds to the menace to the world and adds to the menace to China; that is to say, it is not a question of a Chinese explosion only, but the proliferation of these weapons whereby what was called the fourth power problem was made into the nth power problem by France when France exploded this device and now China has done so. So, this goes on.

I think, it is necessary for us, on the one hand, not to influence people's minds or browbeat them by merely speaking in terms of the horrors of the bomb. I think, it is necessary for us to understand what an atomic weapon means. Here, I regret to say,—I think, it is a bad day for a parliamentary government—when permanent officials are allowed to make speeches on matters which go very near policy. Policy is a matter for Government and not for anyone else. I have said it at another place also and I still appeal to the Prime Minister to restrain his officials, whether people go to Nagaland or to the Atomic Energy Commission, and tell them that whatever information they have is not their private property. It is not even the property of this Parliament. It is the property of the Government. The reason is a very simple one. If a civil servant makes a speech, we cannot attack him. He is not answerable to this House, he is only answerable to his minister. Therefore if they must have protection, if they want to have the advantages of remaining in the purdah, they must accept the responsibilities also.

This is not a technological question as it specially abounds in inaccuracies and has affected an unnecessary controversy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): To what speech is the hon. Member referring? Is it to Shri Bhabha's observation? It is not Shri Bhabha who has said this. It is a paper which was read at Geneva and which was prepared by the U.S.A. Shri Bhabha has not said a word about it.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said what I have to say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But he can also correct himself sometimes.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said what I have to say that people, particularly in an organisation in regard to which a degree of secrecy, a degree of reticence in debate has been accepted by this House....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Where is the secrecy? He is creating a misunderstanding. There is no secrecy which Shri Bhaba has given out.

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member has had an opportunity of having is say.

With regard to the recent nuclear test explosion the general reaction in certain parts of the world is that a non-European, non-white nation has exploded a bomb and has, therefore, broken the monopoly. I submit that this is rather not a very realistic or a very highly intelligent way of looking at it. Why not break the monopoly of burglary, crime and things of that kind? China has committed one explosion—committed is the right word because it is a crime against humanity—France five, the United Kingdom 24, the Soviet Union 126 and the United States of America 330 since the time of the atomic test explosion in the April of 1945.

On the 2nd December, 1942, when for the first time on the campus of the University of Chicago the results of fusion were harnessed, there was a block in the University at that time, I believe, which had created a deal of consternation in the minds of people, latterly having brought a simple woman's reaction to this in what a sister wrote to her brother at that time.

She wrote:—

"Everybody is talking about the atomic bomb, of course; Everybody wants to have his say, and we hear the biggest nonsense."

It is not very unusual. It goes on:—

"People of good judgement abstain from any technical comment, and realise that it would be vain to seek who is the first author in a work which is the result of a vast collaboration."

It is all right. She then goes on to say:—

"All, however, are perplexed and appalled by its dreadful effects,...For my part I recommended you to God, Who alone can judge you morally."

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I believe, Earl Attlee has recently given out the facts that when the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on behalf of the allied armies, neither Mr. Truman nor Mr. Attlee, nor the other allied leaders knew anything about it, that is to say, anything about the radiation consequences. The atomic bomb kills merely by the expansion of air with such speed and such dimensions that it can literally be said that people are blown off to pieces in that way. Secondly, it kills by the tremendous heat that it generates. The work that the sun does in a billion years is condensed into the fission or fusion of all processes in a very short period. Thirdly, the worst effect of atomic explosion whether in war or by test explosions is radiation. It is said that a war is between nations, between soldiers or even between the people of nations. But now the atomic war becomes the extermination of the population as a whole, the mass extermination. And then it ceases to have any meaning. Over and above that, we have come to the position where even without war, future generations have been affected by these test explosions. It is estimated that with the test explosions that have already taken place, the results of ionization and radiation is such that there have been at least 4 to 5 million

children who are already born deformed. Over and above that, when you realise that this deformity is not in one generation—that is passed on—then you get the situation as it is.

Now, I come to the dimensions of it. We do not know what the power of this Chinese bomb is. As Mr. Kripalani said, our people have not been able to tell us. But on the whole, it may be a small device. Some people have called it a crude device, whatever it is. But assuming that it was the size of the Hiroshima bomb which had an explosive power of 20,000 tons T.N.T. that bomb is now used in order to create heat that is required for the fusion of the hydrogen bomb, that is to say, it is a trigger bomb and the average bomb today is 15 M. tons which has got an explosive power of 15 million tons of T.N.T. That is the average bomb. The biggest bomb was one which was exploded by the Russians in 1961, the 50 M. tons bomb. It is calculated by scientists, taking the population of the United States at 177 millions which it was in 1959—it is more now—on the first day of an atomic conflict, they will lose 42 million people and before the end of the few days, they will lose another 42 million people and still another 25 million people will be irradiated. Now I am making an allowance for a large number of shelters which would be built assuming that those shelters would be effective—nobody believes—and assuming that those shelters would be effective, they will probably be safe from radiation. It is also estimated that the number of bombs that the United States has—it is differently calculated—is probably 550 to 818 or something of that kind and, no doubt, the Russians have got an equal number of bombs, not including what is on the submarine *Polaris*, under the water. So, there is already in the world, what is called, the power to overkill, that is to annihilate the world more than once, not only just once.

That we come to the test explosion question. The main consideration in

people's mind is that if a neighbour has got a strong weapon, then it is only cautious to be armed with a similar weapon. That would be so if the weapon were either a weapon of war or a weapon of defence. There is no defence against the atomic bomb on a large scale. It is then said that it could be a deterrent. Now, the deterrent power of the atomic bomb comes from two considerations. Firstly if it has to be a deterrent, it must have the capacity of mass annihilation. That is to say, one little bomb would do nothing of the kind; it may create panic but it can't do anything more. It must have the capacity to destroy a country. That is to say, this country must have enough atomic bombs to destroy whatever country it wants to destroy. That is not enough. The atomic bomb is not potent unless you use it first. That is to say, we have to adopt the doctrine of preventive war and civilised nations would find it difficult to adopt that. But its more immediate troubles for us are as to what would be the reaction upon other countries. Say, for example, what would be the reaction of Ceylon—I am not referring to the immigration question? Then, what will be the reaction of small countries, the neighbours of ours? What will be the effect in regard to Pakistan? She has now two sources of supply. She can get bombs from China if China makes the bomb—or she can get bombs from the United States of America as she has a military alliance with that country. So, there will be another nuclear armed country.

