

Wednesday, 29th September, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I--Questions and Answers)

VOLUME IV, 1954

(27th September to 30th September, 1954)



SEVENTH SESSION

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES *Dated 02.12.2014*
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

1805

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 29th September, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

*1443. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have recently informed the State Governments that the field of large-scale industries in the public sector is henceforth to be reserved almost exclusively for the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Planning Commission have intimated that proposals for Large-scale industrial projects which were taken up by State Governments will require very special justification if they are to be approved for inclusion in the next Five Year Plan.

(b) A copy of the circular letter placed on the Table of the House furnishes the views of the Planning Commission on the subject. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 87]

Shri Bansal: From the circular letter I find that in any case permission of the Government of India is necessary under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, even as far as the State Governments are concerned. May I know the reasons which prompted

the Government of India to issue this circular?

Shri Hathi: Yes; the provisions of that Act do apply to the State Governments also. Before they take up preliminary investigations or do anything in the matter it was thought better to inform them in advance.

Shri Bansal: Is it the decision of the Government of India that in order to have a co-ordinated development plan in the country, all the activities in the field of large-scale industries should be concentrated in the hands of the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: The reason which prompted the Planning Commission to advise thus, is—as is mentioned in the circular letter—that it would be desirable for the States to utilise their resources more on other projects, namely, the development of roads, small-scale and cottage industries and likewise.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that the different States in India are in different stages of industrial progress? In view of this, is it the policy of Government to prevent those States which are not industrially developed from developing by this move?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In the first place, setting up of industrial establishments by the States is not totally barred. They have to explain what justification there is for such proposals. Then, so far as the States are concerned, industrial development will not depend only on the initiative or the resources of the States. There will be

some responsibility of the Central Government and responsibility of the Planning Commission.

Shri Bansal: It is brought out in the circular letter that generally the schemes of large-scale industrial enterprises should not be undertaken as State Government projects. May I know whether if there is collaboration between private enterprise and State Governments, the point which has been brought out in this circular letter will not apply?

Shri Nanda: No distinction can be made between one type of establishment and another. The same consideration would apply.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have set up large-scale industries under the First Five Year Plan for which there was no provision in the Plan and some of them have been in contravention of the recommendations of the Planning Commission?

Shri Nanda: These are older schemes.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether it is the policy of the Central Government, in view of the circular letter to undertake large-scale industrial development in those States which are not developed directly?

Shri Nanda: It is one of the principal considerations before the Planning Commission to see that there is balanced development in the country.

HAND-POUNDING OF RICE

*1444. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money the Centre have so far paid to the Punjab Government under the Five Year Plan in connection with the hand-pounding of rice; and

(b) the progress made so far in the State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) None so far.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Board is investigating the matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the report for this was called for from the States and when action was taken on it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No report has been called for from the States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if much progress is being made in this direction in the other States of India and why has this State lagged behind other States?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Originally, the scheme was being run by the Khadi and Village Industries Board through their own agencies. It may only at a later stage that Government recommended that the Khadi and Village Industries Board might work through the State agencies wherever it was possible. The States were asked if they had any schemes and we did not receive any from Punjab.

CAMPHOR

*1447. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirements of the country in respect of camphor during the past four years;

(b) the sources from which these requirements were met;

(c) whether Government intend developing any indigenous sources of camphor; and

(d) if so, what are the plans in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Estimated to be of the order of 12-13 lakh lbs.

(b) Mainly by imports from Japan, U.S.A., U.K., Germany and China.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It is understood that apart from plantation of camphor tree in some parts of Southern

India, experiments in the cultivation of some plants stated to be valuable sources of camphor have been conducted in U.P. with encouraging results.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know what amount has been yearly spent on the import of camphor?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The values have been changing. In 1953-54 it was of the order of Rs. 14,92,000.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know how much money has been expended till now on the development of this industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that last year Rs. 14 lakhs worth of camphor was imported. May I know whether this represents the value of camphor imported as such or, whether it includes value of camphor compounds also? May I also know whether in view of the fact that camphor is largely required for various industries like cellophane, celluloid and also medical preparations, Government have any plan to make India self-sufficient in the near future?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the figure that I have given is concerned, it relates to camphor as listed in the customs records. I am unable to say whether there is any other category or industrial commodity in the production of which camphor is used and for which camphor is being imported other than this. So far as the other part of the question is concerned, whether we could make this country self-sufficient in the production of camphor, it is extremely problematical at this stage.

AMALGAMATION OF KHADI BOARD AND SPINNERS ASSOCIATION

***1448. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board stands in relation to the non-official body viz.,

the All-India Spinners Association; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to merge the two to avoid multiplicity of agencies pledged to the same cause?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The All India Spinners' Association has ceased to exist from 1st April, 1953.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the Government is in a position to say as to what has happened to the funds of the All India Spinners' Association?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is not a question which Government could answer; it is the concern of the All India Spinners' Association.

INDIANS IN PHILIPPINES

***1449. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Nationals who have permanent residence in Philippines; and

(b) what are the restrictions imposed on them by the Philippine Immigration Act?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 1,110, on June 30, 1954.

(b) Under the Philippines Immigration Act, the annual quota of immigrants from India and from other countries except the United States of America, has been fixed at 50 each. A statement showing the taxes to be paid and the formalities to be complied with under the Act is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 88.] These taxes and formalities are general in nature and are not intended only for Indian nationals.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know when this Immigration Act came into force?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as we are concerned, it is from September,

1953 that immigration has been allowed.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether by their permanent stay in Philippines the Indians will lose their Indian citizenship?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: If they acquire Philippine citizenship, obviously, they will lose their Indian citizenship.

SETTLEMENT OFFICERS

*1450. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of Settlement Officers appointed so far in the States for the execution of Interim Compensation Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Upto 15th September, 1954, 27 Settlement Officers have been appointed in the various States for the execution of the interim compensation scheme.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know in which areas they have been posted?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: In Bombay 6; Delhi-5; Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office, Delhi-1; Punjab and PEP9U-9; Uttar Pradesh-1; Madhya Pradesh-2; Rajasthan-2 and Bhopal-1.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know the term of their appointment?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: As long as the compensation scheme lasts.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Has any period been fixed for that?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: No, Sir.

CONFERENCE OF TRADE REPRESENTATIVES

*1451. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convene a conference of the representatives of trade and commerce from South East Asian countries in the near future; and

(b) what are the subjects that are expected to be discussed in the proposed conference?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No such proposal is under consideration by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the trade and commerce organisations in the country have informed the Government that they are going to convene a conference of South East Asian countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. Such pious intentions have been expressed by some organisations from time to time.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government are aware of the countries that are going to participate in this conference and the date of the conference?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This conference, apparently, which the hon Member has in mind, is not taking place. But I might tell the House that the International Chamber of Commerce—I believe the South East Asian branch of the International Chamber of Commerce—is meeting sometime towards the end of the year in India, perhaps in Bombay.

COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

*1453. **Shri Bibhutil Mishra:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that further progress of the community projects and development projects is impeded in North Bihar for want of adequate supply of coal and cement etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to take any steps to overcome these difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There was some delay in the supply of Coal and Cement during the year 1953-54 owing

to transportation difficulties which have since been removed.

(b) The question does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या अभी भी ऐसे अस्पताल, स्कूल, सड़कें या काउंसेल्स में जिनको सीमेंट आरै कोयला न मिलने के कारण उनका काम बन्द रहता है ?

श्री हाथी : नहीं, अभी कोई ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई कमी होगी तो उसको दूर करने की पूरी पूरी चेष्टा करेगी ?

श्री हाथी : जरूर करेगी ।

INDIAN FILM FESTIVAL

***1454. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Indian film festival is proposed to be held in Soviet Russia; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Government of India have not received any official invitation for and are not officially concerned with the film festival in Soviet Russia which is being mentioned in the newspapers.

(b) According to Press reports, the festival started on 23rd September, 1954.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Is this a non-official festival, and if so, may I know whether Government have any information as to whether the Indian films will be shown in their original language or they will be translated into the language of the country where they will be shown?

Dr. Keskar: As we are not concerned with it, it is very difficult for me to give any details about the festival.

Shri G. P. Sinha rose—

Mr. Speaker: He is not officially connected and he says he has no information. We will go to the next question.

COMMUNITY LISTENING

***1456. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in community listening since 1951;

(b) the number of community receivers now working;

(c) the increase in the number of actual listeners irrespective of the increase in the number of sets installed;

(d) the method of calculating the number of listeners; and

(e) the agency that has been employed to collect the figures?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). There were 9,944 community receiving sets as against 5,340 on 1st January, 1951.

(c) The first systematic estimate of the size of the audience listening in to community receivers was made in 1953. It was found for example in one State that on an average 70 persons gathered round each community receiving set at the time rural programmes were broadcast. As there are no comparable figures for the previous years, it is not possible to indicate the increase in the number of actual listeners.

(d) and (e). The data was collected by All India Radio with the co-operation of the State Broadcasting Departments in the States where such arrangements exist.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Is there any break-up of the number of rural and urban listeners?

Dr. Keskar: Most of the community receiving sets are in rural areas.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether the scheme of supplying radio sets at concession rates to the institutions in rural areas is still in force or it has been given up or modified?

Dr. Keskar: Government of India have no scheme of supplying community receiving sets. Some of the State Governments have such schemes but we are not aware because conditions differ in various States. But I might inform the hon. Member that we are considering a scheme of supplying at concession rates community sets to the various States in order to encourage community listening.

SALE OF AIRCRAFT

***1457. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three C 46 Curtis Commando planes out of a total of 70 such aircraft stationed at Panagarh Airport in West Bengal, have been sold to a foreign firm at nominal prices though in perfectly good condition, as reported in the Press on the 12th June, 1954; and

(b) if so, whether other planes also will be sold at such nominal prices?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the aircrafts which have been mentioned in this question are lying in the aerodrome or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not all of them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know how many of them have been sold and at what price and to which persons—foreign or Indian?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far, eleven aircrafts have been sold for which the prices have been realised.

The people who have purchased them are foreigners but through the medium of an Indian firm.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: My question is not answered. Is it not a fact that they have been sold at a nominal price irrespective of the cost which the Government of India incurred on these planes?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That takes us to a very old story.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Not known to this House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very well known to several hon. Members of the House but I am quite prepared to repeat it once again. The whole question was that about 70 Curtis Commando planes and the spares connected with them had been offered for sale by the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, and the matter passed through various stages of offers and counter-offers and ultimately the offer of one firm was accepted in respect of these 70 aircrafts and the spares. The total amount that was due from this firm in respect of this contract is about Rs. 59 lakhs and the Supply Department insisted on a firm letter of credit or cash to be paid before the goods actually left India. What has happened is that the spares have been shipped out by this firm and money has been paid and still there is a fair amount of balance left, but not in proportion to the value of the 70 Curtis Commandos. The actual position is that we have received payment to the extent of Rs. 44 lakhs and odd—very nearly Rs. 45 lakhs—as against Rs. 59 lakhs due. The balance has to be realised. The balance left of these 70 odd Curtis Commandos at the lowest value would certainly be worth far more than the amount due by the firm. Arrangement has been made in order to assist the firm to take delivery of these Curtis Commandos that a plane should be released to them on payment of Rs. 50,000 and so far

eleven planes have been released and Rs. 5.5 lakhs have been realised. As I said, the total amount due from the firm in respect of the contract is somewhere in the region of Rs. 14 lakhs and we still have 59 Curtis Commandos in our possession.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Though the reply is long, it has not solved my question. I want to know at what cost they were purchased and at what cost they have been sold and also whether it is a fact that these planes after a few repairs could be used in our country?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid this is an old story and I am hearing it for at least the fifth time in this House. The hon. Member may look up the previous reports.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The solution is not there. I want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: I know what he wants to know but he may refer to the previous records and he will find the information.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is not in the previous record. I want to know what has happened in recent months and whether the planes are lying in the aerodrome.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the House knows all about it. We have not bought any apart from the American stores that were left, but it was the property of the Government of India. Undoubtedly the original value will be much higher but they were of no use to us in the country and therefore, the Government of India decided that it should be sold. That is the real position. The question of original value in relation to present value does not bear any comparison because the present value is what the market will pay on what, is of no use to us. That is the considered opinion of the Government.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

STATE BUDGETS

*1458. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Budgets for the year 1954-55 have been scrutinised with a view to ascertain how far they will be able to fulfil their financial commitments under the Plan;

(b) which States have so far been able to fulfil their quota and which States will be able to do so during the current year; and

(c) what steps have been taken to augment the resources of those States which have lagged behind to enable them to make up the arrears and abide by their commitments for the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Budgets of the State Governments for 1954-55 have been analysed and the results obtained indicate that during 1951-54 budgetary resources raised by the State Governments amounted to Rs. 211 crores as against the target of Rs. 534 crores assumed for the Plan period. For 1954-55, the estimates are placed at about Rs. 70 crores. If the estimates for the current year materialise and if this level is maintained for 1955-56 also the State Government would have found about Rs. 350 crores during the five-year period.

(b) A statement indicating the position State-wise is placed below on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 89.]

(c) The urgency of raising additional resources has been stressed by the Planning Commission in its various communications addressed to State Government from time to time.

Shri B. K. Das: Referring to the statement I find that the States have been able to fulfil 40 per cent. of their quota during the first three years. Is it expected that they will be able to fulfil the hundred per cent. quota during the remaining two years of the Plan period?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): It is not likely.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have more than once, twice or thrice, referred to the convention that the person who put the question has to be given the first opportunity of putting supplementaries, and still I find that immediately a question is asked, some Members, get up. It is just possible that I may call someone by mistake, but the best course is that I should be helped in maintaining the convention. The person who has tabled the question, I presume, has more points to make about it and he should be given all the opportunity of calling for information on them instead of other Members trying to catch the eye of the Speaker.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what is the anticipated short-fall at the end of the Plan period?

Shri Nanda: That cannot be precisely determined. We have been asking the States to give us the estimates.

Shri B. K. Das: Referring to the statement, I find that the States of Rajasthan, West Bengal and Punjab have been able to fulfil only 6, 31 and 32 per cent. of their quota during these three years. Are special steps being taken in this behalf so that they may be able to fulfil it?

Shri Nanda: The important thing about it is that these States should not suffer for want of resources so far as their projects are concerned, and that is being assured. Also, they are being requested to step up the resources too.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is compulsory that the State Governments should submit their budgets to the Government of India and get the approval of the Government of India before they introduce the budgets in their respective legislatures?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

***1460. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any official protest from the Pakistan Government after the inauguration of the Bhakra-Nangal Project; and

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

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In their note addressed to the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan protested against the opening of the Bhakra Canal which was stated to be in disregard of Pakistan's rights under International Law, Orders, Statutes and Awards governing Partition and the agreement contained in the letter of the 13th March, 1952, from the President of the World Bank to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan.

Replies were sent to these protests pointing out that they were without any justification.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: Is it a fact that the findings of the report of the World Bank in regard to the water dispute are to the effect that the waters of Sutlej are to be utilised entirely by India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are no such recommendations of the World Bank to be found but they have made certain recommendations both to the Government of India and to the Government of Pakistan. The Government of India have accepted those recommendations and the Government of Pakistan, while indicating their acceptance, have also hedged it in by various provisos.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the Bhakra-Nangal Canal, Pakistan is going to receive more water and that

their protests are unfounded and ill-fated?

Mr. Speaker: That is what has been stated in the second part of the answer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are receiving the same quantity of water.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether Government has got any information on the report that the talk between India and Pakistan on the canal water dispute has failed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Talks started about two years and nine months or three years ago but at the instance of the suggestion made by the President of the World Bank which was accepted. Those talks extended themselves over this lengthy period unexpectedly—at any rate we did not expect. We had given an assurance that while the talks were in progress,—and during these discussions, both parties have given the assurance—that there will be no change in the quantum of water supplied. After the World Bank had made its proposals and we had accepted them and some months had passed, the Pakistan Government practically rejected them. Then we informed the World Bank and the Pakistan Government that we were not bound by any assurance that we had given, but we were always prepared to continue the talks. In effect, talks have been continued in a different context, that is, in the context of accepting or not accepting the World Bank's proposals and then proceeding to consider the next step. The visit here of the World Bank was in last month and I imagine that early next month there are going to be further talks in Washington.

HANLOOM CLOTH

*1461. **Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the measures that have been adopted to improve the export trade in hand-loom cloth; and

(b) the progress made with regard to the proposal to appoint marketing officers for hand-loom cloth in Colombo, Baghdad, Rangoon and Singapore?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 90.]

Shri Kelappan: Is it a fact that hand-loom weavers do not get enough yarn to keep them fully employed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not so far as I know.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR KASHMIR

*1462. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kashmir Government have prepared a revised Five Year Plan for the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new Plan requires greater expenditure than what is provided now;

(c) if so, what will be the total amount of money required for the revised Five Year Plan of the Kashmir Government; and

(d) the share of the Central Government for implementing this Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Five Year cost of the revised Plan is Rs. 15.53 crores, of which Rs. 11.79 crores will be the share of the Central Government.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether this plan was considered at any stage by the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: It was considered by the Planning Commission?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether it forms part of the Five Year Plan of India?

Shri Hathi: Yes, it does.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know how much amount has been paid so far by the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: For that I will require notice.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: What is the reason for the increase in the expenditure in the Central Sector and the State Sector?

Shri Hathi: Certain new schemes were approved by the Planning Commission.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVAT (MYSORE)

*1463. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Mysore State for financing the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given; and

(c) the kind of improvements for which this assistance was given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 91.]

Shri N. Rachiah: In the statement it is stated that the Mysore Government have actually drawn only 13.68 lakhs as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 81.28 lakhs. May I know why the full amount has not been drawn by the Mysore Government so far?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid the question might be directed to the Mysore Government. Apparently they have the money, or they do not want any money from us yet, but I hope they will take the money before the end of the year.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the total additional output of each of the items for which assistance has been sanctioned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as two electric pig iron furnaces are concerned, they are supposed to have a capacity of 66,000 tons per annum. The installation of pipe plant will produce a capacity of 17,000 tons per annum.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the team of Russian experts, who are coming here in regard to the setting up of a steel plant, will visit the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The total expansion scheme, spread over a period of years, is expected to cost Rs. 7,30,00,000. It would not be necessary for us to invite a new team of experts to advise us in regard to this expansion because we have already got a firm of consulting engineers to advise us on this matter, who are considered competent for the purpose.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know when these installations will be completed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is more than what I can say.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shivananjappa.

Shri Shivananjappa: No. 1464.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I suggest that Question No. 1495 may be taken up along with this?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Viswanatha Reddy.

I find that the hon. Member is not present in the House. He may turn up later.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING CONCERN

*1464. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special officer was deputed to undertake the survey of the existing and potential capacity of the factories engaged in the

manufacture of electrical equipment in the country;

(b) whether the special officer has completed his enquiry and submitted a report; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The report was obtained for official use only and it is not in the public interest to disclose the contents thereof.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may answer the other question also.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

*1495. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the establishment of the heavy electrical Industry; and

(b) the proposals that have been received regarding the location of this Industry?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Several State Governments have made proposals to locate this industry each in their respective State.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether there is any factory now which is engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemical equipment?

Shri K. C. Reddy: "Heavy electrical equipment" is a generic term: several items go into that category. Some of those items are being manufactured in the private sector of the industry and the private sector has got plans to expand capacity and to go in for new items of production. Even then several items will be left over and they will have to be handled by State agency.

Recently a committee, consisting of experts has been constituted to find out what is the existing capacity and potential capacity in the private sector, what should be taken over by the public sector and if so worked through what agency, and other allied matters. We are expecting the report of that committee within about two months' time after which we will be able to take a final decision regarding the matter.

Shri Shivananjappa: May we know to what extent the proposed factory will meet the requirements of the country?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The object is to see to it that the entire requirements of the country are met by the proposed factory.