The second main difficulty is this that we have now come to a state of affairs in technological developments in the atomic weapons where it is possible to produce atomic weapons of much smaller dimensions with the result that—people have spoken about it—it might become from the point of view of portability a conventional weapon. And that means, two small countries acquiring them can have an atomic border war. It looks like a border war but in no time it

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becomes a war of radiation throughout the world. That is to say, the whole world becomes irradiated in this way. When we consider that the effects are also of it from the fallout material, like carbon 14 or iodine 137, or something of that kind, all these materials have a half life. The scientists have calculated that half the life is supposed to go off quickly and the remaining half extends from anything like 30 to 8000 years. They have got this much capacity of irradiating the whole world. I do not want to go into details. But I may say this much that when one substance drops on the crop, we directly consume it; another substance goes into the soil and comes up to the tuber or the plant itself and irradiates the plant in that way. Even if anybody survives under atomic destruction—we need not go into the atomic destruction at the present time—no one can escape from the effects of radiation. It is not my submission to leave it like that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, various methods have been suggested. My submission is this that if the Chinese explosion has proved anything, has made any demands upon others, it is this that this country and other countries must now enormously increase their energies and everything else to have the atomic weapon completely abolished. That is to say, unless there is a prohibitive policy of this country against the manufacture, the stock-piling, the utilisation or the traffic in atomic weapons, the world will not be safe for anybody to live in. There are other countries—one may not give their names—which are capable of doing it. The United States and the Soviet Union are two big countries with great responsibilities irrespective of what we think of them. They are not likely to use them in a big way. I am quite sure that . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Member might conclude.

Shri Krishna Menon: I want two minutes more.

Mr. Lyndon Johnson has spoken about this. There is no doubt that

everybody feels that we are up against a very serious difficulty. Any amount of speaking, any amount of our expression of opinion or excitement, would not add very much to it. It may well be for other reasons that some people have mentioned that we may not have to make a bomb at all or we may fail in doing so. But by giving vent to all this feeling, that we are inclined that way or doing that way we are breaking the promise that we have made to the world for the last 15 years. For the last 15 years, you have said this—that is another matter—but we signed the Moscow Ban Treaty only some months ago and only three months ago our Government asked our representative at Geneva to proclaim to the world that we shall not use nuclear power for destructive purposes. This is what Mr. Lyndon Johnson said in the middle of the election campaign:

"Before I start dropping bombs around . . . I would want to think about the consequences of getting American boys into a war with 700 million Chinese."

"In a world such as this—a nuclear world—there is no room for bluster and bluff and belligerence. There is room only for courage, intelligence and reason."

"The world's hopes for peace cannot be left with those who have no faith in the possibility of lasting agreements and who really predict war."

We have made international commitments. Not only has this Parliament passed resolutions but we have signed the Moscow Ban Treaty—we have affixed our signature to it—and what is more even in Cairo we invited all other people to sign it. Now, if we are going to tell the world, having affixed our signature to the Moscow Ban Treaty six months ago, proclaimed our unqualified support for it afterwards and say, "We are going to break it", what will be our capacity to bring down the atomic weapon?

Finally, I would submit that the possession of one of these small bombs or nuclear devices is a danger to us, for if China takes it into her head to drop a bomb on us in order to create panic, then she can easily tell the world that we dropped it on them, just as Pakistan does things to us and then says that we attacked her.

Therefore, the whole philosophy of this nuclear-free zone is partly based upon this. So, in no circumstances is either the interest or the security or the economy or prestige or morality or anything else of this country served by our entering the atomic race.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah (Tenali): At the outset, I would like to say that the problem of the overseas Indians, and the problem of people of Indian origin living in different countries is assuming serious proportions, and day by day it is assuming greater importance.

Last time, we had discussed the question of the Burmese Indians, and that issue has come up before the House several times. But their difficulties did not end there. My hon. friend Shri Karni Singhji has given some information regarding the difficulties faced by our people in Burma. I have got some other information with me that our Embassy is not at all paying proper attention to the people there. About 25,000 applications for emergency certificates are pending with the staff of our Embassy. Only about 360 applications are processed in a week by our Embassy staff. At this rate, if they continue to work the processing itself will take about one and a half years, and in any case not less than that. In addition to that, these people are asked to enclose their household certificates and discharge certificates also along with their application forms. These certificates are kept in the offices and those people are forced to starve and depend on friends for a number of days for their living. I

have got here a letter before me published in the working people's daily published in Burma, where they have explained the difficulties experienced by them in Burma. They are facing very serious difficulties there. People from our State, namely, Andhra Pradesh, are there, and scavengers or some menial workers there are attending to such work, but they are not given proper facilities and they are facing a very serious and critical position.

At this critical moment, we are failing these people. We are failing these overseas Indians not only in Burma, but in Ceylon in East Africa and everywhere else. This problem is cropping up again and again, but our Government are just not prepared to handle this problem, in fact, they are unprepared. In spite of the fact that every party including the ruling party, during the days of our national movement, and during the days of our struggle for Independence, gave lavish promises to the overseas Indians, they are being overlooked now, and they are not being given proper treatment. There is no mechanism or machinery to keep in touch with our people in different countries, whose number runs to several lakhs. There is no mechanism to keep in close contact with them and also to negotiate on the problem facing them.

All these people were taken away from our country during the British rule. At that time, they went and settled there. As to what their troubles are, how their mind is working, what their sentiments are, our Government does not know. Yesterday the Indo-Ceylon agreement was attacked and so many adverse comments were made from different sides of the House. Why? Are we against any agreement or any approach of give and take on such questions with neighbouring countries? No. We are for such an approach. We welcome it. Not only that. We are not at all against the

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Prime Minister of Ceylon. We have the highest respect for her. She is the first woman Prime Minister in the whole world. She has bravely faced problems in developing her country. She nationalised all the foreign industries. She has taken bold steps in that direction and she deserves our respect. But the question is: did our Government take care to be in contact with the people there, to understand their sentiments and difficulties and did they try to evolve the necessary machinery to tackle those problems? They did not. Because of that, those people are facing rough weather. Tomorrow we may face a similar problem with regard to East Africa-Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and so any other countries where people of Indian origin are suffering and are in a critical condition.

I would appeal to Government to be seized of this matter and treat it very seriously. They should prepare themselves to tackle it. They should have a separate organisation or department, if necessary, to look after the interests of overseas Indians.

It is true that all these people are living in countries which have become newly independent. Those countries are trying to build up their economy and in pursuance of that are undertaking very important and progressive reforms. But we must explain to them; we must say that we are not at all against those progressive reforms. We must be in support of those reforms also. But the point is that the legitimate interests of our Indian people, people of Indian origin, must be safeguarded. For that, proper arrangements must be made by Government. As regards difficulties faced by people of Indian origin in Burma, I can, if the External Affairs Minister wants, pass on the paper which I referred to.

Coming to the Cairo Conference, I have to state that our delegation, the External Affairs Minister and all of them, are out of tune with the situ-

ation. This ruling party has come to power because of the struggle of the Indian people against British imperialism. Our people carried on a bitter struggle against the British during the early forties and because of that, this Government came to power. But did they reflect those sentiments at the Cairo Conference of non-aligned nations? I do not think they have correctly reflected it.

Again the Tshombe incident did not bring credit to our Government or to the people of India. Our delegation abstained from voting against the presence of Tshombe in the Cairo Conference. That gentleman was responsible for the murder of a great patriot, Lumumba, but our Government has not the courtesy and the capacity to state it on the floor of the conference and oppose his inclusion or presence at that conference.

Not only that. I have seen many items of news in the press that our delegation repeatedly attempted to introduce amendments against the spirit of anti-imperialism reflected in the conference. If that is their understanding and policy of non-alignment, I think the Government is going far away from the spirit of the Cairo Conference. Even the statement of our Foreign Minister did not reflect the correct spirit of the Cairo Conference.

In the introduction to the Cairo declaration, it is said:

"Heads of States of Governments of non-aligned countries are well aware, however, that despite the present improvement in international relations, and notwithstanding the conclusion and signing of the Treaty of Moscow, sources of tension still exist in many parts of the world."

Which are the sources of this tension? Then the introduction to the declaration continues:

"This situation shows that the forces of imperialism are still powerful, and that they do not

hesitate to resort to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges."

This is the understanding of Cairo. Does the statement of our Foreign Minister reflect that idea?

The introduction to the declaration further states:

"The movements of national liberation, the heroic struggle against neo-colonialism, forms part of the common fighting towards freedom, justice and peace."

So, this declaration starts with the spirit of anti-imperialism. Not only that. It states:

"The heads of States of Governments of the non-aligned countries declare that lasting world peace cannot be realised so long as unjust conditions prevail, and people under foreign domination continue to be deprived of the fundamental right of freedom, independence and self-determination. Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism constitute a basic source of international tension and conflict because they endanger world peace and security."

The declaration commences with these two paragraphs. It also states that imperialism uses many devices to impose its will on independent nations. It adds:

"The process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible. Colonial people may legitimately resort to arms to secure the full exercise of their right to self-determination and independence if the colonial Powers persist in opposing their natural aspirations . . . The participants in the conference undertake to work unremittingly to eradicate all vestiges of colonialism and to combine all their efforts to render all necessary aid and support against colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Did the statement of our Foreign Minister reflect these sentiments? I do not think so. It is far away from the spirit of this declaration.

What does the conference say about peaceful co-existence. They say that they are convinced that peaceful co-existence cannot be fully achieved throughout the world without the "abolition of imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism". What is it? It is not just a compromise: they say that it is a fight against imperialism. In addition to that, I have to quote one more part:

"The Conference condemns the expressed intention of imperialist powers to establish bases in the Indian Ocean as a calculated attempt to intimidate the emerging countries of Asia and Africa."

If it were not for the extension of the policy of neo-colonialism and imperialism, what are these bases for in the eyes of our Government and our Foreign Minister? I do not see anything in this statement about the bases in the Indian Ocean.

The Seventh Fleet question came up in the House previously. To understand the proper intentions of the American Imperialism I will quote a statement from their Vice Admiral MacCairne. He put the American designs bluntly when he said:

"The new naval striking force should be concentrated on the Indian Ocean in order to retain for the free world . . ."

It is not for the defence of our country against China but for the free world:

"... to retain for the free world its advantages among the new States of the area."

They want to curb the newly independent nations. That is the intention of the American Imperialism. I wonder if the Government takes note of these.

About our relations with African countries, one of our friends had spoken, they are very weak. About

[Shri Kolla Venkaiah]

fifty newly emerging and independent countries participated in the Cairo Conference and most of them were freed after a bitter struggle against imperialism. Our attitude in that conference was to compromise between imperialism and its activities and the different States that are struggling against them. That attitude will not do; it will not be helpful to cultivate proper relations with the African countries.

Now, Sir, the Second Bandung Conference is before the world and our Government should have taken the initiative in making preparations and tried to impress on the other countries the necessity of preparation. I feel that the Government did not take proper interest in the issue.

Mr. Speaker: His throat is not helping him.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: About the atom bomb I want to say a few words. Some of our friends say that we have to think in the direction of the Chinese atom blast. We have, however, to understand and properly analyse the events that have taken place. They did not start their preparations for the manufacture of this atom bomb or for the explosion of the atom bomb immediately after 1958 or 1962. They were making preparations from 1950 and in 1956-57 they had entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union. All this shows we should not fail in properly assessing the direction.

My hon. friends Shri M. R. Masani and Shri Frank Anthony wanted to highlight the dangers of this atom bomb to India and just guide us under the shelter of the American atomic umbrella. This is very dangerous. If you think that the manufacture of the atom bomb is necessary in the interests of defence of our country, try to depend on it, but do not depend on American imperialism. American imperialism or America, so to say, is the first country, the first

government, that has produced this atom bomb and used it against the Asian people. They manufactured it not as a deterrent but as a weapon to terrorise the world. So, other countries have come forward, and the Soviet Union has surpassed the American imperialism, and it has developed a strong deterrent and a protection for the socialist countries and the countries that have newly got independence. They are now for the proliferation of the atomic weapons.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He should finish with the atom bomb!