रेखर ब्लेड

*१४६५. श्री जांगड़े : क्या बाहिल्य तथा उत्तरोत्तर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयात होने वाले रेखर ब्लेडों का दाम पिछले कुछ समय से बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There was an increase in the price of blades some time ago. The prices are now reported to be falling especially after the liberalisation of imports announced a few days ago.

Shri Jangde: May I take it that the India Government had levied high import duties on foreign blades just to encourage Indian manufacturers, and if so, whether the Indian manufacturers have improved the qualitative and quantitative production of blades?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In this case the increase in duty has been made for revenue purposes.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether in Coimbatore an industrialist made a type of a particular blade which can be used for one year without even sharpening and that industry had to be stopped because Government did not give licence for a particular material to be imported into India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We do come across such apocryphal stories now and again.

Shri Nanadas: The hon. Minister stated that the duty is a revenue duty. May I know the estimated receipt under this head?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice.

IMMIGRATION

*1468. **Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tanganyika propose to amend the immigration laws of the territory;

(b) whether the proposed amendment would adversely affect the Indian community;

(c) whether the Indian women of Tanganyika have lodged a protest with the Governor of Tanganyika; and

(d) whether Government propose to take up the matter with the Government of Tanganyika?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Government of Tanganyika have already amended the immigration regulations of the territory thereby making it obligatory on the part of the husband of a permanent resident to obtain a pass or permit from the immigration authorities before he can be allowed entry into the territory. The amendment has come into force with effect from the 27th August last. Formerly the husband of a permanent resident could enter the territory without a permit or pass.

(b) The new amendment may affect the Indian community adversely.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government have any information as to whether the Governor of Tanganyika to whom the representation by Indian women had been made, is considering the representation favourably?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: About a thousand Asian women have made a representation to the Governor of Tanganyika on this matter.

Shri Kasliwal: Is he considering the matter favourably?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): How can we know whether he is considering favourably or unfavourably?

Mr. Speaker: Whether he is considering it at all?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can we say that?

GRINDING WHEEL INDUSTRY

*1470. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a unit with foreign participation has been recently allowed to be set up in the sphere of the grinding wheel industry; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to protect indigenous units from competition?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The owners of a unit in the abrasives industry were permitted to associate foreign capital and technical know-how with it.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether Government is not going to take any steps regarding the non-participation of foreign capital in the industry where indigenous capital has been sufficiently invested?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the particular industry about which the hon. Member is interested is the grinding wheel industry. Grinding wheels are needed for industrial purposes; they do not go into consumption. We have, therefore, to see that the industrial needs are kept supplied. I would like to tell the hon. Member that I have seen quite a lot of letters coming from the industry concerned to various people.

There is a history to this. In 1947 when the Tariff Board enquired into this matter there were two units: one unit was the Grinding Wheels, Ltd., which is now functioning. The other was the Kaka Grinding Wheel Works in Amritsar. The second one disappeared and left the field free for the first one—I do not know for what reason.

Again, Sir, in the 1951 enquiry there were two other firms which were in the picture: Krishanlal Thirani & Company and the Diamond Grinding Wheel Manufacturing Company. The expectations about both of these firms have not materialised. Therefore, it will be unsafe for Government to leave the field of a necessary ingredient in our industrial structure solely in the hands of one company only. Therefore, Government did give permission for another industrial unit to expand so as to produce grinding wheels. How they did it whether they did it with foreign capital or not, is a different matter altogether, though in this particular question the foreign technical know-how associated with this new concern is the very best in the world.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

*1471. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of groundnuts exported upto the 31st August, 1954 after the reduction of Export Duty on groundnuts;

(b) how it compares with the exports of the previous year during the corresponding period;

(c) whether export quotas of dealers and exporters have been increased and if so, by how much; and

(d) whether there is a scheme under which Government would purchase groundnuts from the agricultural producers for export or for supply to the exporters?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). Export duty on groundnuts has not been reduced. However, a statement showing the exports of groundnuts during 1953 and 1954 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 92.]

(c) No, Sir.

..

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I gather that there is a fall of nearly 3,000 tons compared with 1953, during the same period. May I know whether Government have investigated into the reasons for such a fall and whether the State Governments have been consulted in this matter to expedite exports?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The fall was deliberately engineered, because we do not allow groundnuts to be exported, except of a specific quality called hand-picked groundnut, in which we have trade in the western hemisphere. It is only to keep this particular trade intact that we allowed a quantum of export. We do not want exports to be increased beyond 10,000 tons and the quotas have been arranged in such a manner that this quantity fixed will not be exceeded.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the State Governments have been consulted about this and what their suggestions have been?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: State Governments have been generally consulted. But it may be that our ideas in this matter might not tally with the ideas of a particular member of a particular State Government.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: May I know whether it is not a fact that the price of groundnut in the local market has considerably fallen down from Rs. 6 to Rs. 2-8-0 due to heavy stocks lying idle?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, groundnut prices have come down and I said it is the intention of Government that they should come down.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: May I know whether Government have got any proposal to abolish the duty altogether so as to facilitate more exports, in view of the pitiable plight of the ryot and the pitiable financial condition in Rayalaseema; if not, why not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Does the Chair want me to answer that question?

Mr. Speaker: Not necessarily.

RENDEL CONSTITUTION COMMISSION

*1472. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been made to the Government of India regarding the problems that would arise on the implementation of the recommendations of the Rendel Constitution Commission in Malaya;

(b) if so, the nature of the representations;

(c) whether the Government of India favours the principle of dual citizenship; and

(d) whether Indians would be deprived of their rights in the mother-land on the adoption of the citizenship of the United Kingdom and the colonies?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. A number of representations have come from the Indian residents in the Colony of Singapore. The Rendel Commission works in Singapore and not in Malaya proper.

(b) They have sought advice whether by registering as citizens of the

United Kingdom and Colonies in order to qualify for local franchise they would be losing the rights of Indian citizenship or the right to register as Indian citizens.

(c) Government has not yet considered the provisions to be embodied in a new citizenship law and would therefore prefer not to express any view now.

(d) In the present legal position there will be no deprivation. Those who are already citizens under Article 5 of the Indian Constitution are protected by Article 10; further, under the Constitution Order II of 1950 Commonwealth States are not foreign countries for the purposes of Article 9. Those who are entitled to apply under Article 8 will not be deprived of this right by voluntarily accepting the citizenship of a Commonwealth State.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government have taken any steps in pursuance of the representations and, if so, what are they?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The normal steps are to communicate, to write, to discuss, to press forward. I do not know what the hon. Member wants. Two Governments deal with each other in various ways.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Have Government any idea of the total number of people who will be affected by the implementation of the recommendations of the Rendel Commission and, if so, how many are they?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have not got the figures.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF RENT

*1473. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of rent of evictee houses occupied by Government servants have been recovered;

(b) whether the rent of evictee houses occupied by Government and

other local bodies have been recovered; and

(c) if not, what efforts are being made to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). Some arrears are outstanding against Government servants and Government Departments on account of rent for evacuee houses occupied by them. Instructions have been issued from time to time for expeditious recovery of the arrears. This question was also discussed at the recent Conference of Rehabilitation Ministers held at Srinagar and in accordance with their recommendations, fresh instructions were issued for the early liquidation of all arrears. As a result of these efforts, there has been a reduction in the amount of arrears and progress in the matter is being closely watched.

Shri Gidwani: What was the total amount of arrears, how much rent has been recovered, and what is the balance there?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have not got the total. But the balance of arrears left with Government servants is Rs. 6.4 lakhs and with Government Departments Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that evacuee houses were occupied by non-displaced officials who had their own private houses or official residences? If so, why were they allotted these evacuee houses?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Not to our knowledge.

Shri Gidwani: Some of them. Why were they allowed? For instance, suppose a District Magistrate had a district magistrate's bungalow, yet he went and occupied an evacuee house. Is it a fact or not?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Maybe that some States may have acquired some bungalows for the use of their officers. But it is not that government servants

occupied them up when they had official residences.

Shri Gidwani: Has any action been taken against any officer who has not paid the arrears of rent?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: There is no question of taking any action. The rents are being recovered from their pays.

लाला अर्जुत राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि ऐसे इवेक्टी हाउसेज कुल कितने हैं जो गवर्नर्मेंट सरवैटेंस के पास हैं, और उनका सालाना किसाया क्या है ?

भी जॉ ए० भौसले : यह तो सबर मरे पास नहीं है ।

REBATE IN EXCHANGE OF INDIAN CURRENCY

*1475. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Indian Missions abroad are allowed any rebate in exchange of our currency to the one prevailing in the country to which they are accredited for the expenses of the Mission; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries where such facilities are given?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is not a fact that our Embassy in the Soviet Union is allowed a rebate of seven annas per rouble as against the official exchange rate of Rs. 1.2-0 per rouble?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have said "No", Sir. The rate of conversion is the prevailing bank rate in the country.

IRON AND STEEL STOCKISTS

*1477. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) Controlled Stockists and (ii) Registered Stockists of Iron and Steel in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) whether there has been any change in the number and personnel of these during the last three years; and

(c) the specific qualifications that are taken into consideration in the selection of these dealers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 93]

(c) Mainly financial soundness of the party and their past experience in the steel trade.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Who is the controlling authority on the stockists?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The control is partly exercised by the Iron and Steel Controller attached to the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and we have also the assistance of the concerned State Governments in the matter.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the total amount of goods supplied to these controlled stockists during 1953-54?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the rate of commission allowed to them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I have again to ask for notice.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is there any proposal to change the complete list of stockists in view of the fact that during the war days and thereafter they indulged in black-marketing, most of them?

Mr. Speaker: He need not make any allegations. We do not know who did black-marketing and who did not.

ग्रेडेड लोहा

*१४७८. श्री चांडक : क्या आनिय्यता उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के छोटे मोटे कारखानों को ग्रेडेड लोहा नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन मिले हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कायंवाही की गयी है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. Graded pig iron containing 2.25 per cent. or more of silicon is supplied only to such of the foundries for whom the use of this type of iron is essential for the manufacture of special type castings, as the production of this type of iron is much below the demand.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

*1479. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether economic survey of the Hirakud Dam project undertaken by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona in March, 1954, at the instance of the Government of India and the Hirakud Control Board has since been completed;

(b) if so, the cost of the survey; and

(c) whether this cost is included in the cost of the Hirakud Dam Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The cost of the survey is estimated at Rs. 1,57,000/-.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Sanganna: What are the terms of reference for the survey?

Shri Hathi: This survey is being conducted by the Institute at the request of the Orissa Government, but generally this Institute will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the area affected by the dam to collect bench mark data for comparisons with the future, and they will also survey the economics and benefits for the whole of the State also.

Shri Sanganna: May I know how the cost of the survey will be apportioned between the cost of the dam and the State?

Shri Hathi: The cost is not to be borne by the project.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether this will be included in the cost of the dam?

Shri Hathi: No; this survey is not included in the cost of the project.

COAL

*1480. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the existing controls on coal; and

(b) if so, by what time?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government have given an undertaking to examine an unofficial proposal that the existing controls on coal be withdrawn.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh rose—

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member then loses his chance.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the grounds on which that unofficial proposal has been put forward before the Government and whether the Government will be able to save the existing coal industry by accepting that?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The whole matter is under consideration. When the proposal was made, it was pointed out that there is over-production of coal, that there is plenty of coal to satisfy the requirements of all consumers all over the country, etc., and Government gave an assurance that they would be inviting certain industrialists and discuss the whole matter with them before coming to a decision.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Indian Mining Association has

submitted a memorandum to the Government of India asking them to increase the price of coal and if so, what decision has been arrived at?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is a different question altogether. It is a fact that the Indian Mining Association have submitted a memorandum of the kind referred to by the hon. Member. That is also under consideration of the Government.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know when the Government expect to come to some sort of a decision on these questions?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Very early.

TIN-CAN MANUFACTURING FACTORIES

*1482. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tin-can Manufacturing factories, not included in the list of Development Wing for Tinplate quota allotment, have been booked for allotment of tinplate for the quarters July to September and October to December, 1954;

(b) whether it is a fact that the majority of the Indian Tin-can Manufacturing factories will not be receiving their quota of Tinplate during the aforementioned quarters; and

(c) if so, the provision that has been made to avoid closure of such factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b), No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that due to allocation of a very heavy quantity to the Metal Works Company, the Indian tin plate manufacturers did not get sufficient allocation of the material?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid my hon. friend has been singularly ill-informed on this particular

matter. Our trouble during the last one year has been consumption of the production in the country which has fallen rather low. Practically, to all intents and purposes, controls did not exist in respect of tin plate. Recently, consumption has risen and we have arranged for the bigger consumers to import the types of tin plate necessary without giving them the concession that is ordinarily allowed in the case of such imports by putting those imports through the equalisation fund. I think, at the present moment, the needs of practically all the factories are reasonably fully met.

BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECTS

*1484. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state after how many years the Bhakra and Nangal Projects are likely to yield income and how it is to be shared by each participating Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (i) According to the present calculations of the Project authorities, the irrigation portion of the project will yield a return ranging from 0.03 per cent. in 1955-56 to 4.38 per cent. on full development in 1971-72 and the power portion a return ranging from 0.20 per cent. in 1954-55 to 4.84 per cent. on full development in 1968-69.

(ii) The income from irrigation and power within the territories of the three participating States of Punjab, PEPSSU and Rajasthan will be collected by and credited to the revenues of the State Government concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what principle the income will be distributed among the three States?

Shri Hathi: That would be according to the share of each State.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the income from the Bhakra-Nangal project will reach its optimum?

Shri Hathi: On the irrigation side in 1971-72 and on the power side in 1968-69, there will be full development.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it has been decided to levy betterment and other charges in accordance with provisions approved by the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to do this.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Are we to understand that the Centre's share of the cost of the project will not be recovered from these betterment levies and energy charges?

Shri Hathi: Actually, the Centre gives loans to the State Governments.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know when the betterment levy will be collected, before the dam is complete, before irrigation is given or afterwards and if so, how many years afterwards?

Shri Hathi: Generally, the State Government thinks that it should be a year after the irrigation starts.

GANDAK PROJECT

*1485. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project has been received from the Government of Bihar;

(b) whether an estimate of the total cost of this Project has been prepared and scrutinised; and

(c) if so, how the figures of this Project compare per acre and per kwt. with those of the major projects now under execution in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and the Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project report and estimate are under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

*1486. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Information Centre has been opened by the *Bharat Sewak Samaj* in the Delhi Public Library to popularise the first Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how far the *Samaj* has succeeded in its object?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre which was inaugurated in May, 1954, had within a short period, made a good beginning. It had organised public meetings addressed by prominent persons, few film shows and an exhibition. Opportunity had also been taken by it to set up Mohalla Committees and to stimulate further interest in the aims and objects of the Plan through Study Groups.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what are the special methods adopted by the Centre to reach the masses with the objectives of the plan?

Shri Hathi: These are the methods of public co-operation, giving aids to institutions for having this sort of information centres to popularize the plan.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: How many persons are in charge of the centre? What are their qualifications as far as publicity work is concerned?

Shri Hathi: If it is meant to ask how many persons are there in the *Bharat Sevak samaj*, it is a non-official body and I would require notice to say how many persons are there.

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know whether public libraries in India have been similarly encouraged to popularise the Five Year Plan in a similar way?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In this case, the public library has lent a part of the space available for the purpose of the information centre. It was not organised under the auspices of the Public Library.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST IMPORT LICENCES

*1488. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which complaints were received during 1953 and 1954 to the effect that the raw materials for paints and other items under Part V items 34—37, import licences for which were issued to actual users were not being wholly utilised by them but were being sold in the market; and

(b) the results of inquiry in these cases, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Sixteen such complaints were received in the year 1953; and one such complaint has so far been received during the current year.

(b) In one case, investigations have revealed that the licensee is a *bona fide* actual user and the raw materials have been utilised in his own factory. The other sixteen cases are still under investigation.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what part of the total imports of this material has been imported by the actual users and what part by the traders?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would require notice.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the requirements by the actual users in this respect?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For that also, I require notice.

FIVE YEAR PLAN (REVISION)

*1490. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the down trend in the prices of foodgrains Government propose to revise the Five Year Plan to step up investment; and

(b) if so, the name of the sector in which the Plan would be expanded?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 94.]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what percentage the investment is likely to fall behind the schedule of the Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): It cannot be said very definitely at this stage.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what were the reasons either assigned by the State Governments or assessed by the Central Government itself for this fall behind the schedule?

Shri Nanda: I am, a little later, laying on the Table of the House a progress report in which some of these matters have been covered.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know.
Sir...

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Short Notice Question and Answer

RETRENCHMENT IN GIRIDIH AND BOKARO COLLIERIES.

S.N.Q. No. 15. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of labourers are going to

be retrenched from the Giridih and Bokaro Collieries:

(b) if so, how many from each of these Collieries; and

(c) whether any alternative employment is being found for them and what other relief is proposed to be given to them?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). 1123 workers are proposed to be retrenched from Giridih Collieries as they are surplus to the requirement of these Collieries. There is no surplus labour at Bokaro Colliery and therefore the question of retrenchment at this Colliery does not arise.

(c) Government have a number of development schemes in hand for increasing the output of some of the existing mines and as and when these schemes become ready for operation a portion of the surplus labour is expected to be absorbed.

Notice pay, gratuity etc. will be paid to the workers to be retrenched.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know what criterion has been fixed up for making selections of those persons to be retrenched—whether it is age, infirmity, sickness or length of service?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member was himself a member of the Fact Finding Committee which went into this question in 1952. According to the Fact Finding Committee, 5,683 surplus labour employees had to be retrenched, but subsequently the number has gone down, and it is now 1,164 as I have indicated in the answer. One of the principles adopted is "last come, first go."

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I take it from the hon. Minister that he referred to me as one of the members of the Fact Finding Committee?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: No, Sir. I was not one of the Members.

There is another question I want to ask.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I think there must be some confusion of names.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him put his question.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I find from the Railway Enquiry Committee Report, in page 75, paragraph 22, that a suggestion has been mooted to the effect that the neighbouring Dhabidih colliery be acquired, which, if done, would absorb a large number of workers. Is this proposal still under the consideration of the Government, or has it been abandoned?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would require notice to answer that question.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The Minister said that there are a certain number of development schemes and a portion of the surplus staff is expected to be absorbed. Now, have the Government any concrete plans to absorb any particular number of persons in any of these schemes, and if so, what are they?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is because of the implementation of some schemes of that nature that we have been able to reduce the number to be ultimately retrenched. I do not want to state the number of development schemes that have already been implemented, but those that are under the consideration of the Government are:

- (1) development of lower seam at Argada,
- (2) mechanical and gathering arrangements at Talcher and Doulbara, and
- (3) sand-stowing at Bharkunda.

Shri P. C. Bose: Is it a fact that these government collieries are now raising less coal than before so that this retrenchment has become necessary now?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is not a fact.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do we take it that in spite of the projected expansion of our railways, the demand of

coal for our railways is not such that we can maintain these people in employment and produce more in our government collieries?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is a very general question, and it is a matter of opinion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: We will now proceed to the other business of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN TARIFF ON BRITISH TEXTILES

*1445. { **Shri S. N. Das:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

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

(a) whether Britain has made representations to India against the Indian tariff on British textiles;

(b) if so, what are the points raised in the representations; and

(c) the manner in which the Government of India have reacted to these representations?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The points raised are that—

(i) while the United Kingdom admits Indian cotton textiles without restriction and also imposes no duty, India imposes on United Kingdom cotton piecegoods duties of the order of 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. *ad valorem* and a quota restriction of 12½ per cent.; and

(ii) competition between United Kingdom and Indian cotton textiles being negligible, India should allow a substantial increase in her import quota and also effect a substantial reduction in import duty.

(c) I would invite attention to my speech in the Lok Sabha on the 24th

September 1954 in reply to the debates on the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

LAHORE TRANSIT CAMP

***1446. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inmates in the transit camp for displaced persons at the D.A.V. College, Lahore, on the 1st August, 1954;

(b) the longest period for which any present inmate has had to remain there; and

(c) whether the camp is to be continued in future?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 177.

(b) A family of 2 members since 19th April, 1954.

(c) The present sanction is upto the end of February 1955. The question of continuance beyond that date will be considered at the appropriate time.

INDUSTRIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

***1452. Shri B. C. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the industries in which employment has fallen in recent months due to the slump in exports and lack of raw materials; and

(b) the number of persons rendered unemployed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Manganese Ore is the only industry where employment has suffered in recent months because of slump in the export trade. No industry has received a set-back on account of lack of raw materials.

(b) No assessment has been made.

INTER-STATE SEMINARS

***1455. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the

Inter-State seminars organised by the Community Projects Administration, up till now; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The seminars were organised to bring together the different categories of key staff employed by the State Governments on the Community Development Programme with a view to exchanging ideas and experiences and arriving at, as a result of group thinking, certain important methods of approach. Summary Records containing the observations and conclusions have been forwarded to the State Governments for information and necessary action.

SALT

***1459. Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to help the manufacture of salt on scientific lines in the private sector in the country?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Yes. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha detailing the steps taken by Government in this direction. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 95.]

TUNGABHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

***1466. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disputes have arisen between the Governments of Andhra and Mysore regarding the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Project;

(b) the points of difference between them; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by the Government of India to settle the dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

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

INFORMATION SERVICES

*1469. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Information Service and the All India Broadcasting Service, are to be introduced;

(b) if so, the object of introducing these Services; and

(c) the procedure that will be followed in making recruitment to these Services?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). There is no proposal of introducing or forming any all-India Information or Broadcasting Service. The question of organising posts of like nature on the information and news sides in the several media units under this Ministry, viz., the Press Information Bureau, the Publications Division and the News Services Division of All India Radio into one or more cadres is under consideration. This is for the purpose of improvement in the standard of personnel and their prospects by having a common system of recruitment, training, posting, transfers and promotions etc. The cadre or cadres will be formed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission. The procedure for recruitment will be such as would ultimately be approved after this common consultation.

हरिके पत्तन नहर

*१४७४. श्री पी० एल० बाहपाल : क्या सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिके पत्तन नहर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

(ख) राजस्थान के किन क्षेत्रों को इस नहर से पानी मिलेगा ; और

(ग) इस नहर से कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिक्काई होगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) As the Project estimate of the Harike Patan Canal has not yet been sanctioned, it is premature to state at this stage when the work of construction will be started and when it will be completed.

(b) Bikaner Civil Division and Jaisalmer District.

(c) 5 million acres.

SEATO TREATY

*1476. Shri Bogawat: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the SEATO Treaty signed at Manila;

(b) the manner in which this treaty would affect the Geneva Agreement;

(c) whether this treaty extends the area of tension and is thus prejudicial to the doctrine of "Collective Peace"; and

(d) whether the original draft has been changed to suit Pakistan so as to contain an implied threat to India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A copy of the Treaty signed at Manila is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 96.]

(b) The manner in which this Treaty affects the Geneva agreement is a matter of interpretation and different interpretations have been given. The signatories of the Treaty have stated that it is in conformity with the Geneva agreement. Some others, however, have held a different view.

(c) This difference of interpretation also applies to the effect of the Treaty in regard to the area of tension.

(d) The Government of India have no information about the original draft of this Treaty and as to what extent and how this original draft was changed before it was finalised. The

discussions at Manila were confidential.

The Government of India have expressed their regret at the signing of this Treaty as they have felt that this will not help in furthering the atmosphere of peace which was, to some extent, helped by the Geneva agreement.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

***1481. Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians residing in Portuguese Possessions outside India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No exact statistics of Indians in Portuguese Possessions outside India is available. It is however estimated that in Portuguese East Africa there are about 4,000 persons of Indo-Pakistan descent.

फिल्मी संगीत

***१४८३. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सूचना सभा प्रसारण मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०१ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्मी संगीत के सम्बन्ध में फिल्म निर्माताओं के साथ चलने वाली बातचीत टूट गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir. There have been no significant development since I gave my last reply to Starred Question No. 501 on 3rd September 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

BENEFICIATION PLANTS FOR UPGRADING MINERAL ORES

***1487. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of establishing beneficiation plants for

upgrading mineral ores like chromite, ilmenite and manganese and a ferromanganese industry in India;

(b) whether State-sponsored beneficiation plants will also be encouraged as "custom mills" for the benefit of small mining units; and

(c) whether manganese beneficiation schemes will be co-ordinated with Rourkela Steel Project, etc.?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Ferro-manganese is already being manufactured in India by some of the existing steel producers. The question of beneficiation of the mineral ores as an economic possibility is still under investigation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at present as the question of beneficiation is still under investigation.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

***1489. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what proposals have been put forward by the foreign automobile expert, associated with the Tariff Commission for increasing the sale of new Motor Vehicles in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present rate of interest charged by a number of hire-purchase companies come to nearly 18 to 24 per cent. per annum; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance on reasonable terms to the purchasers of new vehicles?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The proposals are embodied in his report on Automobile Manufacture in India which is a priced publication. Copies of the report are also available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No, Sir.

BELTING INDUSTRY

***1491. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken for assisting the indigenous industry concerned with the manufacturing of woven belting, V-belts and spindle tape in face of the unequal competition from more resourceful foreign concerns operating in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am unable to agree that the basis of the question is correct. The difficulties faced by certain units in this industry are due to causes some of which could be remedied by their own efforts.

BERYL

***1492. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy have been till recently taking supplies of Beryl from the Mica Mines of Bihar;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Department has now stopped taking supplies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Atomic Energy Commission (now Department of Atomic Energy) have been purchasing beryl from mine owners from all over India including the State of Bihar.

(b) Since June, 1949.

(c) and (d). Purchase of beryl has not been stopped but the firms have been asked to suspend despatch of the ore temporarily due to certain administrative difficulties. The firms will be asked shortly to resume despatch of consignments of beryl.

WORKING GROUP ON MANPOWER STUDIES

***1493. Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small Working Group on Manpower Studies has been set up by Government recently;

(b) if so, the functions of this group; and

(c) whether statistical data of unemployed was asked by the Planning Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A Working Group on manpower studies has been set up in the Planning Commission to review manpower problems in relation to planning. The study is restricted in the first instance to (a) the existing annual supply of personnel; and

(b) the demand for personnel in the public and private sectors arising out of the implementation of the Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

INDIAN WOMEN IN CEYLON

***1496. Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian women have been detained in Talaemawar Detention Camp by the Ceylon authorities;

(b) if so, the number of women so detained and the grounds on which they have been detained;

(c) whether the Indian High Commissioner had made any representation in this matter; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes; some Indian women have been detained in the Detention Camp at Talaimannar.

(b) There are at the moment 8 women, besides 12 children in the camp.

They are accused of having entered Ceylon illicitly during the years 1950-53.

(c) and (d). The Indian High Commissioner has made representations in the matter and it is now under the consideration of the Ceylon Government.

STOWING PLANTS

*1497. **Shri K. C. Sodha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Board recently invited applications from mine owners for loans for the purchase and installation of stowing plants in their collieries;

(b) if so, the number of applications received;

(c) the total amount applied for and the amount actually sanctioned; and

(d) the total amount of funds available for the purpose?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) 12.

(c) The total amount applied for is Rs. 61,67,892. No amount has yet been sanctioned. The applications are being scrutinised by the Board.

(d) The Coal Board has provisionally earmarked Rs. 50 lakhs for the purpose for the year 1953-56.

MIGRATION OF HARIJANS

*1498. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about 300 Harijans in the Lahore Refugee Camp who wish to migrate to India are not being permitted to do so by the Pakistan Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): We are not aware of this. Occasionally, there has been considerable delay in the issue of necessary orders by the Pakistan authorities.

मुस्लिम निष्पान्त सम्पत्तियाँ

*1499. **Shri P. O. Elango:** क्या बुर्जारात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली गयी मुस्लिम विस्थापितों की सम्पत्ति को पुनः प्राप्त करने के लिये कितने आवेदन आये हैं; और

(ल) क्या यह सच है कि जो मुसलमान पाकिस्तान नहीं गये और किसी कारणवश भारत के दूसरे भाग में चले गये उनकी सम्पत्ति भी सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले ली है?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the provisions of the East Punjab Ordinance IV of 1947 wherein an evacuee was defined to "mean any person displaced from his usual place of habitation". Similar provisions existed in the evacuee property laws of some other States, such as Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, U.P., etc.

GOA

*1500. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Portuguese authorities in Goa have unleashed a campaign of harassing Indian nationals holding even long-term residence permits;

(b) whether any of such Indian nationals have so far been arrested since the 15th August, 1954;

(c) if so, their number;

(d) the number of those who have been exonerated during the said period; and

(e) whether during the said period any of such Indian nationals was man-handled, threatened and abused by the Portuguese Police, Army officers or ruffians?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (e). With the liberation of Dadra and Nagar Aveli by unarmed Goan volunteers the Portuguese launched an intense propaganda drive to create war hysteria in Lisbon and in their colonies. This was followed by measures aimed at driving out Indian nationals particularly from their colonies in India. This was done by issuing an order evicting within 24 hours all Indian nationals who did not possess residential permits. No opportunity was allowed to these people to get the position regularised. As a result large number of Indian nationals, including labour in the mines, were expelled. It is estimated that about 3,000 people had to leave Goa.

A number of Indians have been arrested on suspicion or for offering satyagraha. While we have no exact information about the number of such arrests, Indian as well as Goan prisoners are reported to have been harshly treated by the Portuguese authorities. Strong protests have been lodged with the Portuguese Legation against the treatment meted out to these prisoners. No satisfactory reply has been received from the Legation.

ASSETS OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

*1501. { **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a settlement has been reached regarding the assets of the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League now with the Custodian in Malaya; and

(b) what is the exact share that the Government of India will be given?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. The funds will be divided between India and Pakistan in the ratio of 2 : 1. The funds will be handed over by the Custodian as soon as the

necessary legislation has been enacted.

(b) Our share will approximately be Rs. 1,52,681. Since the assets are composed of various currencies in addition to gold bullion and ornaments, it is not possible to make an exact evaluation.

NEGOTIATIONS ON INDUS WATERS

*1502. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations between India and Pakistan are likely to be held for a long-term agreement on the use of Indus waters under the auspices of the World Bank;

(b) the venue of the Conference;

(c) the date of the Conference; and

(d) whether any preliminary basis for such negotiations has been agreed to?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) World Bank are using their good offices to evolve a new basis for resumption of talks.

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

(d) No agreement has yet been reached on any such basis.

PRINTING WORK

*1503. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any printing work was given on behalf of Government to private printing presses during 1953-54;

(b) if so, the total value of the work;

(c) whether tenders were invited in all cases; and

(d) whether the lowest tender was accepted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 5,00,000.

(c) No, Sir, not in all cases. Tenders are invited in cases where the value of the job is large and the job is not of an urgent nature.

(d) Lowest tenders are generally accepted and are ignored only when there are good reasons for doing so.

केन्द्रीय बाड़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड

*1504. { श्री एस० एन० शास :
श्री एल० एन० मिश्र :

क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) केन्द्रीय बाड़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की हाल ही की बैठक में किन विषयों पर विचार किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये नियंत्रणों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायगी, और

(ग) क्या भावी कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement showing the subjects discussed at the first meeting of the Central Flood Board and the decisions taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 97.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

MARSHAL TITO'S VISIT TO INDIA

*1505. **Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, has agreed to visit India at the invitation of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, when he is likely to come on visit?

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

(b) The date of the visit has not been finalised.

HYDROGEN BOMB

*1505A. **Shri Buchhikotajah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the World Association of Natural Scientists have decided to conduct experiments to ascertain whether the Hydrogen Bomb explosion had any bearing on the recent rains and floods in the Central Europe and Asia; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate conducting similar experiments in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have no information on the subject.

(b) Government do not propose to have any special experiments as suggested, but in their normal observations in regard to radio-activity, they will, no doubt collect information which might be helpful in throwing some light on such matters.

RAJINDRA NAGAR QUARTERS

*1506. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government invited applications from bona-fide displaced persons in Delhi in June 1952 for allotment of two-roomed quarters in new Rajindra Nagar against an advance payment of Rs. 8,000;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the date of delivery viz., February 1953 could not be adhered to and the houses were actually allotted as late as May 1954 i.e., after a lapse of about 15 months;

(c) if so, whether even after such a long delay, any essential amenity

such as constructed roads, provision of water, electricity and drainage etc. has been provided; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Storm water drains have been provided in the entire area and roads constructed in the greater part of the area. Construction of roads in the remaining area is expected to be completed in about a month. Sewers have been laid in part of the area. The remaining work relating to sewers will take about five months to complete.

Water distribution mains have been laid and stand-posts provided for the supply of water. A new reservoir is required to be built for augmenting the water supply. As a temporary measure, however, a 9" main has been laid on, which is expected to supply water by the end of October, 1954, when house to house water connections will be given.

Part of the area is already provided with street lighting. The work in the remaining area is in progress and is expected to be completed in about two months.

PORtUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

***1507. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain enclaves have been liberated by the Goan nationalists from the Portuguese domination;

(b) if so, the names of those enclaves; and

(c) the nature of administration at present in those areas?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Dadra and Nagar Aveli, two Portuguese enclaves in India forming part of the district of Daman, were

liberated by unarmed volunteers consisting of Goans and residents of these areas. The movement of liberation of these areas started on the 22nd July and ended on the 11th August, 1954.

(c) According to information available with the Government the liberated areas are being administered in co-operation with the people by an administrator chosen by the leaders of the movement.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

859. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings and other immoveable properties owned by Government in each of the foreign countries;

(b) the value of such immoveable properties individually including the buildings;

(c) whether these buildings are being used by Government;

(d) whether some of the buildings have been let out on rent;

(e) whether Government propose to construct more such buildings;

(f) if so, where and for what purpose; and

(g) the total estimated cost of such buildings?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 98.]

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) and (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 98.]

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

860. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be

pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 787-A asked on the 17th December, 1952, and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since December, 1952 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry giving the following information in each case:—

- (i) date of constitution,
- (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved,
- (iii) provision for audit of their accounts, and
- (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities; and

(b) the names of bodies of permanent nature that have been dissolved during this period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). Two statements giving the necessary information are attached. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 99.]

Ad-Hoc COMMITTEES

861. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 787-A asked on the 17th December, 1952, and state:

(a) the names of ad-hoc committees:—

- (i) that were appointed since December, 1952 giving the date of appointment,
- (ii) that have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of submission of their reports, and
- (iii) that are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(b) the names of bodies of advisory character that have been dissolved during this period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the necessary information are attached. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 100.]

FIAT CARS

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

(a) whether any firm had been given an assurance by Government that the firm will be given a monopoly for the manufacture or assembly of Fiat cars in India on certain conditions;

(b) if so, what were the conditions;

(c) whether it is a fact that subsequently Government negotiated with another Indian firm for the grant of monopoly; and

(d) the final choice of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) to (d). It is not understood what the Hon'ble Member means by "monopoly for the manufacture or assembly of Fiat cars in India". Manufacturing programmes for baby cars were invited from prospective manufacturers of other types of motor vehicles in the country last year. Three manufacturing programmes for baby cars were received in response, out of which one was for FIAT 1100 car. After scrutiny, all the three programmes were found to be satisfactory and were approved. There was, at no time, any question of Government negotiating with any firm for the grant of "monopoly".

SODA ASH

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

(a) whether applicants for ad-hoc licences for import of Soda Ash were told by Government that their applications could be considered only:—

- (i) if they can furnish evidence to show that an export permit

for the material is guaranteed by the Japanese Government;

- (ii) that the price of Soda Ash to be imported should be £16 per long ton c.i.f. Indian Port or less; and
- (iii) that the profit should not be taken for more than 15 per cent; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Export Authorities of Japan insist on letter of credit for export licence while the letter of credit can be opened only on an import licence?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Yes, Sir. Applicants who were considered eligible for *ad hoc* licences were informed on these lines.

(b) The answer is evidently "no" since all parties, except one, produced the necessary evidence.

BARIUM CHLORIDE AND BLANC FIXE

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

(a) whether any German firm has asked for permission to start a subsidiary plant with participation of Indian capital or otherwise for the manufacture of Barium Chloride and Blanc fixe;

(b) if so, the name of the firm;

(c) the quantity estimated to be required per year, in India, of the articles referred to in part (a) *supra*; and

(d) the prices of these commodities at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d).

Name of the article	Requirements per year	Price
Barium chloride	Approximately 25 tons.	Rs. 840 per ton approximately.
Blanc Fixe	Approximately 1,000 tons.	Rs. 700 per ton approximately.

INDIANS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

865. Shri A. M. Thomas: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have emigrated into other countries between the years 1947 to 1954;

(b) the number of Jews among them;

(c) the name of the country to which the Jews have migrated; and

(d) whether Government propose to open any legation in Israel?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The number of Indians who emigrated from India by sea for employment abroad in unskilled and skilled trades, as defined in the Indian Emigration Act, from January 1947 to July 1954 is 93,069. This figure does not include persons who migrated of their own, unassisted by any prospective employers.

(b) Statistics are not maintained by Emigration authorities community or classwise.

(c) After the founding of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of Jews migrated from India to that country. The number of such migrants up to the 1st February, 1953 was reported to be 2395.

(d) Not at present.

RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC FILMS

866. Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the amount of foreign exchange India has to spend on purchasing raw photographic films, every year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The value of imports of cinematographic raw films during 1953-54 was Rs. 1,56,10,000. Similar statistics for raw photographic films other than cinematographic are not available, as this item is not separately shown in the Sea borne trade Accounts.

C. P. M. O. Co. LTD.

867. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs C.P.M.O. Co. Ltd., who control a large number of mines in Madhya Pradesh first export manganese ore to U.K. and from there it is re-exported to hard currency areas, and thus earn dollars;

(b) whether it is a fact that dollars earned go to U.K. and not to India; and

(c) what is the total export of Manganese from 1951 to 1953 and how much hard currency would have been earned by U.K. in this transaction?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir. Dollars earned by the U.K. by re-exports to a Dollar area and those earned by India by direct exports all go to the Central Reserves of the Sterling Area of which India is a member; and as India's requirements of dollars are met from this reserve, it does not matter even if the U.K. earned dollars by re-exports from the U.K.

(c) Total exports of manganese ore from 1951 to 1953 are given below; but Government have no information about the extent of U.K.'s earnings of dollars if any by re-exports:—

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

	1951	1952	1953
U.K. . .	132	234	294
U.S.A. . .	608	1532	1746
Total Exports			
including			
U.S.A. &			
U.K. . .	1253	2266	2604

LOAN TO TRIPURA

868. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Central Loan from Tripura pending with Government; and

(b) the steps that are being taken by Government to dispose them of?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). No demand for loan from the Government of Tripura is pending with the Ministry of Rehabilitation. As regards the loan applications from displaced persons, the position is that 3,824 applications are pending with the Government of Tripura and 9 applications were pending with the Rehabilitation Finance Administration on the 31st July, 1954. All these applications are under scrutiny.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

869. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Housing Corporation in Mysore during the year 1953-54 under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) the number of tenements that were constructed there during that year; and

(c) the terms on which the tenements have been leased out to the workers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 55,90,110.

(b) 218 tenements were completed during the year 1953-54 while another 1066 were under construction.

(c) The tenements are allotted in accordance with the subsidised Housing Allotment Rules given in appendix 'C' to the Scheme.