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: In conclusion, I want to say one word regarding the developments, the intensive efforts of American imperialism, in the south-east Asian countries. America is intensifying its activities and our friends, Shri Masani especially, have said that because China is there, we must fight against them. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : स्पीकर महोदय, कल से इस एटम बम और चाइना विस्फोट के सम्बन्ध में यहां बहस चल रही है। मैं फारेन एफेयर्स के और विषयों पर या दूसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सावलों पर कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। मेरे साथी सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी, जब कल जवाब देंगे, तो वह उन बातों पर कहना पसन्द करेंगे। मैं कुछ बातें इस एटम बम के सम्बन्ध में आप के और सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

यह ठीक है, यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि जब चाइना ने एटम बम बनाया और एक्सप्लोड किया, तो हमारा दिल या दिमाग यह कहे कि हमें भी चट-पट एटम बनाना चाहिए और एटम बम का जवाब एटम

बम से देना चाहिए। मैं इसे अच्छी तरह समझ सकता हूँ। जो चिन्ता या जो परेशानी देश को हो, या पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को हो, उसे भी मैं अच्छी तरह समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन हमारे लिए यह सोचने की बात है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में अपना फैसला कैसे करें। और क्या इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है कि हम उसके सब पहलुओं पर, सब एस्पैक्ट्स पर, सब बातों पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर के ही कोई निर्णय करें, या कुछ सदस्यों ने जो नीति को बदलने के बारे में कहा है, पूरी तरह विचार कर के ही हम उस पर कोई फैसला करें ?

मैं आदर्शवादिता के नाम पर, आइडियलिज्म के नाम पर, कोई बात यहां रखना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं श्री नाथपाई को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोई गांधी नहीं है इस वक्त यहां, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने की बात सोच सकता है। गांधी कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के समीप नहीं आता है। यह तो हमारे जैसे कमजोर लोग हैं, जो इसे मंजूर करते हैं और अपनी कमजोरी में बड़े आदमियों का भी नाम ले लेते हैं और उनका सहारा हासिल करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

मैं इस सिलसिले में गांधी जी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ और न गांधी जी के नान-वायलेंस के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि साहब, हमें अहिंसा का रास्ता अक्षतयार करना चाहिए और उस वजह से हमें कोई एटम बम बगैरह बनाने की बात नहीं सोचनी चाहिए। मैं वह बात नहीं लाता। मैं मारल एस्पैक्ट को भी इस में नहीं लाना चाहूंगा, गोकि यह बात नहीं है कि मैं मारल एस्पैक्ट को कुछ कम महत्व देता हूँ, उसकी वैल्यू या कीमत कम करता हूँ। हम अपने जीवन में अपने को मजबूत न पाय, वह दूसरी बात है लेकिन कोशिश इस बात की करनी चाहिए कि हम उन वैल्यूज

को अपने सामने रखें, जिन की हम कद्र करते हैं।

अगर उस सवाल को भी हम कुछ देर के लिए हटा दें और मारल एस्पैक्ट और मारल पहलू की चर्चा न करें, फिर भी हमें सोचना चाहिए बिल्कुल एक प्रैक्टिकल, व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से कि हम एटम बम को बना कर क्या नतीजा, क्या परिणाम, हासिल करेंगे, कहां तक हम अपनी शक्ति और ताकत को बढ़ा सकेंगे, क्या हम बहुत हद तक—पूरी हद तक न सही—न्यूक्लियर पावरज की बराबरी में आ सकेंगे और उसका कितना बड़ा बोझा अपने देश पर पड़ेगा। इस के साथ ही साथ ऐसा कर के हम पीस के लिए ज्यादा कोशिश कर सकते हैं, क्या हम न्यूक्लियर वार-फ्रेयर या न्यूक्लियर वैन्यूज के खिलाफ और ज्यादा मजबूती से आवाज उठा सकते हैं ? भारत अब तक यह करता रहा है। जवा-हरलाल जी की लीडरशिप में उसने दुनिया में शान्ति बनाए रखने में कुछ काम किया। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पीस, शान्ति मुलाह, को-एक्सिसटेंस और डिस-आर्ममेंट के सम्बन्ध में जवाहरलाल जी ने देश को जो लीडरशिप दी, वह प्रैक्टिकल दृष्टि से दी। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने दुनिया में इस बात को फैलाया और वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से फैलाया और उसकी वजह से उन्होंने दुनिया को कई बार लड़ाई के खतरे से बचाया। यह भी हमें ध्यान में रखना है कि जो पालिसी, जो नीति हमने आज तक बरती है आजादी के आने के बाद, वह पालिसी और वह नीति हम को कायम रखनी है। ताकि आज एक जो खतरा है दुनिया में अगर उसके खिलाफ हम कुछ कर सकें, उसका मुकाबला कर सकें, उसका विरोध कर सकें तो हम करने की कोशिश करें। मैं कास्ट और खर्च और इन सारी बातों पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि मुझे उसका ठीक अन्दाजा नहीं है। मसानी साहब ने जब बात