जींक बांध

870. श्री जांगड़े : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जींक बांध के पहले स्थान से कुछ ऊपर एक स्थान पर सुदाई प्रारम्भ करने का निश्चय किया है जिससे कि प्रस्थापित बांध के लिये एक नये उचित स्थान का पता चल सके ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो प्रस्थापित स्थान पर बांध बन जाने पर प्रति एकड़ भूमि सींचने पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. Investigations on a site upstream of the original dam site have already been made but the site was not found suitable.

(b) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

871. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the rules of allotment of Government quarters in New Delhi between officers drawing more than Rs. 500 p.m. and those drawing less;

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

(c) what are the reasons for making a distinction between the two classes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of an officer drawing Rs. 500 or more p.m. priority for allotment of accommodation of any class is determined from the date of entitlement to that class, or where two classes are denoted by the same letter but by a different number (e.g. D-1 & D-2), from the date of entitlement to the lower class. In the case of an officer drawing less than Rs. 500 p.m. priority for allotment of any class of accommodation is determined from the date of continuous holding of a qualifying appointment. Further, Officers of the former category are also eligible for allotment of residences of a class lower than their appropriate class, while officers of the latter category are not so eligible.

(c) When the present rules of allotment were introduced with effect from 1st February 1950, they applied uniformly to both the categories of officers.

It was noticed soon after that the principle of reckoning priority date from the date of entitlement to a class worked unfavourably in the case of officers drawing less than Rs. 500 p.m. many of whom, despite their long years of service, had no prospect of allotment of any accommodation due to their having changed classes, while persons much junior to them in total service were being allotted quarters. In order to give relief to such officers it was decided that the priority date in the case of officers drawing less than Rs. 500 p.m. should be the date of their continuous posting to a qualifying appointment and that provision relating to allotment in the next lower class should not operate in their case.

LOANS AND GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

**872. { Dr. Satyawadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans and grants for the local development works sanctioned and drawn by the States of Punjab and Pepsu in 1953-54;

(b) the details of the local works completed in these States during 1952-53 and 1953-54

(c) whether any direct aid was given by the Centre for any local work done or proposed to be done by any private agency in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 101.]

N. E. F. A.

873. Shri Gohain: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sorties of I.A.F. Dakota to the North East Frontier Agency for dropping food stuffs and other commodities from the 1st August, 1953 to the 31st July, 1954;

- (b) the total quantity of commodities lifted for dropping in the Agency;
- (c) the quantity of such commodities that have been lost in the process of dropping; and
- (d) the total requirement of these commodities is the Agency during this period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 1252.

- (b) 2520 tons.
- (c) 66 tons.

(d) The airlift requirements of the commodities in the Agency are given to the Indian Air Force for each calendar year, i.e. from the 1st January to 31st December, and they are as under:—

Year	Agency requirements
1953	2100 tons
1954	7000 tons

The increase is due to the expansion of administrative units in the forward areas. The recent floods are also a contributory factor as supplies which would otherwise have gone by road, have had to be air dropped in the face of disrupted communications.

BHADRATI IRON WORKS

874. Shri N. Bachiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual total output of the Bhadravati works as at present; and
- (b) the estimated output after the expansion of the works which it is reported, is on hand?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 31,954 tons of finished steel and 10,219 tons of foundry pig iron, in 1953-54.

- (b) The scheme as drawn up by the Works envisages the expansion of their output to about 100,000 tons of

finished steel per annum, but the installation of necessary steel making equipment has not yet been taken on hand pending a detailed technical examination of the proposal.

MICA INDUSTRY

875. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a precipitous fall in the prices of Mica, particularly those of splittings;
- (b) the declared value of exported Mica in May 1954 as compared with that of the corresponding period of the last year; and
- (c) the reasons for this reported slump?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir, so far as mica splittings are concerned. Prices of Mica blocks are fairly stable.

(b) It is understood that the average unit declared value of exported mica during May 1954 was Rs. 147-5-0 per cwt. as compared with Rs. 325-0-3 during May 1953.

(c) Some of the main reasons for the fall in prices are—

- (i) Release of Mica from the existing stocks held under the stock piling programmes by the principal importing countries.
- (ii) Release of stocks of loose splittings held by the U.K. in accordance with the terms of the Mica Disposal Agreement.
- (iii) Increasing use of synthetic substitutes of Mica by foreign countries.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

876. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any representation has been received from about 20,000 persons of East Bengal, at present living

in Delhi, who left their homes long before the partition for their rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received. A representation was, however, received from the Association of Central Government servants from East Pakistan, who are not 'displaced persons' according to the recognised sense of the term. The representatives of the Association have been informed "that if they can satisfy the conditions laid down in the comprehensive definition of a 'displaced person' as framed by the West Bengal Government, they may approach that Government for grant of housing facilities. They have also been allowed to bid at the auctions of built houses and plots in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi".

INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT

877. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Tin Agreement which was worked out at the United Nations Tin Conference in which India also participated has been ratified by the countries concerned;

(b) whether Government have decided to accept the agreement; and

(c) if so, the quantity of tin that India is likely to buy from the stock that has been decided to be built up?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government are awaiting full information.

(b) Matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

878. Shri Buchhikotaiah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that circulars were sent recently to the State Governments suggesting ways of

spending the amounts allotted for the various development schemes; and

(b) the main suggestions in the circulars?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

YARN PRICES

879. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 129 asked on the 31st August, 1954 and state:

(a) whether in the first half of 1954 prices of yarn fell in any month as compared to the prices prevailing in the corresponding months in 1953;

(b) the reasons why the prices of yarn increased in 1954 especially when the number of workers fell by 18,000 and the production recorded an increase of about 4 million pounds during the same year; and

(c) the increase, if any, in the total wage bill for the First Half of 1954 as compared to the corresponding period in 1953?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The prices of yarn manufactured out of Indian Cotton during the January-March and April-June quarters of 1954 were higher than prices in the corresponding quarters of 1953 for Coarse, Medium and Fine counts of yarn made out of Indian Cotton. This was due to the increase in the prices of Indian Cotton in 1954. The prices of Fine and superfine yarn produced from Foreign Cotton were lower in the January-March and April-June quarters of 1954 as compared to prices in corresponding quarters in 1953. This was due to the fall in the prices of Foreign Cotton.

(c) Information is not readily available.

VIOLATION OF CEASE-FIRE LINE

880. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Military and armed civilian personnel violated the cease-fire line a number of times during the month of August 1954;

(b) if so, the number of times the cease-fire line was reported to be violated;

(c) the number of raids across the cease-fire line since Kashmir cease-fire line became effective; and

(d) the number of persons civilian and police killed or injured during the month of August, 1954?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There were eleven cases of violation of the cease-fire line by armed Pakistani nationals. It is not known whether Pakistani military personnel were involved in these incidents.

(c) Since the cease-fire line became effective, there have been 748 violations of the cease-fire line by Pakistani nationals. In addition, there have been several raids on the Jammu-Punjab (P) border, which is not covered by the cease-fire line. Information regarding these raids as well as minor incidents on the cease-fire line, like petty thefts and cattle-lifting, is not available.

(d) One policeman was killed and one civilian injured as a result of these incidents during August, 1954.

PRIVATE SECTOR

881. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual capital formation in the Industrial Sector (private) of India; and

(b) the percentage of the same that goes to the Managing Agents?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Statistics relating to total capital formation over entire private industrial sector are not available. The Planning Commission has, however, certain information in regard to industries for which it has drawn up programmes of development. As against the estimated total capital investment of Rs. 233 crores visualised for expansion of these industries in the private sector, actual investment during the first three years of the Plan was as below:

1951-53—Rs. 52 crores.

1953-54—Rs. 44 crores.

Total capital investment during first three years of the Plan (1951-54)—Rs. 96 crores.

(b) Information is not available.

HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

882. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. C. Popp, Chief Engineer of Demag who visited Delhi in the first week of May, 1954, has submitted a report to the Government of India, on the steel plant of Hindustan Steel Limited; and

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

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No; however the Technical Consultants (Messrs Krupp-Demag) submitted on the 8th May, 1954, a Preliminary Project Report on the new Steel Plant at Rourkela.

(b) In terms of the Memorandum on Indo-German association in the Indian Steel Project signed at Bonn on the 15th August, 1953, and the Technical Consultants' Agreement dated the 21st December, 1953 (Copies of which were placed on the Table of the House on the 24th December, 1953) the Consultants' Report.

(i) gives quantitative estimates of the materials and power required for the Works;

- (ii) details the principal processes proposed to be carried out in the Plant;
- (iii) indicates the general layout of the works; and
- (iv) furnishes an estimate of manpower requirements.

The Reports also contains an estimate of the investment capital required.

SMUGGLING OF SMALL COINS

883. *Shri Sanganna:*
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four Nagas from Manipur have been arrested on the 7th September, 1954 by the Burma Land Customs at Tiddim, about 80 miles from Imphal, on the Manipur-Burma border, for alleged smuggling etc. of small coins worth about Rupees five lakhs;

(b) whether these coins are legal tender in Burma; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of the Union of Burma and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

PORUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA

884. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of impartial observation in regard to the Portuguese settlements in India has been accepted by the Portuguese Government; and

(b) if so, whether any meeting has been held between the representatives of the two Governments since then?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The

proposal for international observation was first put forward by the Portuguese Government. It was readily accepted by the Government of India. Since then the Portuguese Government have insisted on prior acceptance by the Government of India of conditions laid down by them and have refused to send their representatives to meet those of the Government of India, unless these were accepted in advance.

CLOCK FACTORY

885. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any loan to the Government of Madhya Bharat for starting a clock factory;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) when the proposed factory will start working?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15,000.

(c) The proposed factory will start working as soon as necessary machinery and equipment are purchased and erected at the centre.

KOSI RIVER

886. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how the discharge of flood water in Kosi this year compares with that of the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that this year's discharge was the highest; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Flood discharge of the Kosi for this year

and the last five years, as observed in the Chattri Gorge, is given below:

Year	Date of observation	Flood Discharge
1949	19th July	3,95,640 Cusecs.
1950	20th August	3,40,661 "
1951	24th August	2,56,947 "
1952	24th Sept.	3,06,443 "
1953	30th July	1,91,413 "
1954	24th August	8,00,000 "

(b) Yes.

(c) Heavy rains in the Kosi catchment.

PRICE OF PETROL IN MANIPUR

887. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burma Oil Company Agents are selling petrol at the rate of Rs. 2/15/- per gallon to the Manipur State Transport Department while they are charging Rs. 3/1/- per gallon to the general public of Manipur; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India have taken to fix a uniform price of petroleum there?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India do not consider that there is any need to intervene in this matter, as the apparent disparity arises only out of the Manipur Government who are the largest buyer in the State, getting, under an agreement with the Burma Oil Company's agents, a rebate of 2 annas per gallon.

BOKARO THERMAL POWER STATION

888. Shri C. R. Chowdary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of construction in Bokaro Thermal Station and its actual cost on completion;

(b) what were the estimated returns from it and what are the actuals now; and

(c) the industry that were expected to be served by this Station and those actually being served now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Estimated cost of Bokaro Thermal Station 14.64 crores.

Anticipated cost on completion 15.21 crores.

(b) Bokaro is a part of a power system, which consists of a few more power stations, sub-stations and a transmission system. It is therefore, not possible to work out returns on Bokaro Station exclusively. The return on the investment on the power system as a whole on full development was previously estimated to be 6.8 per cent. The return on capital on the investment on power system on full development is now estimated to be 5.6 per cent.

(c) The industries expected to be served by the Damodar Valley Corporation power system including the Bokaro power are:

1. Iron and Steel Industry.
2. Copper Industry.
3. Cement Industry.
4. Aluminium Industry.
5. Manufacture of Ferro-Manganese and Calcium Carbide.
6. Chemical Industries.
7. Manufacture of Rare Earth and other minerals used in Atomic Energy Development.
8. Railway Workshops.

The industries which are now being supplied power are the following:

1. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.
2. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Kultty.
3. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur.

TILAYA DAM

889. Shri C. R. Chowdary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated cost of construction of the Tilaya Dam;
- (b) the actual cost on its completion; and
- (c) whether the Dam has been put to use?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 310 lakhs.

(b) The actual cost cannot be stated accurately until after some minor civil works now under construction have been completed. It is, however, expected to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 302 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is at present being utilised for power generation.

KOSI PROJECT (RETRENCHMENT)

891. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers who worked in the investigation stage of the Kosi Project are to be retrenched and not to be absorbed in the execution programme of the said Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give them alternative employment in case of retrenchment; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar also was not asked to accommodate them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The staff in question have been given the option of service under the Bihar Government for construction work on the Kosi project or of service under the Central Government. The State Government have agreed to take over the services of those who have opted

for service under them. The others will be absorbed in the Central Water and Power Commission.

DELTA IRRIGATION SCHEME IN ORISSA

893. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have undertaken Rs. 14.92 crore Delta Irrigation Scheme with the collaboration of the Hirakud Dam Project;

(b) whether the scheme has been approved by the Hirakud Control Board;

(c) whether it will be financed by the Government of Orissa or the Union Government or by both; and

(d) the scope of the scheme and the benefits likely to accrue from it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative. The scheme, which has been approved by the Government of Orissa is under examination by the Central Government.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) This question will be considered if after examination of the project report, the scheme is found to be technically feasible and financially sound.

(d) The Scheme envisages:

(i) complete protection from floods of the three doabs viz., the Kathjuri-Kushabhadra, Kushabhadra-Bhargavi and Bhargavi-Daya extending over an area of 3,50,000 acres;

(ii) improvements to the old canals, increasing the ayyacut to 5.41 lakhs acres; and

(iii) Construction of new canals to irrigate 5.36 lakhs acres of which 60,000 acres will get supply for only Kharif crop.

सामूहिक परियोजना केन्द्र

८९४. श्री चांडकः क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अमरावती-मोर्शी-दर्यापुर (मध्य प्रदेश) परियोजना केन्द्र की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रतिवेदन मिला है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस केन्द्र द्वारा, कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण, ग्राम तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के प्रशिक्षण और बुनियादी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का व्यौरा क्या है?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) *Agricultural Training:* A large number of demonstrations relating to agricultural methods, improved practices and results were held as briefly shown below:

	Method Demon- stration	Result Demon- stration
1. Demonstration in the digging of compost pits.	2,257	—
2. Demonstration relating to application of chemical manures.	1,534	348
3. Demonstrations relating to seed treatment.	1,639	1,275
4. Demonstrations on the use of insecticides & fungicides.	866	288
5. Demonstrations on the use of improved seeds.	—	1,819

Cottage Industries: 15 persons have been trained in weaving or Carpentry and an equal number trained in rope making. One palm gur unit has been set up.

Basic Education: 27 Junior Basic Schools have been opened upto June, 1954.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

896. **Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any statistics about the extent of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin;

(b) the amount already spent, or proposed to be spent, under the First Five Year Plan in the Travancore-Cochin State, and the proportion it bears to the population of the State; and

(c) the extent to which this is likely to relieve the unemployment there?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

INDUSTRIES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

897. **Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish any of the industries in the public sector in the Travancore-Cochin State in view of the acute unemployment situation prevailing there; and

(b) whether Government plan to establish the proposed D.D.T. factory in that State?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) There are no such proposals at present under Government's consideration, subject to what is stated below in reply to part 'b'.

(b) As stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Starred Question No. 1038 of the 16th September, 1954, a final decision regarding the setting up of a

Second D.D.T. Factory has not yet been taken. Before doing so, the claims of Travancore-Cochin will be fully examined.

NEPA MILLS

898. **Shri Mahodaya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated total cost of the Nepa mills in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) when the mills will begin to work in full swing; and
- (c) whether the mills are sure of getting all the raw material required from local sources or it will have to be brought from elsewhere?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The latest estimate is Rs. 557.5 lakhs.

(b) At present the indications are that the mills will start trial production of newsprint from indigenous mechanical pulp and imported chemical pulp before the end of this year. It is difficult to say precisely at this stage when the mills will begin to work in full swing.

(c) The basic raw materials required by the mills, viz., bamboo and salai wood, will be available within the State of Madhya Pradesh, but the auxiliary raw materials like caustic soda, soda ash, salt cake, liquid chlorine, china clay, etc., may have to be obtained from outside the State.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

899. **Shri R. S. Lal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount granted for the improvement of small-scale industries in Uttar Pradesh during 1954-55 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is attached. [See, Appendix VIII, annexure No. 102.]

426 LSD.

KOSI PROJECT

900. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme of work in the Kosi Project has been formulated to be taken up after the rains are over during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme; and

(c) whether the machinery needed for the execution of this programme has been set up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nature of the programme is as follows:

- (i) Construction of access road from Bathnaha to Birpur and barrage site.
- (ii) Construction of railway line from barrage site to Chatra and Dharan Bazar.
- (iii) Construction of landing strip and a few buildings at Birpur.
- (iv) Construction of afflux bund and flood banks on the left-hand side of the river from Belka to Barrage site.
- (v) Construction of embankments on the western side from barrage site to Nirmali.
- (vi) Construction of embankments from Terhi Bazar to Supaul.

(vii) Soil conservation measures such as construction of check dams in Koka-Kola.

(viii) Construction of some staff quarters at Bathnaha, Birpur and Bhimnagar.

(c) Yes. The required technical staff is being recruited.

PRICE OF TEA

901. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of tea per pound prevalent this year (to date);

(b) how it compares with that of 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953;

(c) how the London, Calcutta and Cochin averages compare with those of the previous years; and

(d) the causes, if any, of the prevailing high prices?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 103.]

(d) There is a world-wide shortage of Tea as compared to its demand. Production of Tea has not kept pace with the consumption of Tea.

COKE-OVEN PLANT

902. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government's plans for starting a coke-oven plant in Durgapur have been rejected by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

903. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have recently been issued in respect of re-categorisation of residential Government quarters in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in consequence thereof a large number of low-paid clerks and others who have been living in New Delhi and comparatively near their places of work will have to shift to remoter areas; and

(c) whether the said orders will be reconsidered?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Such orders were issued in March and November 1953.

(b) Government servants drawing less than Rs. 150 p.m. and residing in localities like Lodi Colony and Minto Road area have been required to move to two roomed flats in Vinay Nagar which cannot be considered remote from New Delhi offices.

(c) I see no particular reason for doing so.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

904. Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about sixty Community Projects were started in various parts of India in 1952;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Tehri-Garhwal District was not chosen for the Project; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 55 Community Development Projects/Blocks were started in 1952.

(b) Yes.

(c) Attention is invited to reply given to parts (c) and (d) of Starred Question No. 481 in the Lok Sabha on 4th June 1952.

ELECTRICITY TO RURAL CENTRES

905. { Shri T. Subrahmanyam:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri C. R. Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new rural Centres. State-wise, where electricity has been supplied in 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) the expenditure incurred in this regard;

(c) the amount of money earmarked for rural electrification in the current year; and

(d) the steps that Government propose to take to intensify rural electrification campaign?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). This information is being collected from State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) This information is not available as the State Governments do not generally make separate provision of funds for rural electrification at present.

(d) The subject of rural electrification was discussed at the Engineers' Seminar held at Roorkee in July, 1954. The suggestions arising out of those discussions are at present under examination.

REQUISITIONED HOUSES

906. { **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) the names of the buildings in Connaught Circus, New Delhi which have been requisitioned by Government;

(b) the purposes for which they have been requisitioned; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in some of these requisitioned buildings liquor-bars have been opened?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the requisitioned buildings in Connaught Circus, New Delhi and the purpose for which they are being used is attached. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 104.]

(c) A liquor bar has been opened in a portion of only one building, namely, York Hotel Building.

भारत में तिब्बत के छात्र

९०७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन सरकार ने भारत की विभिन्न संस्थाओं में पढ़ने वाले तिब्बती छात्रों को हिदायत की है कि भारत में पढ़ाई बन्द कर के चीन के पेंकिंग विश्व-

विद्यालय में प्रविष्ट हो जायें, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

908. { **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:**
Shri C. R. Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have submitted to Government their schemes for rural electrification;

(b) the names of the States from which applications for loans for the above purpose have been received;

(c) the names of the schemes accepted and the amounts sanctioned for them;

(d) whether any application for loan in this connection has been received from the Madras Government; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The schemes for rural electrification have been received from the following States:

1. Andhra,
2. West Bengal,
3. Bihar,
4. Bombay,
5. Madhya Pradesh,
6. Madras,

7. Punjab,
8. Saurashtra,
9. Coorg.

(b) Bihar, West Bengal and Madras.

(c) The information is not available as the Schemes are under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The application is under consideration.

POWER TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

909. *Shri C. R. Narasimhan:*
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

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

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Ford Foundation Team regarding the supply of power to Small Scale and Cottage Industries for their development; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to Supply power immediately to such industries from small diesel or thermal power plants, in view of the delay in the availability of power from major Power Schemes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:
(a) and (b). The State Governments have been asked to furnish schemes for the supply of power to small scale and cottage industries for their development.

शिमला में निष्कमनाधियों के मकान

910. डा० सत्यवाली : क्या पूर्वांश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्या शिमला में निष्कमनाधियों के मकानों के लिये जो टेंडर मांगे गये थे वे लोले गये हैं और उन के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मकानों के लिये टेंडर मांगे गये थे;

(ग) इन मकानों का अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है;

(घ) कितने कितने के टेंडरों पर ये मकान दिये गये हैं; और

(इ) स्वीकृत टेंडरों में से कितने विस्थापित अधिकारियों ने भेजे थे और कितने स्थानीय सोगों ने ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Tenders for those evictee houses in Simla valued at Rs. 5,000 and above, were invited and opened on the 12th September, 1954.

(b) 186.

(c) About Rs. 31 lakhs.

(d) The question of allotment of houses against these tenders is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

LAJPAT NAGAR COLONY

911. *Shri Nand Lal Sharma:* Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred question No. 510 on the 16th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the two-roomed tenements in 11-D, 11-E, 11-I, 11-J and 11-K are all priced at the same level or at different levels;

(b) the estimated cost of these tenements at the time of allotment in 1951 and the final cost now assessed in case of each block;

(c) in case there is a disparity in the prices, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these tenements were constructed by different contractors;

(e) the rates awarded for such constructions and reasons for disparity if any, between such rates;

(f) whether the original contractors for construction of two-roomed tenements in J and K blocks did not complete the work; and

(g) the respective values of the work finished and unfinished and the steps taken by Government against that contractor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Prices are fixed on the basis of the actual cost.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of these tenements at the time of allotment was Rs. 4,400 each. The costs communicated to the allottees in the beginning of 1954 were Rs. 5,661 for the tenements in blocks 'J' and 'K' and Rs. 4,520 for tenements in blocks 'E', 'I' and 'D'. A discrepancy has recently

been noticed in these figures and the matter is being re-examined. The disparity in the estimated and final prices is due to deeper foundations and change in the specifications of roofs.

(d) Yes. Tenements in blocks 'J' and 'K' were constructed by one contractor and those in blocks 'E', 'I' and 'D' by another.

(e) These works were awarded at Rs. 6/10/2 per cent. below the prevailing scheduled rates.

(b) The contractor completed the work.

(g) Does not arise.

Vol. VII—No. 30
29th September, 1954 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 16—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND)

TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 29th September, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-05 P.M.

STATEMENT Re: RAILWAY ACCI-
DENT NEAR YASHWANTPUR
IN HYDERABAD STATE

Mr. Speaker: Before we proceed with the business of the House, I have to report to the House—I believe everyone in the House knows so well—the very sad and colossal disaster in which a whole train was drowned in a river near Yashwantpur in Hyderabad State. The death toll is very large naturally. We have not yet been in possession of all the facts. I do not want to go into these facts.

I have received various motions. There are some short notice questions. There are some notices for calling attention; and there are even adjournment motions. Without considering or going into the details of those, I think, it is my first duty to express, on behalf of this House, our deep sorrow for what has happened, whosoever may or may not be responsible for it and convey our condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased. We ourselves are their relatives and friends in a sense. The House, as a token of the sympathy for the dead and condolences for the relations, may stand in silence.

The House then stood in silence.

Mr. Speaker: I will now request the hon. Railway Minister to make his statement about it.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Sir, the House is aware of the most tragic train accident which occurred on the 27th night between Hyderabad and Kazipet. I am arranging to fly tomorrow morning to the site of the accident to see things for myself, while I have already ensured that every possible relief is afforded to those in need of it.

No. 319 Down Hyderabad-Kazipet Express left Hyderabad at 19.45 hours on 27th September for Kazipet with one engine and seven bogies. On the basis of the tickets sold, it is anticipated that when the train left the last stopping station, Alir, there were about 120 military personnel, 180 civilians and 19 railway staff, making a total of 319. This has been verified and found to be approximately correct.

The train ran from Jangaon at 22.45 hours. The first information of the accident was received at Jangaon at 12.10 hours at night. The Station Master, Jangaon, transmitted this information to the Divisional officers at Secunderabad immediately. The Divisional Superintendent and other officers, commercial as well as engineers, left Secunderabad, but could not reach the site by rail on account of breaches, and ultimately reached Jangaon at 8.05 in the morning. The Chief Minister and officers of Hyderabad State arrived at the site of the accident at about 1 P.M. The General Manager, with principal officers, left by air at 9.40 from Bombay and arrived at site at about 14.45 hours.

[Shri L. B. Shastri]

Due to abnormal floods, three bridge piers and all the four girder spans of 4 x 20' girder bridge at mileage 174/5—about 2½ miles from Jangaon station and 5½ miles from Raghunathpalli on the Secunderabad-Kazipet section—were washed away during the passage of 319 Down Hyderabad-Kazipet Express. The engine and its tender passed over the bridge and came to a stand seven telegraph posts away from the bridge. The rear trailing wheel of the tender derailed. The first third class bogie next to the engine was smashed. The second third class bogie capsized and lay by the side of the track. The third bogie was swept away and is lying submerged in water. The fourth nosed down and was subsequently swept away. The fifth bogie was badly damaged and swept away. The sixth bogie was thrown off of the track and was lying on the river bank. The seventh bogie derailed and smashed on the track. The Secunderabad end bridge abutment is badly damaged and the Kazipet end abutment is slightly damaged. Thirty-seven minutes before the accident occurred, 101 down passenger train had passed over the bridge safely and without experiencing anything unusual over the bridge.

It is reported that so far 63 bodies have been traced, including six railway servants who were on duty and three military personnel. Dead bodies were scattered not only in the river bed, but also in the adjoining fields which were flooded with rushing water. A thorough search for them is still being continued with the assistance of the police. Twenty-two persons received serious injuries and fifty persons received minor injuries. The serious cases had been transferred to the Railway Hospital at Lallaguda and the Government Hospital at Warangal. Others were attended to in the Civil Hospital at Jangaon.

Owing to breaches on both sides of the site of the accident, railway trans-

port could not reach the site, and the injured persons were taken to the nearest mileage, where rail transport could reach, and thence removed on engine, brake van and available coaches, to the hospitals mentioned. 12 doctors and 12 nurses have reached the site of accident. It has been ascertained that medical assistance available at site was timely and adequate.

The non-injured persons proceeded to Secunderabad by R.T.D. buses. The names of all such persons could not be registered, as many of them left the station before arrangements to register their names could be made. Shri M. R. Krishna, a Member of this House, was trapped in a Delhi-booked carriage which had derailed and came to rest on the embankment, but received no injuries. I might mention what Shri M. R. Krishna has said in one of his statements:

"I was travelling in an upper birth in the Delhi carriage second class. I noticed that the carriage was falling down. We were trapped in the carriage and could not get out. Finally, some military personnel broke the bars and we came out through a window. I noticed that military personnel under Captain D'Souza and Major Jones were helping the passengers with the help of civilian doctors and railway staff. I may state that everything possible was being done for the convenience of the passengers."

Arrangements were made at 3.40 hours for sufficient food from Jangaon station itself to the site of the accident.

The bridge is at mile 174/5. The site is 54 miles from Secunderabad. The height of the bridge is 11' from the river bed. At the time of the accident, water was 2' below rail level.

The average annual rainfall is 27". Out of it, the total rainfall reported during twenty-four hours prior to the accident was about 6". Owing to

heavy rainfall, two bunds in the vicinity burst and flooded the track.

Monsoon patrolling in which each patrol-man passes over a $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles section three times each way, i.e., six times on each spot during a night, was in force. Besides this, there were three breaches on the same section, and two on the Vikarabad-Purli section.

Departmental trains with coal ashes and other railway material had been worked from Kazipet, Secunderabad, Vikarabad and other stations to repair the breaches without which access to the site is not possible.

Weather permitting, it is anticipated that the section between Kazipet and Raghunathpalli will be opened for local traffic today. Between Secunderabad and Jangaon, the section will be opened on the 1st of October. Through communication is expected to be resumed after a few days.

Our heart naturally goes out in sympathy and sorrow to those injured in the accident and the kith and kin of those killed.

Mr. Speaker: As I said, I have received notices for calling attention. The hon. Railway Minister has already made a statement. He is flying tomorrow. I do not know whether it will be possible to have anything further till he returns back. In the light of this, I do not think it necessary to admit any of these notices. Hon. Members have got information in all possible details, that could be had at this moment.

The question of adjournment motions is also to be disposed of similarly, because I myself do not know what the House is going to discuss without knowing the full facts. Facts are yet to be gathered, and then, if necessary, I believe the hon. Minister will make a statement at a later stage, if not in this session, in the next session about this. As for tomorrow, by the time he gets information and returns, the session will have closed.

So, I do not think I need give consent to these adjournment motions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Could we expect a statement tomorrow about the latest details?

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Further details.

Mr. Speaker: We may try if we can get a statement.

Shri L. B. Shastri: We shall make another statement tomorrow. I shall not be here, but my colleague the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways will make a statement tomorrow.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish. He will make a statement tomorrow. He will not be here, so his Deputy will make a statement. What is it that the hon. Member wants now?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: About the statement he has made, I want to say that I have got a trunk call from our friends....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This statement is not under discussion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Please allow me to say what I want to say.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want any discussion on the statement at all.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am not going into a discussion. I am going to....

Mr. Speaker: Will he resume his seat? If he has to make any statement, he will make it to the hon. Railway Minister and the hon. Minister will consider it for his statement tomorrow and state facts in the light of the statements received by the hon. Member.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it not my privilege?

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not his privilege.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: All right.

Mr. Speaker: Now, that disposes of all the questions that came to me.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
FIVE YEAR PLAN PROGRESS REPORT FOR
1953-54.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1953-54. [Placed in Library. See No. S-377/54.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narain Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers and on suggestions made by Members during the various Sessions shown against each:

(i) Consolidated Statement—Seventh Session, 1954, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X annexure No. 1.]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Sixth Session, 1954, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 2.]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Fifth Session, 1953, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 3.]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Fourth Session, 1953, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 4.]

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—Third Session, 1953, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 5.]

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Second Session, 1952, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 6.]

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—First Session, 1952, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 7.]

(viii) Statement No. II (Suggestions)—Fifth Session, 1953, of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 8.]

REPORT OF MAHANADI BRIDGE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I

beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Mahanadi Bridge Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. S-378/54.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948:

(i) Notification No. MII-152 (15)/54, dated the 24th April, 1954;

(ii) Notification No. MII-152(12)/54, dated the 10th May, 1954;

(iii) Notification No. MII-152 (268)/53, dated the 11th May, 1954;

(iv) Notification No. MII-152(2)/54, dated the 18th May, 1954; and

(v) Notification No. MII-152(38)/54, dated the 4th August, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-387/54.]

REPORT OF TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. S-376/54.]

MESSAGE FROM THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th September, 1954, agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Third Amendment) Bill, 1954, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at

its sitting held on the 23rd September, 1954."

OPINIONS ON INDIAN ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Paper No. IV containing opinions on the Indian Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

PRESENTATION OF SECOND REPORT

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (i) Tenth Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- (ii) Eleventh Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

- (i) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
- (ii) EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that up to the time fixed for receiving nominations for the election of one Member to each of the Committees, namely the Committee on Public Accounts and the Employees State Insurance Corporation, only one nomination was received in respect of each of these Bodies. As there is only one candidate for the vacancy

in each of these Bodies, I declare Shri R. Venkataraman to be duly elected to the Committee on Public Accounts and Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi to the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members in its Fifth Report has recommended that leave of absence be granted to Shri B. Shiva Rao, Shri S. C. Balakrishnan, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, Dr. Susilranjan Chatterjee, Shri V. Boovaraghavan, and Shri Biren Dutt, for the periods indicated in the Report.

Do I take it that the House is pleased to grant them leave?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Leave was granted.

Mr. Speaker: The Members concerned will be informed accordingly.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

I confess that while I am supposed to deal with this vast international scene, my mind at the present moment is gravely perturbed by the grievous news, to which you were pleased to make a reference sometime ago, about the railway disaster in Hyderabad.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

That disaster, a domestic tragedy which we have to face, led me to think of the much vaster disaster that might engulf this world if by some misfortune we were led into the ways of war. Of course, there was no comparison between this disaster,

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big as it is, and the other terrible happenings that might take place all over the world if, unfortunately, the world was foolish enough to enter into war.

Now, it has become a custom for this House during every session to have a debate on foreign affairs. If I may venture to say so, it is a good custom and convention that we have developed, because, for the moment, it makes us think of the larger issues that confront the world and see our own problems in proper perspective. Naturally, we are most concerned with our own national problems. They affect us; we are thinking in terms of building up our country and most of our time is spent in considering them. That is as it should be. But even in order to gain a proper understanding of those problems of ours in the national sphere, we have to see them in this world context, in this context rather of a changing, disturbed, perplexed and, sometimes, tormented world. So I welcome these debates every session during this House. It so happens, however, that these debates often become rather a repetition of what was being said. Although facts, new facts, occur and the world changes and new situations arise, often the debate follows a set pattern.

Some hon. Members on the other side will, no doubt, repeat this time, as they have done before, why is India in the Commonwealth? There are some set phrases, set grooves of thought, set ideas which are not affected, whatever happens in the world. Well, I find it very difficult to deal with those closed minds which have learnt to repeat phrases without understanding them even. So, no doubt, that would be said with great force on the other side. Nothing will be said or considered as to what our being in the Commonwealth means, whether it has helped us in our larger policy of peace in the world or not, whether whatever broad policies we have pursued or we want other countries to pursue are helped by a certain

action of ours, a certain step we take or not. Because, after all, we may talk about individual policies, we may talk about even important subjects like Goa or the French Settlements in India. They are important for us, of course. Nevertheless, even those subjects have to be seen in the particular context of the world and of the policies we pursue in the world. If we lose sight of these broad policies, then we may be right, we may be wrong in the particular action we may take in a special matter. But it will be inter-related to the larger issues. The point I wish this House to consider is this, that today there is a great deal of inter-relation in all these matters which affect the world. We do not interfere or wish to interfere with what happens in Europe. And yet, one of the major issues before the world today is what happens to Germany and to German rearmament, one of the biggest issues which will affect the future of the world, not only of Europe but of Asia, of the world. We do not interfere with that, but we have to understand it. We have to have some views about it and we have to see things in the proper context, in the context of other things. Naturally, therefore, we have to consider this entire picture, although our sphere of action is limited, limited to some extent by geography, to some extent by our resources and by our capacity, because we do not wish to talk in a big way when we know we cannot act in a big way. Therefore, we try to keep our talk in line with our capacity for action. We talk, I hope, in a modest way, because the problems are big and it does not seem seemly to me to talk otherwise, though, certainly I would, with all respect, suggest to other countries too, but so far as we are concerned, certainly I hope we consider these difficult and intricate problems in all modesty and all diffidence. They are intricate, and nothing is easier and nothing is more wrong than to oversimplify them and to describe the problems in the world by a slogan or a phrase. They are difficult problems

for every country, whatever they may be.

A short while ago, a development took place, a big development took place, in the European scene when the Government of France refused to agree to certain terms of the European Defence Community. They refused to join it as they had been asked to. I am not going to consider that question; I do not consider myself entitled to go into that matter or express any opinion. That is for the Government of France and other Governments concerned to do. But what I wish to point out is this: that looking at the reality of the picture, the Government of France and the people of France had to face a terrible dilemma. What was the dilemma? Right or wrong, they are afraid. They are a brave people, a highly developed people, but certain fears surround them, fear, let us say, of this great colossus, the Soviet Union—whether it is justified or not is another matter. Another fear is of German rearmament. They have had experience of the armed might of Germany.

Now, what are we to do? (Interruption). I am merely pointing out, not the rights and wrongs of these questions, but how we are apt to simplify a problem and express our opinion as to what this country should do and that country should do, not realising the intricacy, the complexity of that problem as it faced that country, that Government or those people. So I endeavour to approach these problems with a certain humility and modesty and not be over-eager to express my view or my Government's view about matters which are of no direct concern to us; indirectly, of course, they all concern us.

Recently, certain major developments have taken place, more especially in Asia. The House knows, of course, about the Geneva Conference resulting in certain agreements in regard to Indo-China.

The first thing to remember about the Geneva Conference is this, that it was a conference to deal with Asian

affairs, Indo-China, Korea. In that conference, apart from the belligerents or parties directly concerned, no Asian country was present at the conference table, in regard to Indo-China. I am not complaining of that. I am merely pointing out the odd way in which things continue to be done. That is the conception that affairs of Asia are predominantly to be decided by other great countries whom we respect and honour. But, nevertheless, the fact is, this conception that the affairs of Asia could be decided or may be decided by other countries without much reference to Asia.

Now, you will see the reality of the picture. Because an artificial attempt was made or rather an attempt was made to deal with this question forgetting the reality of Asia and the countries of Asia, the reality crept into the picture. Although Asia was not present, although Asian countries, apart from the belligerents, were not present at Geneva, Asian opinion was always there for them to consider, Asian opinion, as represented by certain decisions or recommendations of the Colombo Conference, which, if I may remind this House, were largely based upon what was stated, what was suggested in this House early this year in regard to Indo-China. So, even in Geneva Asian opinion was there present—a shadow of it—and it had to be considered.

Now, Geneva ended with an agreement and the war that has been going on for 7½ years in Indo-China stopped. As we have often said, for the first time in many many years there was no national war in the world. A new atmosphere of concord, of relative peace was established in Indo-China. In Asia, tensions relaxed. Nobody was foolish enough to think that problems have been solved. Of course, no problem had been solved either in Indo-China, much less in Korea or elsewhere, but certain steps had been taken towards the solution of the problems, or, if you like, towards creating an atmosphere which would help in the solution of those problems. That was something and the whole

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world, I believe, every country in the world heaved a deep sigh of relief that at last we were going at least towards some kind of peace.

Recently, another conference was held in Manila in the Philippines. We had been invited to that conference also but we expressed our inability to attend or participate in any way. Now, why was that so, because normally it is our desire to participate in conferences of our neighbour countries or in other countries and to understand other people's viewpoints and to put forward our own? Why did we not participate in the Manila Conference? Apart from every other reason, big or small—I should, probably, refer to some of them soon—it is obvious that our participation in the Manila Conference would have meant our giving up our basic policy of non-alignment. That is patent. Surely, we are not going to give up that basic policy, which we have followed for so many years, merely to participate in that conference.

Secondly, our going there would obviously have affected our position in Indo-China, as Chairman of the three Commissions there. We had gone there and we had been chosen by all parties for those responsible posts because we were thought to follow a certain policy. Now, if we change that policy and go behind that, our whole position in Indo-China would have changed. That would have been a very improper thing to do. That relates only to India joining this conference or not.