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

कही थी तो मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि वह गलत बात कह रहे हैं। मैंने यह कहा कि इस पर अलग अलग रायें हैं। कोई कहता है 21 करोड़, कोई कहता है 14 करोड़, कोई कहता है 30 करोड़, कोई कहता है 40 करोड़, कोई कहता है 50 करोड़। मैंने इस तरह से यह कहा है कि इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई साफ राय मिलना मुश्किल है। मैंने डा० भाभा से इस बारे में पूछा है जो एटोमिक एनर्जी कमीशन के हेड हैं। उन्होंने भी कहा कि कोई फिगर या कोई आंकड़े आज वह इसके बारे में नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनका यह कहना ठीक है कि हम इसका पता लगाते। उन्होंने कुछ कैलकुलेशन यू० एस० में जो न्यूकलियर वहां बन रहा है, लगाया है। उन्होंने लफ्ज़ न्यूकलियर डिवाइसिस इस्तेमाल किया था। मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि इसका पूरा पूरा इम्प्लिकेशन क्या है। इस वक्त यू० एस० ए० में लेटेस्ट तरीके पर जो बन रहा है, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि उसकी कास्ट बहुत ऊंची नहीं है। लेकिन एक मिनट के लिए भी आप इसको न भूलें कि यू० एस० ए० में तो कितना सारा डिवेलपमेंट हो चुका है। कुल सारा जो प्लांट है, जितनी उसकी मशीनरी है जो भी सारा उसका मैटीरियल है, सब यू० एस० ए० में एक हाइएस्ट लेबल पर है, सबसे ऊंचे दर्जे पर है। इसलिए अगर सारी उस चीज़ को छोड़ कर कास्ट को कैलकुलेट करें तो वह बहुत कम पड़ेगी। लेकिन जिन नेशन को, जिन राष्ट्रों को अभी बनाना है और डिवेलप करना है तो कभी उस कैटेगरी में आ ही नहीं सकते हैं। जो मसानी साहब ने सारी दलीलें दीं एटम बम न बनाने के पक्ष में, यानी एटम बम बनाने के खिलाफ, तथा उसके इकोनॉमिक एसपेक्ट को बताया, उससे मैं जनरली सहमत हूं, मैं एग्री करता हूं। मैं उनसे इतिफाक करता हूं कि एक बहुत बड़ा ब्रोझा इस देश पर और इस देश के रहने वालों पर पड़ेगा और वह ब्रोझा इतना बड़ा है जैसा उन्होंने कहा और जैसा आम आप सब मानेंगे कि सारा हमारे देश का जो डिवेलपमेंट है

उसमें एक बड़ी रुकावट और बाधा पैदा हो सकती है।

मैं एक आर्टिकल मेल में अभी हाल के, 20 नवम्बर के पढ़ रहा था। वह आर्टिकल विलियम लारेंस का लिखा हुआ है। इसके बारे में विलियम लारेंस लिखते हैं :

"William L. Laurence knows more about the atom bomb than any reporter in the world. Until a few months ago he was Science Editor of the "New York Times". He has won the Pulitzer Prize twice, and was the only reporter to witness the test bomb dropped in Alamogordo. He also was the only reporter to witness an atom bomb dropped in war, on Nagasaki, and the only reporter to witness the hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific, in 1956."

वह काफी एक जानकार आदमी हैं। वैसे भी वह लायक हैं और व्यक्तिगत तरीके पर उनको जानकारी है। उन्होंने इसको देखा है। अभी हाल में बीस नवम्बर को उन्होंने मेल में यह भी लिखा है :

"The truth is that China has no qualification whatsoever to be classified as a member of the Nuclear Club, or even as a potential candidate for membership".

यह मैं उनकी राय पढ़ रहा हूं। मैं इस पर कोई कमेंट नहीं करता कि चीन मੈम्बर हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है। क्या उसकी कैपेसिटी है, मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जो उनकी राय है वह मैंने आपके सामने पढ़ी। आग फिर उन्होंने लिखा है :—

"The fact is that as of now, and for the foreseeable future, there are only two full-fledged members of the Nuclear Club—ourselves" (that is, United States

of America and Russia). Not France nor even Britain can be regarded as having met the requirements for full-fledged membership. Their accumulated stock-piles are very small compared with our and Russia's and their production capacity is similarly relatively minute."

यह यू० के० और फ्रांस के सिलसिले में उन्होंने लिखा है। उनकी भी आज हैसियत यह है कि रूस और यू० एस० से उनका कोई मुकाबला नहीं है और उनकी प्रोडक्शन वगैरह कम है।

"And though we had magnificent production plants at Oak Ridge and Hanford, built at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000,000" (I think the Finance Minister would be able to say how much it will come to in crores of rupees) "with the aid of our entire industrial plant" (he is talking of the United States) "and the full utilisation of our resources, the production capacity at the end of the war was at the rate of one bomb per week."

यह यू० एस० के बारे में है। यह कास्ट है जो कि वहां लगी है। उनकी प्रोडक्शन कंपैसिटी एक हफ्ते में एक एटम बम बनाने की थी। मैं ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ूंगा।

उन्होंने उसके बाद यह कहा है कि एक एटम बम जब उन्होंने वहां गिरा दिया तो करीब करीब उसके बाद वे एटम बम लैस हो गये। उसके बाद उनके पास और नहीं रह गया है।

थोड़ा बहुत कास्ट का अन्दाजा देने के बाद वह लेख में कहते हैं, जिस तरफ मैं इशारा कर रहा था कि महज, खाली एक एटम बम हमने बना लिया तो भी हम रहते कहां हैं, हमारी पोजीशन और हैसियत कहां रहती है, इसको भी हमें देखना चाहिये। उस सिलसिले में लारेंस ने जो कुछ लिखा है इसमें से

उतना और मैं आपकी इजाजत से आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

"France does not as yet possess even a crude model of the hydrogen bomb, while Britain's stock-pile of ultra-modern hydrogen warheads is very small in comparison with that of the two senior members of the 'club' " (that is USA and USSR). "Moreover, neither France nor Britain have developed the capacity to produce a missile system, one of the vital elements necessary to make a nuclear stock-pile effective and meaningful. To be more specific: the United States now has a nuclear stock-pile in excess of 50,000 nuclear bombs of all types, each tailor-made to meet a specific situation."