I have often wondered what was the special urge, the special drive towards having this Manila Conference and this South East Asia Treaty that emerged from it? What was the sudden fear that brought the countries together—there were some countries together. Was any aggression going to take place? Was the peace of South East Asia or the Pacific threatened suddenly? Why was that particular time chosen, just after the Geneva

Treaty? I have been unable to find the answer. Now, I understand that there are fears—I refer to the French fears on two sides—and their trying to balance which is the greater fear and how to deal with the situation. I can understand there are fears in Asian countries, in Australia, in New Zealand—may be in other countries roundabout—there are those fears. I do not deny them. It is no good denying the fact. But, how do we meet these fears, how do we get rid and how do we counteract them all or deal with the situation, so as to create more security?

Now, I put it to the House, has this Manila Treaty relaxed tensions in South-East Asia or increased them?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Has it taken South-East Asia or any other part of the world more towards peace and security or has it not? I confess, I neither see any lessening of tension nor any advance towards peace. In fact, the reverse. The good atmosphere that was created by the Geneva agreements has, to some extent, been vitiated. Now, that is not a good thing. Has the Manila Treaty created any bulwark for peace and security? The Treaty, itself, as a matter of fact, does not go very far. Those who were of a certain notion, I presume previously, have expressed their opinion, if you like, in a more corporate way. It does not add to the strength of those countries, even increase the strength for their strength as such was there; it may develop a little more. So, positively, it has little contribution to make. Negatively, it has definitely added to the tensions and fears of the situation.

I do not suggest and it would be unrealistic for me to suggest that any country in South-East Asia or India should just live in a sense of, shall I say, false security. Nothing is going to happen and let us sing the song of peace and nothing will happen. I realise that responsible governments

and countries cannot merely behave in that manner. They have to take precautions for any eventuality, but, they should also, I suggest, fashion their policy so as to go in a certain direction and, if that is peace, in the direction of peace.

Now, another aspect of this SEATO or SEADO—Whatever it is called—is a curious thing. I can understand a number of countries coming together for their own defence and coming to some agreement and making an alliance. Now, this particular SEATO treaty, although the alliance or the agreement that emerges is not very strong so far as the military aspect is concerned, goes somewhat beyond those very countries. There is constant reference in that agreement or treaty to an area, an area not of the countries concerned, but of course, to an area beyond those countries which are parties to that treaty; an area which those countries themselves can designate: "this is also in our area". That, I submit, is a dangerous extension of this idea. I am not for the moment challenging or criticising the motives of those countries which were parties to this Manila Treaty. I do not know what their motives were and I presume their motives were to get a measure of security and I do not challenge that; but, I do submit that they have set about it in the wrong way. Now, they have mentioned this 'area', an area which is partly determinate and partly indeterminate; because the countries concerned can expand that area, if they so agree unanimously saying "this is also in our area", and if anything happens in that area—that is, even outside those particular countries or the treaty powers are concerned—they can take such steps as they feel like taking.

Our hon. Members may remember the old days—they appear to be old days—when Great Powers had spheres of influence in Asia and elsewhere—of course, the countries of Asia were too weak to do anything. The quarrel was between the Big Powers and they, therefore, sometimes, came to an agreement about

dividing the countries in spheres of influence. It seems to me, this particular Manila Treaty is looking dangerously in this direction of spheres of influence to be exercised by powerful countries; because, ultimately, it is the big and powerful countries that will decide and not the two or three weak and small Asian countries that may be allied to them.

Another fact I should like to mention is this: in this Treaty there is reference, of course, to aggression. One can understand that external aggression, but there is reference also to a fact or situation created within this area which might entitle them to intervene. Now, observe the words 'a fact or situation created in that area'. It is not external invasion. That is to say, some internal development in that area might entitle these countries to intervene. Does this not affect the whole conception of integrity, sovereignty and independence of the countries of this area? This SEATO Treaty, if you read it, a great part of it reads well. There are phrases about United Nations Charter, about their desire for peace, about their desire even to encourage self-government in colonial territories provided they are ready and competent to shoulder this heavy burden: all this is said and it reads well. But, I do feel—I have read it carefully—that the whole approach of this Manila Treaty is not only a wrong approach but a dangerous one from the point of view of any Asian country. I repeat that I realise the motives may be quite good. I repeat that countries in Asia as well as outside have certain fears and those fears may have justification. But, I say, the method of approach of this Treaty is a wrong approach and it is an approach which may antagonize a great part of Asia. Are you going to have peace in this way and security by creating more conflicts, more antagonisms and making people think that instead of bringing security you bring insecurity into that region?

Again, we have ventured to talk about an area of peace and we have

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thought that, perhaps, one of the major areas of peace might be South-East Asia. Now, the Manila Treaty rather comes in the way of that area of peace. It takes up that very area which might be an area of peace and almost converts it into an area of potential war. So, all these facts, I find disturbing.

Some years back there was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation created and when it first saw the light of day it was a defence organisation of certain countries associated in joint defence. I must say, at that time it seemed to me—well, I agree, not in any other matter—nothing but a justifiable reaction of certain countries who were afraid of certain developments to join together in defence. But, observe how this NATO developed. It developed geographically supposed to be the North Atlantic community, but it spread to the Mediterranean, to the coasts of Africa, Eastern Africa and to distant countries which have nothing to do with the Atlantic community. Internally too it began to extend itself. The various resolutions of the NATO powers, meeting from time to time, gradually extended its scope. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was first envisaged it was for defence, but gradually we find that it is supposed to cover the colonial possessions and all those powers also. How the maintenance and the continuation of the authority of those colonial powers over their dependent countries is a matter of defence of the North Atlantic community, is not quite clear to me. However, that idea extends itself and becomes a North Atlantic Treaty giving a protecting cover to the colonial domains of the powers concerned.

Recently, I hope this House will remember, a reference has been made by the Portuguese authorities that the North Atlantic Treaty covers Goa too in its wide scope. Now, we are not concerned and we are not bound down by any treaties to which we are not parties. We have stated that and

I am not quite sure if the North Atlantic Powers, or most of them, are quite happy about this assertion by the Portuguese Government that Goa is also their concern. What I wish to point out is this: how these treaties meant for a particular purpose might be understood gradually to extend their scope and nature and ultimately become something much bigger and wider than what people imagined them to be. Now, if the North Atlantic Treaty has managed to extend its scope to Goa, I wonder whether the South-East Asia Treaty will extend too. It starts at our doorstep; where will it go to?

These treaties, especially the South East Asia Treaty, take the shape of certain colonial Powers, of certain Powers not colonial in themselves but interested in colonialism and certain associated countries trying to decide or control the fate of this great area of South-East Asia. I think the world is too small now for any few countries, including the Asian countries to say that nobody else will interfere with us and that this area is our sole concern. I am perfectly prepared to admit that what happens in South-East Asia is also the concern of the rest of the world—not only of South-East Asia. But the rest of the world may be Europe or America or anybody and we have all to consult together; we cannot live in isolation. But I do submit that when decisions are made of vital significance excluding the views of the vital part of that very area, then there is something wrong in that procedure. I have said this about this South-East Asia Treaty Organisation because we have felt strongly about this. We have felt not that by itself this Treaty carries events far but the direction it takes is a dangerous direction; it is a direction which may not be obvious at the present moment to everybody but I have no doubt that, unless something is done to it, it will become more and more harmful to the interests of peace in South-East Asia and the world at large.

Now, I have said that there are dangers. People say: eminent statesmen have said in defence of this Treaty how can we trust the communist countries? How can we trust China or Russia? Others have said: how can we trust the other countries? Well, I suppose in the final analysis, no country can trust another country; or, if I may put it differently, no country should rely 100 per cent. on trust alone. It has to think of possible developments, changes in views and policies, etc. Governments change in democratic countries; in other countries too other forces may come up. Therefore, it is not a question of my trusting any of these big or small countries; but it is a question of our following a policy which is not only right in itself but which makes it more and more difficult progressively for the other country to break trust. We need not live in a fairy world where nothing wrong happens. Wrong does happen. But we can create an environment wherein it becomes a little more dangerous to the other party to break away from the pledges given. Surely, that is not only good morality but good commonsense.

I submit that all these statesmen, by all these SEATO and other treaties, create an atmosphere, the reverse kind of atmosphere. It is not a question of trust but creating an atmosphere so that the countries and the parties concerned have to keep in step and if they go out of step they suffer for it. According to the SEATO, you threaten them that if you do this and that, we shall take strong action. Now, this business of carrying on diplomacy by threats has not proved very successful in the past and it is not likely to prove successful in the future because you are immediately brought up to this. If something happens either you live up to your threat with whatever the result is—war, etc.—or you simply pipe down and do nothing which is bad after talking too loudly. So, this whole approach of threats does not help; it hinders; it creates a wrong atmosphere: it creates actually an atmosphere when the

other party need not live up to certain pledges given because you have broken them. Therefore, all this business—whether it is on the side of China or North Korea or North Viet-Nam, whatever it may be—has a certain result of putting fear in the other party and therefore, producing reactions of that type. And so also these alliances in this side.

The House will see how many countries in the world are getting more and more entangled in these alliances. There are a series of alliances of the Soviet Union, the People's Government of China, North Korea and some other countries. On the other side, if I may mention some, there is of course the North Atlantic Treaty, then the ANZUS—Australia, New Zealand and the United States; and there is the United States Treaty with South Korea, with Formosa—they are secret treaties presumably—and then there is this South East Asia Treaty—all these curious circles of alliances overlapping with some common factors. There is—it is not an alliance exactly—but there is the military friendship between the United States and Pakistan. Some of them are supposed to have common reservoirs and common pools. It is presumed that great countries involved in these alliances are cautious, wise and restrained and that they will not act in a hurry. But some of those with whom they are associated are neither cautious nor wise and they are all the time—as we know in the Far East—threatening—to War and all that. Now, as it is, one of these uncautious and unwise participants of these groups of alliances takes a rash step—it is quite conceivable in the world—and suppose one step leads to another and a big country which is roped in, though not liking that step, will be dragged in with the result that something happens. So all the circles of alliances are built one way or the other and because one big country is being dragged in, another big country is being dragged in. The whole approach that has been carried on for

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the last few years has been fundamentally—if I may say so with exceeding respect to those countries—not a system which produces peace or security. I do not mean to suggest that countries should just live within themselves in the hope that nothing will happen; I do not say that. Let all countries—if they want to—be as strong as they like; let them even have understandings—even some alliances. But this whole system as it is going is trying to envelope every part of the world.

1 P.M.

Remember we have still got—I do not know what the developments might be—MEDO somewhere in the background. We may have sometime or the other some Far Eastern States Association. The whole conception is one which is no doubt meant to frighten the opposite party just as the conception on the side of the opposite party and the alliances are meant—may be—to frighten the other party. But, in effect, all this is producing such a tremendous entanglement that all clear thinking and clear action become more and more terrible. As I said, the evil deed of one country may drag in other countries. So, gradually, we are getting into a stranger realm, which reminds me of my early reading of *Alice in Wonderland* or even more so *Alice*, through the looking glass, getting all things upside down. We talk of peace and always prepare for war; we talk of security and take steps which inevitably bring insecurity; we talk of freedom and liberation and we come in the way of freedom and liberation of colonial territories. So, this trend seems to me to be unhappy. Again, I repeat that we must recognise the need to do something, not merely to wait till we are all swallowed by evil forces or other developments which we do not like. What can we do about it? I submit that we can do something about it and the way is to deal not amongst yourselves, because you are together, but to deal with the opposite parties. There are two

parties, and if both the parties face each other today, keep apart and merely threaten each other and combine with their own groups against the other, then obviously it is no way. It is only when the two deal with each other, as they did to a certain extent in Geneva, that you settle the problem. I do not say that settles the problem finally, but there is no other way, because remember the basic thing today, that we have always to keep in mind is that in the opinion of every intelligent person in any part of the world, war has been ruled out as a method to attain a certain objective. War is no good today. War is too dangerous, because the first thing it does is to put an end to your objective itself and put an end to you. If you rule out war as a method of solving problems, you must have some other way of solving them. It is no good taking steps which lead to war. Therefore, the only other step—I do not say it will solve the problem that way—is the way of peaceful negotiation and approach. It may take time, but it is better than war or even cold war. In Geneva, this was tried and it has led to certain satisfactory results. It did not go too far, nevertheless there are results. If these methods are adopted to the solution of the problems that face us in the world, you create a certain atmosphere, a better one, and you tie down the countries which may want to do mischief. They may still make mischief. If you think that communist countries are up to mischief, what is the best way of dealing with them? It is not by threatening them "unless you are prepared to go this way". The best way is ultimately to talk to them, to talk to any opponent of yours, and if it is in the interests of both parties, some agreement will be arrived at. The House knows about the five principles which were included in the joint statement that we issued here when Prime Minister Chou En-lai came here. I do not think anyone present can possibly take exception to these five principles or any of them. What were they? They

were recognition of territorial integrity and sovereignty and independence, non-aggression, non-interference, mutual respect, etc. Can anyone take exception to that? And yet people have taken exception to it. On what grounds? Oh! they say "How can you believe that this will be acted upon?" Of course, if you cannot believe in anything, there is no fun in talking or writing and the only thing left is to live in isolation or to fight and subdue the other party—there is no other way. It is not a question of believing the other party's word; it is a question of creating conditions where the other party cannot break its word, or if I may say so, where it finds it difficult to break its word. Maybe the other party breaks its word and it is likely to find itself in a much worse quandary. Those conditions are created by the joint statement that was made both in India and in Rangoon and if those five principles are repeated by the various countries of the world in their relations to each other, they do create an atmosphere. That does not mean that all the forces of aggression and interference and mischief in various countries have been ended. Of course not; they are there, but it does mean that you make it slightly more difficult for them to function and you encourage the other forces, and that is the way for human relationship whether of the individual or of the bigger groups.

I submit that here is a question of South-East Asia. Obviously, the countries round about, especially like China, are very much concerned. Obviously, the way to have security there is to deal with China and the various other countries there and not sit down there, get angry about something that might happen and then take action afterwards.

Take another thing. One of the basic things that emerged out of the Geneva settlement was that Laos and Cambodia were to be, what is now called, the South-East Asia pattern of countries—this phrase is gradually coming in—in other words, should be countries not aligned to any group, or

to use a word which I do not like, 'neutral' countries. That was the basis of the agreement of Geneva, because on the one hand, the other Governments concerned, whether it was the French or whatever Governments on this side, were very much concerned at the prospect of Laos and Cambodia being absorbed or interfered with in any way by China and on the other hand, China was very much concerned that Laos and Cambodia should not be made bases of action against China, whether it is atom bombing or any other bombing. What was the possible way out? Obviously, the only way out was that Laos and Cambodia should not allow themselves to be used by either party against the other; that is, in a sense, neutral and that was the basis of the Geneva agreement. There was something added to it which was objected to, but basically, the agreement was that Laos and Cambodia must be considered as neutral States, and neither party should use them against the other, I am not quite sure in my mind that this SEATO agreement does not to some extent, go against that basic approach of the Geneva conference, because they have brought Laos and Cambodia in that area, to which I referred. There are these difficulties that have arisen, and I wanted to put them to the House because I feel that in spite of the advance made in Indo-China peace, we live in very dangerous times. On the east coast of China, recently there has been fighting on a fairly big scale in the Island of Quemoy and actually the mainland of China has been shelled and bombarded. But nobody knows when a petty incident might not grow into a big thing. It is an odd thing to think of. The island of Quemoy is, I believe, only a few miles from the mainland. Quemoy is supposed to be essential, presumably, to the security of Formosa and the security of other countries. Presumably it has something to do with the security of China itself,—it is right there at its doorstep. So, this kind of thing is going on. That is why I say that any action of the Government of Formosa or the

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Government of South Korea might result in dragging in these Big Powers and these big circles of alliances may be all dragged in and war would result.

Now we may not be in the war. We have no intention to be pushed into any war and the only fighting we propose to do is if anybody threatens India. But let us be clear about it that if war occurs, it would be a terrible disaster for the whole world, including us, because the whole conception of war has changed.

Now the United Nations are meeting in New York. And the United Nations have, normally, a very big agenda; because nothing is ever taken out of its agenda, the agenda grows. But oddly enough the agenda seldom contains the major issues that concern the world. Whatever it may be, whether it is the Far East of Asia or Germany, these are not there. Naturally they govern people's minds there; they affect their decisions.

In regard to the United Nations, this House knows that we have stood for the People's Government of China being represented there. Recently the United Nations have passed a resolution that this matter will not be considered for a year or so. I have long been convinced of the fact that a great part of our present-day difficulties,—certainly in the Far East, but I would like to go farther and say in the world—is due to this extraordinary shutting of one's eyes to the fact of China. Here is a great country and it is totally immaterial whether you like it or dislike it. Here is a great country and the United Nations, or some countries of the United Nations, refuse to recognise that it is there. The result is that all kinds of conflicts arise. I am convinced in my mind that there would have been no Korean War if the People's Government of China had been in the United Nations—it is only guess-work—because people could have dealt with China across the table. It

adds to the complexities and difficulties of the world problems.

Remember this: that it is not a question of the admission of China to the United Nations. China is one of the founder-members of the United Nations. It is merely a question of who represents China. This fact is not adequately realised. It is not a question really of the Security Council, or anybody else deciding, as they have to decide, of new countries coming in. China is not a new country. It is a founder-member of the United Nations. It is really a question, if you like, of credentials,—who represents China, a straight forward question. And it surprises me and amazes me, how this straight forward question has been twisted round about and made the cause of infinite troubles. There would be no settlement in the Far East, or South-East Asia till this major fact of the People's Government of China is recognised. I say one of the biggest factors towards ensuring security in South-East Asia and in the Far East is the recognition of China by those countries and China coming into the United Nations. There would be far greater assurance of security that way than through your South-East Asia Treaty Organisation, or the rest.

If China comes in, apart from the fact that you deal with China face to face at the United Nations and elsewhere, China assumes certain responsibilities in the United Nations. Today it is a very odd position. Sometimes the United Nations passes resolutions directing the People's Government of China to do this or that. The response from China is: "Well, you do not recognise us; we are not there; we are not a part of it; how can we recognise your directions?" which is an understandable response. Instead of adding to the responsibility and laying down ways of co-operation, you shut the door of co-operation and add to the irresponsible behaviour of nations in this way, and call it secu-

rity. There is something fundamentally wrong about it. The result inevitably is that the influence of the United Nations lessens as it must. I do not want it to lessen, because, whatever it may be, it is one of our biggest hopes of peace in the world.

May I refer to one other matter? Among the causes of fear among the Asian countries or countries of South-East Asia, of this great country China, has been large Chinese populations in these countries. In some countries like Malaya, a very difficult problem arises. Now, all of us here, are I believe, in favour of Malayan independence. True, but remember this that the problem in Malaya is not an easy one. It is difficult, because oddly enough, in Malaya the people of Malaya are in a minority. That raises difficulties and confusion. Nobody is in a majority singly considered; the Chinese are in great numbers; the Indians may be 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. whatever it is. Now the indigenous people of Malaya are not at all keen on something happening which might give power to non-Malayans there. I am merely pointing out the difficulties which we have to understand. It is no good our thinking in terms of pure logic without facts. What I am saying is this. Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, Indo-China, Thailand, have large Chinese communities which rather frighten them. In the old days and up till now the Government of China did not recognise the right of any Chinese person to divest himself of Chinese nationality and a very peculiar situation was created. Sometimes there was some kind of dual nationality. That also was a factor in making the position of the Chinese communities in all these South Asian countries very embarrassing to that country. They did not know, just as a vast number of foreigners would, and when the foreigners of a country are almost fifty per cent. it creates difficulties.

An interesting development is taking place, and reference has been made to it recently both by the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou En-lai

and the Chairman of the Republic, Chairman Mao Tse Tung. The development is they say that they are going to consider Chinese communities living outside, well, not in the old way, but they will have to choose, those communities will have to choose either becoming nationals of the country they are living in, and if they do so then they are cut off completely from China, they have nothing to do with it, or retaining Chinese nationality and in that even they must not interfere in the internal affairs of the other country. That, I think, is a helpful move which will remove some of the difficulties and apprehensions in these South East Asia countries.

Let us take another matter. Let us be frank about it. Most of these countries are afraid, not of what Governments do officially, but what they might do *sub rosa* through the activities of the Communist Party in those countries. And the fact of the matter is one of the serious difficulties that have arisen in international affairs is that previously one country was against another; you knew where you were; there might be some people in your country, a handful who might sympathise with the other; two nations came into conflict. Now we have this new development that in national groups there are, what I might call if you like, international groups who oppose the national group and who psychologically, emotionally, intellectually if you like, are tied up with another nation's national group. That creates difficulties. In fact that is one of the essential difficulties of the situation. I am not discussing Communism, its theory and practice. I am merely pointing out the essential difficulty of the situation of all these countries. And if there was such a thing as the Communist Party in a country, that is a national Communist Party, that is a party which had nothing to do with another country, that is a different matter. It has got a certain policy, economic, political, whatever it is. It is one of various parties. The difficulty comes in because that party in your country is,

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as I said, intellectually, mentally and otherwise tied up with other groups in other countries. And the other country might well utilise that for its own advantage. That is the fear that comes to all these South-East Asia countries, whether it is Burma or Thailand or any other country; with the result, unfortunately, that problems, economic and other problems which could be considered by themselves get tied up with these extraneous issues, and different types of reactions are created. Therefore, I think that just as in the old days there was the Comintern, that international Communist organisation which was wound up some time during the last war, then later the Cominform which was, I suppose, something of the old type in different garb, I think that these organisations and the activities that flow from that idea have caused a good deal of apprehension and disturbance in various countries and nations. And now, as a reaction to this we have other forms of international interferences in national affairs growing up in various countries, not in that ideological way, but in a practical, governmental, *sub rosa* way. It is extraordinary how this kind of thing is growing in most countries, not on one side but in every side.

So we have, if you want peace in the world to come to grips with this problem, not by threats, not by having these treaties of military alliance and the like, but by coming to grips and coming face to face. Because if once you recognise, as I believe it is recognised the world over, what I said, that war is no solution of this—the two major protagonists are too powerful to be dismissed one by the other—if you have no war, then you have to co-exist, you have to understand, you have to restrain and you have to deal with each other. And the question of co-existence comes in. If you reject co-existence the alternative is war and mutual destruction.

Now I shall refer briefly—very briefly because I have taken up a lot

of the time of the House—to certain other problems, notably Ceylon, Pondicherry and Goa.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazaribagh West): And Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And Pakistan? I have nothing to say about Pakistan except to say that I wish it well.

About Ceylon, hon. Members will be aware that in the course of another ten days or so the Prime Minister of Ceylon accompanied by some other Ministers is coming here to Delhi. The suggestion came from the Prime Minister of Ceylon that he wished to have talks with us, and naturally we said: you are welcome to come, we shall have these talks with you. I would not like to say much on this subject, except that I confess that I have been much distressed at developments in Ceylon and at the way the hopes that had been raised, of some satisfactory solution being found, well, have not been realised. And the question of a large number of persons who for all practical purposes are becoming Stateless, continues unsolved.

About the French Settlements, for the last two weeks or so, representatives of the French Government and representatives of the Government of India have been having consultations, discussions, and have made much progress in these consultations. They have been discussing all kinds of details too, apart from major issues. I hope that in the course of some days, or may be a week or two, these will be finalised and I hope that before the end of another month or so, we shall be able to take some formal steps. I should have liked to take the House into confidence more. But, it is a little difficult when we are discussing these matters with each other, to go into these details. But, I am happy that this difficult and intricate matter is being settled. Because however small in size Pondicherry and the rest of the places may be, big

nations, proud nations are involved. There is the pride and interest of India involved in not having any foreign territories in India. There is the pride of France involved, not to do anything which makes that pride suffer. We do not want that to suffer. France is a great nation. Whatever we want to do, we want to do in friendship and co-operation with France, so that whatever action we decide upon should, instead of straining our relations, make them better. We have chosen this way and I am very happy that this way is likely to yield substantial results.

We tried to choose this way in regard to the Portuguese possessions also. But, unfortunately, it has led to no result and what the Portuguese Government has done, in recent months especially, does not make the prospect hopeful so far as they are concerned. We are determined, however, to solve this problem by peaceful methods and we are convinced that we are going to solve this by peaceful methods.

Hon. Members have often expressed some, shall I say, dissatisfaction at our not encouraging Indian nationals who are not Goans, Indian non-Goan nationals, from entering these territories in large numbers. There is no, if I may say so, high principle involved in this that Indian nationals will not go there. The Indian nationals have every right to go there. It is not on high principle that we have done that, but for a variety of reasons. We did not think it desirable to encourage them, because, if we encouraged them, the aspect of Goans' struggle would be eclipsed, the aspect that it is essentially a struggle of Goans whether in Goa or outside, would be eclipsed. It would be said that non-Goan Indian nationals are doing it in spite of and against their wishes. We wish to make it clear to the world that it is Goans whether outside or inside Goa who want this association with India and to get out of Portuguese association. I think that gradually the world is beginning to realise that.

In Goa itself, of course, it is a hundred per cent. police state. There is no question of meeting or anybody expressing any opinion. Papers cannot go, opinions cannot go from outside and the slightest expression of opinion in the mildest way against the Portuguese Government means long-term imprisonment, exile and all that, whatever your position. Even so, inside Goa, so far as we know, quite considerable numbers of persons have been arrested for some kind of *satyagraha* or otherwise. Outside Goa, in Bombay city, more especially, as the House must know, there is a large body of Goans, many of them occupying high positions in professions and in various occupations. It has been most encouraging how all these Goans, who are not, if I may remind the House, normally politically-minded, who are not politicians, who have not taken part in any agitation, professors, doctors and other people, on this occasion, in the last month or more, have come out—many of them may I also say, persons who have received honours from the Portuguese Government in the past—and stood for this freedom of Goa and its association with India. So that, we are moving forward; perhaps not as fast as Members would like, but certainly and surely in a particular direction. There are also, of course, certain economic steps that we have taken.

One thing I should like to say. On another occasion, I said something about some talks or negotiations which the old Hyderabad authorities had with the Portuguese. (An hon. Member: In the Council of States.) I am afraid that a few sentences I used there have neither been well reported in the Press, nor bring out correctly what the facts were. I should like to state more precisely what the exact facts were. I did not state them that there was any official negotiation between the Portuguese Government and the old Hyderabad Government. This was sometime before Independence, in 1945 or 1946. About that time, through other intermediaries there were talks about some

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kind of joint control of the port and other facilities in Goa: not of the transfer of Goa as such. My whole point in making this reference was that the Portuguese were willing at that stage to discuss various matters concerning the internal administration of the port and others even with the then State of Hyderabad in early 1946. I believe, at that time, the Government of India of the day, that is, before any of us were in the picture, were kept informed too by the Government of Hyderabad. It is nothing very secret and we have looked up our old files. Nothing much happened, it is true, because other developments took place in India and elsewhere. My whole point was that they were prepared to have some talks then. The line that they have taken up recently is practically that there were no talks of any kind about Goa.

The House will remember, there has been some correspondence. The Portuguese authorities asked for some international observers to go there. We agreed immediately. We said, let us talk as to what their functions should be and who they should be. In answer, they said, no. They wanted to lay down previously before they appointed. We have plenty of correspondence that has been published and the result is that that matter has ended. We are prepared. We said, come and talk to us. Observe, all that we have asked is, come and talk as to what the functions of the international observers should be and how they should be chosen. They refused to come even then. Because, the fact is, once they talk, they cannot very well adhere to the action they have taken, because it is absolutely unreasonable. Therefore, they refused. There is going to be, I take it, no observation of any kind. The deadlock continues. It does not exactly continue in that way because other things are happening which inevitably, will put an end to Portuguese administration in Goa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

I have received notice of a number of amendments. I would like hon. Members to indicate to me what amendments they would like to press. I will call them one after another.

Shri Jethalal Joshi (Madhya Saurashtra): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto endorses the foreign policy of the Government of India but, in view of the political developments in Pakistan and the Portuguese territory in India, is of the opinion that the Government should mobilise the country for unity and self-defence to meet any danger and thereby create an atmosphere of 'strength at home' along with 'prestige abroad'."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto approves of all the steps taken by Government."

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto is of the opinion that it is necessary to restate

the fundamentals from which the postulates of our foreign policy stem, so that differences within and misunderstandings abroad may be removed and the contribution we are making towards lessening of world tensions and promotion of world peace may be effective."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto is of the opinion that although in many respects our foreign policy has contributed to the securing of world peace and easing of international tension, yet it has some serious drawbacks which are not only contrary to the interests of world peace but positively prejudicial to our national interest and humiliating to our national dignity and honour. In particular, the House fully endorses the five principles embodied in the Chou-Nehru Declaration but strongly resents and disapproves of the policy of banning participation of Non-Goan Indians in the struggle for liberation of the Portuguese enclaves at the intervention of Britain, the continued tie-up with the British Commonwealth, the failure to secure the removal of all the United States personnel from the U.N. Observers Team in Kashmir and weakness otherwise shown in favour of imperialist war-mongers."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Reghuramaiah. Absent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad—South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto is of the

opinion that the Government of India should immediately declare that it does not recognise the sovereignty of any foreign nation in any of the foreign possessions in India."

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto is of the opinion that the policy of neutrality followed by Government has completely failed and the Government of India should follow a definite foreign policy which would not isolate this country in world politics."

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto recommends to the Government of India that—

(i) the problem of Jammu and Kashmir should be settled forthwith; and

(ii) the question of Goa should be settled without international interference and the territory of Portuguese India merged with the Indian Union."

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto approves of the policy fully."

Shri S. N. Dass (Darbhanga—Central): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the

[Shri S. N. Dass]:

following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto approves of the policy and further recommends that Government should take all possible steps in collaboration with other States concerned to thwart all moves to bring any part of Asia under cold war waves from wherever they might come."

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto approves of the foreign policy of Government which has not only enhanced India's prestige abroad, but has also promoted the cause of world peace by easing tension among nations and by propagating, *inter alia*, the idea of peaceful co-existence and of respect for each other's territorial integrity."

Shri K. R. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—West): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto approves of that policy, but is of the opinion that, while the system of collective security sponsored by the Western Powers is not conducive to the easing of international tension and the maintenance of peace, the concept of co-existence enunciated by the Communist Powers does not enthuse anybody."

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto is of the opinion that—

(a) Government has completely failed in its foreign policy by pursuing a policy of unnecessary interference in China, Indo-China and Korea affairs and thereby antagonising Powers which would have been helpful to us;

(b) the Government of India has done great harm to the cause of liberation of Portuguese possessions in India by involving itself in negotiations for international observers and placing a ban on the entry of non-violent *satyagrahis* in the Portuguese Indian territories;

(c) Government is persisting in its policy of weakness towards Pakistan resulting in danger to the interests of Hindu minorities in Pakistan and even threat to India's integrity; and

(d) Government has failed to take proper cognisance of threat to India's integrity by the Pak-American military alliance and has failed to make sufficient defence preparations to meet the threat."

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar—North): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto unequivocally endorses the foreign policy of India and puts on record its very high appreciation for the very able and sagacious manner in which

our Prime Minister has successfully developed and handled our foreign policy. This House is further of the opinion that our Prime Minister is succeeding in mobilising world-opinion against war and in favour of peace."

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government in relation thereto fully approves of the policy."

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the foreign policy of Government."

Shri M. L. Agrawal (Pilipit Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—East): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the said policy and all the steps taken by Government in pursuance thereof."

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy pursued by the Government of India in relation thereto, fully approves of the policy, which has

succeeded in complete cessation of war in all parts of the world and especially brought about the cease-fire in Indo-China."

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto regrets:

(a) that in spite of professions of neutrality between two power blocs and allegiance to the idea of enduring international peace the Government has entered into serious economic and military entanglements with the United States of America and Great Britain, which will ultimately force India into war or to serve as the war-base of belligerent powers;

(b) that Government has not only not taken any steps to rid the country of Commonwealth commitments, but has taken steps to integrate the defence of India with the defence of British empire more closely than ever before;

(c) that by its policy in Indo-China it has lent support to a patch-up compromise which has only prolonged the life of French colonialism in that country, instead of stopping cold-war tension in the South East Asian region;

(d) that it has completely failed to build such peripheral defensive and mutual-aid alliances which would broad-base and strengthen the security of India against aggression; and

(e) that it has failed to uphold the dignity and honour of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon, South Africa and British colonies in general, including British Guiana, or to take any single effective step in the matter of

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liquidating foreign pockets from Indian soil."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the foreign policy of Government and urges that Government take suitable steps to propound and propagate the five principles enunciated by the Prime Ministers of India and China."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Raghuramaiah. Hon. Member must pay some attention to the proceedings of the House.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): I am not moving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the original motion as well as the amendments will now be taken up for consideration. Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): I was a little surprised and pained when I noted that the Prime Minister thought it proper to begin his speech this morning by casting remarks against these benches. I do not propose to reply to him in that tone. I am anxious to take this opportunity to make a constructive contribution to this very important subject.

The basic premise of the Government's foreign policy—that of creating an area of peace and striving to enlarge it—has received national endorsement. As against the policy of increasing and widening consolidation of their respective blocs that the principal Powers have pursued, India has favoured and worked for the loosening of bonds, easing of tensions, encouragement of fluidity. When thaw sets in, the risks of cold war recede. Some years back, the powers thought in terms of cold or hot war alone. That today they think

in terms of cold war and its unfreeze is the measure of change that has occurred and the better understanding achieved, of India's aims and efforts. The policy of distension, to anglicise a French or an Italian word, necessitates not just non-involvement in bloc politics, but a confident, dynamic approach that loosens the bonds of bloc-solidarity that have been forged. The policy of fostering fluidity, further demands close understanding with our neighbouring countries, and the emergence of a common outlook, shared by us all, that is averse to consolidation and rigidities. That of the five Colombo countries, four kept away from the SEATO deliberations is a matter of no small gratification. It is a measure of the wisdom of the policy of non-involvement that the camp of peace is not just confined to the uncommitted countries of South and South-East Asia, but that its pressure is being felt, and welcomed, by some of the very constituents of the rival power blocs. The joint work and community of outlook of some Asian countries have enabled them to achieve better understanding with London and with Peking, and further,—and that is undoubtedly more interesting—to improve the relations between London and Peking *inter se*. To the extent the rigid contours of yesterday are relaxed and blurred, the prospects of peace are strengthened.

While our Government has been justified in seeking closer understanding with China, despite her military and political alliance with the Soviet Union, and with Great Britain, despite the Anglo-American treaties, it is necessary to extend a similar attitude to other committed powers, like Pakistan and Japan. If the United Nations is incomplete without the People's Republic of China—and that view is endorsed by all of us—it would be similarly truncated by the absence of Japan. It is amazing to find a lack of well-thought-out policy towards Japan. Free India, while abhorring all imperialism, was, surely,

never at war with Japan. It is strange that we sought peace only in the wake of San Francisco Treaty, and since then have failed to support Japan's claim for a proper position in the comity of nations and to work for closer understanding and economic co-ordination between Japan and the free countries of Asia. We cannot be a partisan of China against Japan. Our legitimate role is to be the reconciler. It is interesting to find the Secretary-General of the ruling Liberal Party of Japan declaring publicly that the U.S. foreign policy is a failure and that Japan would prefer to follow the British line. The situation in Japan is thus ripe for change, for a shift. The socialist forces there have a clearer appreciation of Indian policy. It should not be difficult to tilt the shift further, and get Japan closer to the policies of India, Burma and Indonesia.

Our country played no small part in hastening the freedom of Indonesia and has thereby drawn her firmly in our orbit of friendship. It is our duty to.....

Shri Kanavade Patil: I am on a point of order—whether an hon. Member who knows how to make very efficient speeches can read from his notes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Those who raise a point of order must know the rules and regulations of the House. They must sit down. There is no point of order in this. The hon. Member can speak very well. He is referring to his notes.

Shri Kanavade Patil: He is reading from the notes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from the notes, is it? I rule against him. Very well. There is no point of order.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is our duty to help in a similar way Laos and Cambodia to consolidate their freedom and thereby extend and strengthen the arena of concord and co-operation. I am glad that Burma has established

diplomatic relations with Laos and Cambodia.

In the pursuit of our chosen policy, fresh dangers are emerging and our future success will depend upon our capacity to ward them off. "Asia for Asians" is an appealing, yet unwise, slogan. I cannot do better than quote here the words of caution sent to me from his sick bed in Vienna by our respected friend, Acharya Narendra Deva:

"Faint echoes of new ways have just reached me from India. It is the new slogan of Asia for Asians. I do not know whether it is just in the air, or has already begun to gather force, to take a concrete shape. It seems that Chou-En-Lai's visit has given birth to this new slogan. The cry will make a tremendous appeal to Asians throughout the continent, but we should try to understand it in all its bearings before we actually adopt it. To me it is fraught with great dangers, and if you feel like me, you should warn our countrymen while there is still time. India has lived long in isolation, and it will be foolish to shut ourselves once again, within the narrow confines of the old continent. The contrast of East against West is the creation of the Western mind, and the myth has almost broken down under the stress of world events. There is neither East nor West any longer. The world is divided into two belligerent groups directed from Moscow and Washington. It is indeed sad to reflect that two or three big powers have become the arbiters of human destiny. People everywhere hanker after peace, but you can have it only if these two or three agree, and that too on their own terms. We can ill afford to cut ourselves adrift from the life currents of other parts of the world."

We can ill afford to cut ourselves adrift from the life-currents of other

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parts of the world. That concludes the wise counsel of Acharya Narendra Deva.

Another danger we have to guard against is the possible domination of Asia by one or two powers. Imperial Japan's attempt in this direction is too recent to be forgotten. Any effort at elaborating a consultative or wider machinery like the Colombo Conference or the proposed Afro-Asian Conference must guard against the danger of domination. The failure of the United Nations is considerably due to the statutory domination by the Great Powers. We must be vigilant against these proclivities and tendencies, and deliberately favour the organisation of a concert of nations, all free and equal, valuable for their unending diversities. We must proclaim to the world what we have failed to proclaim so far, namely that peace presupposes erosion of the very concept of Great Power.

While closer understanding should grow with Britain, it would be dangerous to permit it to swerve us from the fundamentals, such as opposition to colonialism. It is disquieting to find that at the Colombo Conference, where the main attention was concentrated on South-East Asia, India failed to raise the question of the freedom of Malaya. While the freedom of Tunisia was asked for, and rightly, the question of Malayan independence and the fact of British occupation forces numbering 1,30,000, were left shrouded in silence.

I believe, another basic ingredient of our international policy ought to be to strengthen the position of small countries and enlist their spontaneous co-operation. Here is room for considerable thought and improvement. I am surprised at the failure to get the Prime Minister of Nepal invited to the Colombo deliberations. His gallant country boasting of centuries of freedom would have enriched the Colombo deliberations.

There is another aspect of the question to which Acharya Narendra

Deva has drawn attention with his characteristic forthrightness.

"We want to remain on the friendliest terms with China"

writes Acharya Narendra Deva, and he adds:

"In the matter of attitude towards her, we shall have to be guided by the wishes and interests of Socialist Burma, our closest ally."

I believe our friendship with big nations should depend upon their willingness and efforts to disarm suspicion and fear among free neighbouring small nations.