मैं और नहीं पढ़ना चाहता।

आज यू० के० इतने दिनों से इसमें लगा हुआ है, जैसा मैंने कहा उसके पास मिसाइल्स हैं और उस तरह का डिवैलैण्ड वह नहीं है : फ्रांस का उन्होंने कहा है कि वह बहुत ही कम-जोर हालत में है। यू० एस० की हालत यह है कि करीब पचास हजार अलग अलग तरह के एटम बम स्टॉक-पाइल करके उसने रख छोड़े हैं। एशिया की भी पोजीशन बहुत मजबूत है और वह भी आगे इसमें बढ़ा हुआ है, ठीक नम्बर इसमें नहीं लिखा हुआ है। इस सारी बैक ग्राउण्ड, इस सारी तस्वीर को अपने सामने रख कर हम को सोचना चाहिये। शटपट में, जल्दी में हमें कोई फैसला नहीं करना चाहिये कि हम भी अगर एटम बम बनायेंगे तो हम चीन का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। चीन का मुकाबला भी हो सके और शक्ति भी हमारी बढ़े, इन दोनों बातों का हमें ध्यान रखना है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि हमारी नालिज बहुत कम है। हमारे देश में एटमिक इनरजी प्रोजेक्ट्स ने काफी तरक्की की है और

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

उन का ज्ञान इस सिलसिले में बहुत ज्यादा है, इधर वह बहुत बड़ा है, बनाने की हमारी शक्ति है। इसको बनाना असम्भव बात नहीं है, हम इसको कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इसके कितने इम्प्लीकेशन्स हैं, इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखने के बाद एक एक्सपर्ट जो कि बड़ा साइंटिस्ट है, जो प्राइज पा चुका है, वह ये चीजें हमारे सामने रखता है। हम को सोचना चाहिए कि अगर आज हम इस थोड़ी सी बात के कारण परेशान हो कर ऐसा कदम उठा लें तो इस से हमारे विकास के काम में बाधा पड़ेगी। उम्मीद हम और रेमेडीज कर सकते हैं, उन के बारे में हम सोच सकते हैं। मैं इससे भी इन्कार नहीं करता कि इस को हमें स्टडी करना चाहिए, हमें उसके बारे में सब कुछ जानना चाहिए, चाहे वह कास्ट का सवाल हो या मैन्यूफैक्चर का सवाल हो। उसकी जानकारी करने में तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए और उसकी हम जानकारी करेंगे। लेकिन मैं इतना आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला पार्लियामेंट को बहुत सोच कर करना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट सावरिन हे, मालिक है, जिस तरह से चाहे अपनी राय बनावे, लेकिन उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी उतनी ही बड़ी है और इस वजह से उसको बहुत ही शान्ति के साथ फैसला करना चाहिए।

यह कोई पोलिटिकल लड़ाई नहीं है कि आप जोश में कह दें कि एटम बम बनाओ और हथ कहेँ कि नहीं हम नहीं बना सकते और फिर आप उसको एक्सप्लाइड करें और कहेँ कि यह कमजोर हैं। यह चीज नहीं चलनी चाहिए। चाहे कोई कुछ कहे मगर हम इस चीज को नहीं आने देना चाहते।

मेरी यह भी दरुवास्त है कि यह सवाल केवल हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं है, यह मानवता का सवाल है, और इसमें हमको तमाम चीजों में जाना चाहिए और उनके बारे में सोचना और गौर करना चाहिए कि किस तरह अपने ऊपर मुसीबत भी न आने दें, हमारे देश पर आंच भी न आवे, हमारी सीक्योरिटी को भी खतरा न हो, और साथ साथ दुनिया में जो हम अब तक थोड़ी बहुत शान्ति और सुलह के लिए सेवा करते रहे हैं उसको भी जारी रखें। इस तरह का बैलेंस स्ट्राइक करना मामूली बात नहीं है। मैं यह कह नहीं सकता कि यह पालिसी जो आज है यह जकड़ गयी है, यह जमीन में घुस गयी है, यह हट नहीं सकती, यह कभी बदल नहीं सकती। यह ठीक है कि एक इंडीविजुअल की एक पालिसी हो सकती है और उसका कन्विक्शन हो सकता है, जिस पर वह जिन्दा रह सकता है और मर सकता है। लेकिन पोलिटिकल फील्ड में हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। यहाँ हालात बदलते रहते हैं, परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं, उनके ही अनुसार हमें अपनी नीति बनानी पड़ती है। हम ने जो आज कहा है उसमें अगर कुछ सूधार करने की जरूरत हो तो हम कह देंगे कि ठीक है, उसे किया जाए। जैसे कि फ्रेंक एन्थानी साहब ने कहा कि अब तो कन्वेंशनल वैनप्स में भी एटमिक इनर्जी का इस्तेमाल किया जाने लगा है विनाश के लिए, तो यह दूसरा सवाल पैदा हुआ। एक तरफ एटम बम बनाया जा रहा है, दूसरी तरफ कन्वेंशनल हथियारों में भी उसका इस्तेमाल शुरू हो रहा है। तो जैसा उन्होंने कहा, हमारे लिए यह भी होचने की बात है कि कहीं हमारे कन्वेंशनल वैनप्स कमजोर तो नहीं पड़ रहे हैं। तो हालात के साथ हमारी नीति भी बदलेगी : अगर कोई कह दे कि हमारी नीति स्टेटिक है, रिजिड है, तो हम इस को प्योरली इंटेलिक्चुअल लेविल पर तो समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन हम ऐसा खैया नहीं अपना सकते। जैसा मैंने कहा इसके हर पहलू पर विचार करना चाहिए और विचार

करके ही हमको अपना फैसला लेना चाहिए । मेरा अपना खयाल तो यह है ।

अखबारों में छपता रहता है कि आज इंडोनेशिया एटम बम बनाने वाला है, कभी छपता है कि दूसरा देश बनाने वाला है । इसको आप इम्पारटेंस दें तो यह खिलवाड़ हो जाएगी । और ये जो देश एटम बम बनाएंगे ये टाय एटामिक पावर बनेंगे । किसी के पास दो चार दस बम होंगे, किसी के पास दस बीस होंगे । यह चीज बड़े खतरे की चीज होगी और उस हालत में दुनिया में शान्ति कायम नहीं रह सकेगी । अगर एक देश न्यूकलियर हथियार दूसरे देश को दे तो ऐसा हो सकता है कि थोड़ा सा मतभेद होने पर—जैसा कि आज इंडोनेशिया और मलेशिया का हो रहा है—हम कन्वेंशनल वैपन्स की जगह एटम बम इस्तेमाल करने लगे । इस खतरे की ओर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स आरगेनाइजेशन को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि उसमें दुनिया के सारे देशों का—चीन को छोड़ कर—प्रतिनिधित्व है । आज एक बहुत बड़ा संकट दुनिया के सामने है और अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ इस सवाल को गम्भीरता से नहीं उठाता और उस पर विचार नहीं करता तो उसका एक जरूरी काम खत्म हो जाता है ।

आखिर खास तौर पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ शान्ति के लिए बनाया गया है और उसका काम दुनिया में शान्ति रखना है । जहां अशान्ति हो वहां उसको उसे खत्म करना है । दुनिया में कोएग्जिस्टेंस के लिए उससे मदद मिलनी चाहिए । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान तो इस सवाल को उठाए ही पर अफ्रीका और एशिया के दूसरे देश भी—यूरोप के देशों को छोड़ दीजिए—जो कि आज विकसित नहीं हैं, जो आज मुसीबत में हैं अगर वह इस सवाल पर गम्भीरता से नहीं सोचते और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस पर गौर नहीं करते, तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया की शान्ति खतरे

में है और हम नहीं जानते कि उसका क्या परिणाम होगा । लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सवाल के महत्व को, इसकी कठिनाइयों को और दिक्कतों को समझा जाएगा क्योंकि आज यह सवाल अकेले हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि तमाम अफ्रीका के देश और तमाम एशिया के देश जो डेवेलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, जो अपनी थोड़ी बहुत आर्थिक उन्नति करने की कोशिश में हैं, जो एक नया सोशल आर्डर बनाना चाहते हैं, आज उन सब के लिए यह एक टैरिबल सवाल है । अगर आज हम अपनी शक्ति को एटम बम आदि में लगाने लगे तो हमको अपने देशवासियों के हितों को छोड़ देना पड़ेगा ।

जब हम सख्त मुसीबत के बीच में थे उस वक्त भी जवाहरलाल जी ने को-एग्जिस्टेंस की बात उठाई थी । तो आज हमको एक जरा सी बात से घबरा कर उस चीज को नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिये । ऐसे मौके आते हैं जब नेशन्स की मुल्कों की परीक्षा होती है । हमको उन परिस्थितियों का धीरज से सामना करना चाहिये ।

जैसा कि मसानी साहब ने कहा, मैं मानता हूं कि हम आदमी हैं और डर जाते हैं । मैं भी डर जाता हूं । मगर जब पहला मोमेंट इम्पैक्ट का और घबराहट का बीत जाता है, तो इन्सान अपने दिमाग की शान्ति को इकट्ठा करता है और सोचता है कि हमारे ऊपर थोड़ा सा खतरा आया है, अगर हम उस खतरे से डर जाते हैं और गलत कदम उठा लेते हैं तो जो अच्छा नाम हमने दुनिया में पैदा किया है और जो हमने थोड़ा बहुत असर डाला है — वह बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं है—वह खत्म हो जाएगा । काहिरा में जो हमारा असर पड़ा, वह मेरा ब्यक्तिगत हैसियत का असर नहीं था । अगर वह असर था तो हिन्दुस्तान का और उसके पीछे जो इतिहास है उसका, वह असर था जवाहरलाल जी की लीडरशिप का, उनका जो इंटरनेशनल

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

अफेयर्स में असर था उसका वह प्रभाव था ।

तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कुछ समय के लिए कुछ लोग हमसे नाराज हों या हम पर बिगड़े, लेकिन लोगों के दिलों में आज भी इस बात की इज्जत है और दुनिया के देश इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि हम जो बात सही समझें उसको निडर होकर कह सकेंगे । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर इस मौके पर हमने यह फैसला कर लिया कि हम एटम बम बनायेंगे, तो मेरे अपने खयाल में हम दुनिया में कोई असर पैदा नहीं कर पायेंगे, और हम ऐसा करके इस खतरे का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे इसकी आशा मुझे कम लगती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह फैसला करके हम एक हद तक अपने को कमजोर बना देंगे ।

तो इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो हमारी नीति और पालिसी इस सम्बन्ध में रही है उसी को मैं इस वक्त दुहरा रहा हूँ और हमारी पूरी गवर्नमेंट इसके साथ है । और मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि कुछ मतभेदों को छोड़ कर आम तौर पर यह नीति इस देश के लिए लाभदायक है, फायदेमन्द है ऐसा सब समझते हैं । इससे हमारा भी भला होगा और मेरा खयाल है कि दुनिया का भी भला होगा ।

17 hrs

अब मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है, मैं और किसी चीज पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । एक दो अल्फाज में आपकी इजाजत से नागालैंड के बारे में कह दूँ । नागालैंड के मामले को मैं इस एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स की बहस के दौरान नहीं लाना चाहता । यह दूसरी बात है कि नागालैंड किस मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन है । एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन होने से वह मामला एक्सटरनल

एफेयर्स में नहीं आ सकता । नागालैंड को इस मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन रखने का कारण यह था कि वहाँ के लोगों को नेहरू जी की लीडरशिप में विश्वास था और वहाँ के लोग चाहते थे कि उनके अधीन इस क्षेत्र का काम चले । मैं भी इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि नागालैंड इस मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन रहे, लेकिन उसको आज यकायक बदल देना ठीक नहीं है । इस वक्त कुछ बातें हो रही हैं, इस बीच अगर मैं इसको चटपट बदल दूँ तो ऐसा करना न अक्लमन्दी होगी और न ऐसा करना मुनासिब होगा, और न इससे कोई फायदा होगा । मैं इस चीज के मैरिट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता । इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम काफी सावधान हैं, गवर्नमेंट का दिमाग साफ है, हमने अपनी नीति और पालिसी बता दी है । किसी एक आदमी के धर या उधर कुछ कह देने से गवर्नमेंट दब जायेगी उसका कोई अन्देश और खतरा नहीं होना चाहिए । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस नागालैंड के सवाल को आप इस समय छोड़ दें ।

मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता था ।

जयप्रकाश जी का अपना मत है । गवर्नमेंट का भी अपना मत साफ है । हम ने अपने मत को दुनिया के सामने साफ कर दिया है और दुनिया को वह मालूम है । हमारी राय अलग है । इस सिलसिले में जयप्रकाश जी अपनी जो भी राय जाहिर करें, हम उस को रोक नहीं सकते । आप कहते हैं कि इस के लिए हम उन को गिरफ्तार करें । मैं गिरफ्तार करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ । चाहे एक जयप्रकाश जी नहीं दस जयप्रकाश जी अपनी राय जाहिर करें तब भी हम उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते । अगर जयप्रकाश जी कोई गलत काम करेंगे, अगर कानून को भंग करेंगे तो मजबूरन

हम को उन्हें रोकना होगा। फिर भी हम उन को दस दिन छोड़े रखेंगे, फिर पकड़ेंगे। आप को याद होगा कि सन् 1920-21 में जब गांधी जी ने नान-कोआपरेशन मूवमेंट चलाया था, तो वह जबरदस्त मूवमेंट था। उस वक्त के वाइस राय ने कहा था कि मैं परप्लेग्ज्ड हूँ परटवर्ड हूँ कि क्या कल्लं समझ में नहीं आता। और उन्होंने उस वक्त भी गांधी जी को केवल एक बरस के लिए जेल में रखा था। एक फारिन गवर्नमेंट भी एक रिबेल लीडर को जेल में ज्यादा समय के लिए बन्द नहीं रखना चाहती थी।

और जयप्रकाश जी नई दिल्ली आए हुए हैं, वह हमारे सामने अपना मत रखेंगे हम उन के सामने अपना मत रखेंगे। मैं आप से नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी अपनी कुछ नीति है और उस को हम कायम रखना चाहते हैं। हम को सब बातों को देखना पड़ता है। आखिर हमारी एक डिमाण्डेसी है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने एक बयान नहीं दिया है उन्होंने ने अनेक देशद्रोह पूर्ण बयान दिए हैं। उन को आप इस तरह क्षमा न कीजिए।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जयप्रकाश जी एक बयान नहीं सौ बयान दें। मगर मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि जयप्रकाश जी मुझ से मिलेंगे, वह अपनी राय मेरे सामने रखेंगे, मैं अपनी राय उन को बतलाऊंगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माइकल स्काट से आप की मुलाकात हुई है ? क्या बात हुई ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अभी नहीं हुई है। आप चाहेंगे तो जो बात होगी वह बता दूंगा। हमारे कुछ आइडियाज हैं। * आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि न

जयप्रकाश नारायण जी कानून से बाहर हैं और मैं भी कानून से बाहर नहीं हूँ। हम जो करते हैं कानून के अनुसार करते हैं। वह कानून बड़े से बड़े आदमी और छोटे से छोटे आदमी के लिए एक सा है और सब के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकता है।

मैं ने आप का ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया। मैं आखिर में फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते हैं कि हमारी नीति और पालिसी दोस्ती और मित्रता की है, हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि जवाहरलाल जी ने जो को-एग्जिस्टेंस, नान-एलाइनमेंट और डिसआरमा-मेंट की नीति और विचारधारा दुनिया में फैलायी है, वह हमारे देश के लिए अच्छी है, दुनिया के लिए अच्छी है, हम सब से अपनी दोस्ती और मैत्री रखना चाहते हैं। हम सब के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई हम से दुश्मनी करेगा तो मजबूरी है। लेकिन दोस्ती हर एक के साथ रखनी चाहने के बावजूद हम कोई इस में पार्टिजन ऐटीच्यूड, कोई ऐसा मिला जुला, ऐसा कोई बात हम करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं।

थोड़े दिन पहले मुझे प्रेसीडेंट जानसन, जब वह चुने गये तो उन्होंने एक पत्र भेजा था और एक पत्र मैं ने भी साधारण वधाई का उन्हें भेजा था और उन्होंने जो पत्र भेजा था, जो लैटर लिखा था, मुझे काफी अच्छा पत्र लिखा था। एक जनरल सारी अपनी बात इस चीज पर वह पीस के बारे में और और चीजों की तरफ उन्होंने ने बहुत इस में जोर दिया था कि हम उन को चाहते हैं। उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि हमें आशा है कि हिन्दुस्तान भी उस में मदद करेगा।

कल रात मुझे प्राइम मिनिस्टर सोवियट यूनियन का लैटर मिला, बहुत ही अच्छा और बहुत ही फ्रैंडली लैटर है। फ्रैंडली मेसैज और सन्देश उन के पहले भी आये हैं लेकिन अब यह जो कल पत्र आया, ख़त

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

आया, उस को जब मैं ने पढ़ा तो स्वभावतः एक बड़ा सन्तोष हुआ। अपनी पालिसी और अपनी नीति के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा है। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि उस का हमें स्वागत करना चाहिए कि आज अगर हम अपनी पालिसीज़ की वजह से नहीं चल सकते हैं तो दुनिया के बड़े बड़े देशों के साथ वह हमें भी ले चल सकते हैं। वह भी हमारे लिए बड़ी ताकत की बात है। मैं इसलिए चाहता हूँ कि हम एक ऐसी पालिसी और नीति बतें जिस में फ्रेंडशिप और मित्रता हम दुनिया में बढ़ा सकें और हम भी दुनिया में कुछ क्लेशेज़ और कौनफ्लिक्ट्स को बनाने में मददगार हो सकें। अगर दुनिया में इस तरह से पीस और शांति कायम रखने में हम भी कुछ मददगार साबित हो सकें तो हमें उस का स्वागत करना चाहिए और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप सभी लोग मुझे उस में सहयोग देंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: On a clarification.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से केवल एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ . .

Mr. Speaker: Final reply has not been given. He has only intervened.

Now I would ask whether it is the pleasure of the House to sit late. There are about half a dozen hon. Members who are very eager to speak. Tomorrow only the Minister will reply. So if the House desires to listen to those Members, we might sit late. If it does not, we can adjourn.... (Interruption). First, I should know the pleasure of the House, whether it wants to sit.

Some hon. Members: We are not prepared to sit.

Mr. Speaker: Then, the House stands adjourned.

17.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday November 25, 1964|Agrahayana 4, 1886 (Saka).