In this connection, particularly because our record is irreproachable, we are entitled to ask of the People's Republic of China to so re-orient its policy as to disarm fears. The ten million overseas Chinese, occupy important strategic, economic and political positions in the neighbouring eight countries of South-East Asia. We are told that the policy is likely to be revised, that the policy of dual nationality that has been pursued so far is today under revision. Peace in Asia depends to a considerable extent upon how the Indians and the Chinese overseas decide to integrate themselves into their adopted countries. As far as India is concerned, we have blessed that policy, and we have been encouraging Indians elsewhere to become nationals of the chosen countries. Most of our difficulties arise from the fact that we are anxious that Indians should become nationals of the chosen countries. We are entitled to point out to China that there are incidents, that there are happenings today, which do not give us, at least which do not give these small countries, a feeling of confidence. Only recently, a fugitive from Nepal, Shri K. I. Singh was feted in China. The exiled Thai leader, Nai Pridi, even today continues to broadcast from the Peking Radio, appeals to revolt against the established government in Thailand. These moves do not help to remove fears and suspicions, particularly

among the small nations on the periphery, who have long been the victims of the tragic logic of *matsyanyaya* that has disfigured international relations throughout.

Prime Minister Chou En-Lai said during his visit to India:

"The menace to the peace of Asia comes from outside."

I am sure that it was his honest belief. But our efforts as strengthening the area of peace and mutual aid will succeed only to the extent we are able to invite China, and perhaps Japan too, to realise that it was at the instance of the small countries that the Colombo Conference was constrained to resolve:

"The Prime Ministers affirmed their faith in democracy and democratic institutions, and being resolved to preserve in their respective countries the freedoms inherent in the democratic system, declared their unshakable determination to resist interference in the internal affairs of their countries by external communist, anti-communist, and other agencies."

Our Prime Minister has been emphasising the five principles of the Sino-Indian Treaty on Tibet. These principles are undoubtedly welcome, but when it is realised that Tibet, whose people are alien to the Chinese in race, language, culture and religion, and who have received their Buddhism from India, whose script was devised by Indian pandits and whose culture contacts with India spread over centuries, is described in that very Treaty as 'the Tibet region of China', the valuable principles lose much of their motive power.

A more recent development that claims our attention is the establishment of the SEATO. Most of the free Asian countries absented themselves from the Manila deliberations. The countries that attended the Conference ultimately agreed; the pressure of circumstances led them to agree to form an organisation much looser and sans teeth than the NATO. The

organisation has not only looser texture, but keener awareness of its basic weakness, i.e., its close association with colonialism. This 'me-tooism' of the SEATO is a tribute to the growing influence of the policy that the free and the democratic countries are striving to pursue.

The Prime Minister was right in describing these various pacts, NATO, ANZUS, SEATO, etc., that litter the world, as interlocked arrangements filled with danger to mankind. Interlocking is obnoxious in politics as it is in economics. But surely, monolithic hold, chinkless monopoly, is no better. The Sino-Soviet bloc, stretching from East Germany to North Korea and Viet Minh, provides little assurance to peace. President Mao Tse Tung has rendered no service to the cause of peace or the five principles, when he declared recently that alliance with the Soviet Union is the sheet-anchor of Chinese foreign policy. Let us hope that our Prime Minister's visit to Peking will make the ancient city realise that the best solvent of inimical interlocking is loosening the bonds of one's own blocs.

We are all greatly cheered by the visit of the Prime Minister of Indonesia. His enlightened statesmanship offers a new source of hope to the resurgent people of Asia. But danger still looms over Indonesia. The communists there hope to entrench themselves, and enmesh other parties. The counter-forces are being rallied round the cry of Islam. In the sordid world of power politics, there is the danger of an arc of antipathy, a crescent of pseudo-Islam, surrounding India, and stretching from Turkey to Indonesia. Let us not treat the prevailing Indian summer of 'dissent' as the decisive change in the political climate.

To guard against these possible dangers, three positive steps need to be taken. Firstly, greater attention must be given to economic co-operation and mutual aid among the Colombo and allied countries. The Colombo Conference approved in principle the proposal of Prime Minis-

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ter Nu, and that proposal has been referred for further consideration to the governments assembled there. We have pioneered in inter-state political relationships based upon freedom, equality and mutual respect. Now, it is up to us to map out new areas of economic co-operation and mutual aid, based upon the same exalted principles.

2 P.M.

We have learnt from our great leader and master that principles are universal. In the course of the historic movement he led, he taught us the value of equality and freedom. The fight against colonialism is a fight for change in status, and enlargement of freedom. Inside a country too, these principles apply. We must never be misled by the loud advocacy of the champions of social change that freedom is a mirage, nor must social change be allowed to clog up because of the croakings of freedom-firsters. If colonialism robs people of their national freedom, totalitarianism robs them of their political and personal freedom. The peace we seek, the peace that Gandhiji taught us to cherish, is peace that counters and combats colonialism as well as totalitarianism. There can be no co-existence with these vicious manifestations of the pursuit of power and profit.

The world is in a bad shape today, because of its frenzied pursuit of power, of strength. Gandhiji taught us to abhor that kind of strength. I am amazed when I hear our people, responsible people, talk of strength, rapid industrialisation, building up of military might. That is the goal to which the roads from Washington and Moscow reach alike. Our goal is different. The patterns and purposes of our internal policies have got to be different. Administrative devolution, decentralised economy, production by small unit machines, State as not a sovereign but a servile institution, not the apotheosis of one leader but distribution of power and respect among innumerable authorities

are not empty words or traditional mantrams. They are the sole means of freeing man from his corrosive anxieties and alienations. If Asia and Africa are to be spared the weary journeys of capitalism and communism, India must realise that she must shape her policies on the traditions and the teachings of our master. It is because we see a tragic dissonance between external and internal policies of our Government, because we discover divided loyalties to the prince of peace and the moloch of strength, that we feel sad and unfulfilled.

A word about the foreign settlements in our country. The people of Pondicherry are restive for a definite pronouncement of their emancipation. How long, how much longer, must the people mark time outside the portals of freedom?

Negotiations with Portugal have filled a sad chapter in our history. The negotiations were initiated on the 27th February 1950. After four and a half years, we are where we were. The Portuguese Government have charged us with aggression, blackmail and all kinds of other crimes. To cap everything, the Goans have been left by our Government to fight their own battle. That is what Salazar wanted. His proud boast has been, to quote his words, "Try as you may a Portuguese from India, a Luso-Indian cannot be confused with a native of the Indian Union. All who visit Goa coming from the Union cross not merely a political frontier but also a human frontier, an original creation of a western civilisation, oriented by contact with the millennial culture of India". A capricious boundary, an accident of history, is turned into 'a human frontier'. The Prime Minister's policy has given strength to this atrocious distinction.

We are told that the Goans alone can fight for Goa. But even that is not allowed. On the 15th August, when 1,200 volunteers marched on Daman, there were among them 200

volunteers from Nagar-Haveli, a liberated enclave. Even these 200 were refused permission to march into Daman. With the rest they too were stopped by the Indian police.

It is good to negotiate. It is wise to be patient. Our patience is proverbial, but as Gandhiji told us in parallel circumstances, let it not be said that our patience is that of a coward.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not pretend to be a Hamlet capable of philosophising 'to be or not to be'. I have a few clear notions about what I want and what I want this country to do. The previous speaker has been talking about Japan, about Nepal, about so many countries, raising so many problems which, I must say frankly, have confused me much. Oftentimes while listening to him, I was wondering whether I was listening to a debate on rationalisation or decentralisation or on foreign policy.

An Hon. Member: What is it? (Interruption).

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have got confused and if Acharyaji can clarify it subsequently in his speech, I will be very grateful. I must confess I was confused whether I was listening to a debate on foreign policy or not.

I happened to be quite recently to some of these South-East Asian countries and the impression left in my mind in all those countries was not that India overlooked the problem of any country in South-East Asia but that India has been very much looking beyond her borders helping the solution of problems that confront every other country in South East Asia. Taking the case of Japan, about which Mr. Asoka Mehta has spoken in such solicitous terms, they are really very grateful to this country; the rank and file of the Japanese are really very grateful to this country for the manner in which we have dealt with them after the last war. It should be remembered that Japan, unfortunately, is not today in the same position as it was before, is not

in a position where she can express her ideas freely and frankly without some other powerful nation being offended. In spite of that, the common man in the street does not hesitate to express admiration for the wonderful manner in which India stood by Japan at the time the question of the treaty with Japan came under discussion. We did not join the treaty which the United States proposed, deliberately, because we wanted to pursue a different path consistent with the status and dignity of a fellow South East Asian country.

Now about Nepal. I really do not know how sometimes Members get confused. Probably the recent floods which have affected India and Nepal equally badly are responsible for the confusion. From what little I understand about Nepal's foreign policy it seems to me that the vast majority of the people in Nepal wholeheartedly approve the foreign policy which this country has adopted. Their Foreign Minister has said so on innumerable occasions, and whatever we do is admitted on all hands to be not merely for the good of this country but for the good of the whole of South-East Asia.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Of the world!

Shri Raghuramaiah: I will answer the next point, the next problem which was posed during the last speaker's speech which was, 'why do we distinguish between the East and West? Where is East? Where is West? There is no longer East there is no longer West or something like that. Well, it is really nice to hear that because, you know, it is really confusing—this East and West business—and none of us really likes that. But everyday it faces us. Wherever we go, we are regarded as people of the East. We are looked down as people of Asia. You cannot get over that by merely reading a speech that we are no longer in Asia. Asia is Asia, Europe is Europe, East is East and West is West. We cannot get over that by reading a speech.

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We have to see our environment, the circumstances in which we live, the geographical area in which we are, and we cannot simply alienate ourselves from all this and go into a philosophic ecstasy. I mean it is impossible. We cannot help calling ourselves Asians. Today, it is not possible for any country to think exclusively for itself. It is a question of neighbouring countries, equally situated, equally exploited, organising themselves, trying to defend themselves and trying to forget 400 years of exploited history. Asia, since the last 400 years, has been slumbering, has been sleeping. It has been exploited, economically, politically and in every possible way by other nations, and now after a lapse of 400 years Asia is on the wake and we cannot but be conscious of it. However much we want to philosophise, we cannot forget the fact that we are in Asia. The freedom of every country in Asia is naturally therefore more precious to us than anything else. It is in that context that we have to see the SEATO Pact.

The SEATO Pact has, curiously enough, a little chapter at the end called the Pacific Charter. It is, to my mind, one of those tempting baits which those who want to fish Asian nations have placed before us. It refers to the economic upliftment of the various countries of Asia and also to the promotion of their freedom. Actually, Sir, when you read the next clause, you will see how hypocritical these pretensions are.

I am referring first of all to clause 1 of the Pacific Charter, in which, in very glowing terms, they pay tribute to the promotion of self-government and independence of all countries whose people desire it. But, in clause 4, the signatories, which include Great Britain, France and U.S.A. proceed to say that as decreed in South-East Asian collective defence treaty they are determined to prevent or counter by proper means any attempt in the treaty area to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity. I

would like to know what is the territorial integrity of Great Britain in this area. Will it not tomorrow assert this in favour of the retention of its colonial rule in Malaya? Will not France depend on this for the retention of her colonial rule in those few possessions in Asia? It is, therefore, Sir, nothing but an eye-wash. The Pacific Charter is too pacific, it is too soft. It is merely an eye-wash to attract the Asiatic nations to come into the grip of Manila Treaty. The only reply which can be given and which should be given is what is given by India because in our own history we have had an awful experience of these European nations trying to protect the various groups which then inhabited this vast sub-continent. You will recollect, Sir, how the Portuguese, the French and the British came, first set up their small business establishments and slowly tried to enter into various entangling alliances with the native rulers, pretending to protect them, to defend them, to help them against aggression by other Indian rulers, with the result, that, in course of time, the Indian rulers became so dependent on these foreign Powers that by and by the foreign Powers simply swallowed them. And, with these Manila Treaty signatories pretending to protect the various small Powers in Asia, the prospect is going to be the same. The main object of the Manila Treaty is to divide Asia, is to encourage dissensions among the Asiatic Powers. It is a direct reply to the recent upsurge of Asian nationalism. It is a direct hit at their unity and the only proper reply is what our Prime Minister has given. We cannot be a party to it.

Then, what is the alternative? It is really a very serious question. To many of us, it seems that the only possible alternative, the only possible reply for this can be the conference which is now proposed of the countries of Asia and Africa, to which the Indonesian Prime Minister has made a reference recently when he visited this country. What should be

the scope and object of this conference? I would suggest with the greatest humility that, apart from mere theorising, the one practical approach which this conference should make is to the question of colonialism in Asia and Africa. There must be a definite declaration by the Powers of Asia and Africa that they will not tolerate colonialism anywhere. I would go a step further and suggest that they should undertake to give all possible positive help to each other in liquidating colonialism. It is most surprising, nay Sir, it is humiliating that Pakistan should give encouragement to the Portuguese in Goa. Pakistan was a signatory to the statement by the Colombo Powers that they stand against colonialism in Asia. In spite of that, we hear and we read in the newspapers recently that Portuguese troopships coming to Goa were given shelter in Pakistan and not only shelter, Pakistan is actually giving economic help to Goa. This attitude on the part of some of the Asian Powers has got to be stopped, at any rate condemned, at the forum of public opinion of Asia and Africa. I would, therefore suggest that, at the proposed conference, there should be a declaration that the signatories not only will not tolerate any longer colonialism either in Asia or in Africa but that they would even go a step further and see that mutual help is rendered to liquidate colonialism and colonial pockets.

The second suggestion I would make is that there should be an equally vehement and equally determined declaration that the Asian and African Powers will no longer tolerate the racial superiority of the white man in some of these territories. We, Indians, have suffered by this policy in Africa but, perhaps, our grievances should not be so very grave as those of the Africans themselves, who, in their own countries are treated as worse than slaves. We have got to make common cause with the Africans in this matter and, racialism wherever it appears, whether it is in Asia or Africa, the peoples of Asia and Africa have got to put their foot down and say, we shall no longer tolerate this

racial arrogance of some of the European Powers in any part of these continents. Also, Sir, we should invite China.

I would earnestly urge that China be invited to this conference. Apprehensions against China today, to which the Prime Minister has referred this morning, are genuine. They are to be found in most of the countries bordering on China and it is now the primary duty of China to remove those apprehensions, to make it clear to those countries that she has no ideas of aggrandisement at their cost, that she will implement in actual practice the theory of mutual respect. Our Prime Minister has, this morning, referred to the international character of some of the political parties. I do hope that China will come forward with a positive and clear statement that she has no sympathy for those distant cousins in these countries. When China makes that declaration, then, there can be no scope for any apprehension on the part of the Asiatic Powers, her Asiatic neighbours.

It is a pity she could not be invited to the Colombo Conference. Probably, at that time, the situation was not so ripe; but, I do hope that the forthcoming Asia-Africa conference she would be invited so that the whole of Asia would be represented there. It is amazing that 600 millions of people should be treated as untouchables. With what little I saw of China, I must say—whatever be the dreams of our American friends—and I am deeply convinced of it—that politically Chiang-Kei-Sheik is as dead as my grandfather. He cannot be restored to power in China. Nobody wants him in China and nobody can give him life politically speaking so far as the mainland of China is concerned. (Laughter). In fact, on any reference to Chiang-Kei-Sheik people in China used to laugh as you are now laughing. I mean he has become the scapegoat of many a huge joke in China. The fact is that the Chinese people, as a whole, *en masse* regard the present regime as the one most suited to them, as the one which

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will give them that status internationally political and economic as is consistent with a great nation, which they believe they are. And, you have got to respect that feeling and so long as the United States pursues this mirage that Chiang-Kei-Sheik's Formosa can be overnight converted into the huge land mass of China, so long as United States persists in that, we can only be sorry for that hallucination. This hallucination is at our cost, is at the cost of the peace of the world. And, I do feel that like India the other South-East Asian Powers should also emphasise more and more that China cannot be any longer ignored. We must make that a condition precedent for the settlement of any international issue. I am glad, and in fact all of us are glad, that recently Mr. Attlee, the Labour leader, has found it possible to visit that country and has given a clear opinion that so far as China is concerned, there can be no question of Chiang-Kei-Sheik coming back to power. It is sometimes surprising how, nations which are the approved leaders of the world, like the United States, can have those hallucinations. It is for them to be a little more practical. They attack countries like the Soviet Union as being propagandists, propagating certain rigid ideas throughout the world, as being committed to rigid faiths, but, I do not know how to describe the attitude of United States itself in this matter. Is it not extreme rigidity to consider the admission of China as a closed affair? We must stop the mischief, which is being done by the exclusion of China, by making it one of the invitees to the Asia-African Conference, so that the Asia-African Conference can really represent the whole of Asia and the whole of Africa, and I do hope the conference will help us to solve the various problems confronting us and especially to liquidate the last remnants of colonialism throughout Asia and Africa. Here, in this country, sometimes we are impatient and that is I think one of the

penalties which we have to pay for democracy. When I was in China, I asked one young man—in fact many whom I met here and there—how they viewed the existence of Hongkong, Makov and other foreign settlements in China and why they do not liquidate them. We often forget that these foreign possessions are to be found spread over in Asia even today. I was surprised at the answer that was given. The young man said that "the time for the historic process has not yet come and we have got to wait". I know that is what their leaders said and the whole of the Chinese nation believes in it. They have patience to wait for their chance. They know when it is good to make a move on the international scene and they do not hide that fact, whereas some people in this country, people like Mr. Asoka Mehta, great men as they are, they are very impatient. They want today to jump into Goa. As to what will happen they are not bothered. They will have the chance to move adjournment motions, I am sure, and they will have the chance, under rule 215, to ask for a statement to be made by the Prime Minister. What happens if a hundred people are shot down in the streets of Goa? We want to secure freedom for the people of Goa but in good time consistent with the foreign policy of this country, and consistent with the dignity of this country and that we will succeed is abundantly clear from the progress we have made with our talks with the French. You might recollect that the French people too were at one time rather reluctant to part with their possessions. Public memories are short, but I remember myself having tabled short notice questions about happenings in Pondicherry. It all now looks like an old, old chapter to be forgotten. I am sure if my friends on the other side show that little bit of Chinese patience and wait for events to turn up, rather than hustle us into dangerous action, they will find that our dividends in respect of Goa will not be any less than what we are likely to have in respect of Pondicherry.

One thing is definite and it should not be forgotten—Asia is on the march. Those of you who have studied history will realise what wonderful changes have come on this landmass of Asia after a lapse of four hundred years. Two hundred years ago nobody would have probably thought of freedom for the Asiatic countries. Today, wherever you go in Asia, nobody talks anything but of Asia, of the freedom of the peoples of Asia, of the hatred they have for the foreign and colonial possessions in their countries. They are most impatient and they cannot tolerate any more, because this is a great psychological change—a historical sweep. It is one of those great things which no amount of jugglery can stop. Anything in the world can be stopped but not the progress of history, and history must proceed, and we have come to a time when the freedom of Asia cannot be stopped even if the whole world joins, let alone the NATO or the Portuguese interpretation of NATO. Whatever the Portuguese may say, it is impossible for Goa to become part of Portugal. If Goa can become part of Portugal, I would have said with equal force that Lisbon must be part of India. One is as ridiculous as the other and my purpose is served in pointing out how ridiculous is the claim of Portugal for Goa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two wrongs do not make one right.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am only pointing out one wrong to show how equally great is the other wrong. I do not claim Lisbon. It is equally ridiculous for them to say that Goa is part of Portugal. Would any European country tolerate the existence of a foreign power in their midst? The other day I was surprised to read an article headed 'Asia's Glass-house' by Mr. Chester Bowles—I think it was published in one of the dailies appearing here—and there he was referring to our objection to colonialism and he said "You yourself had a previous historical connection with the various South-East Asian countries and even now

you recollect them with glee. What is wrong if European nations also have similar connection or something like that. I was surprised at that analogy. Whatever influence India had with the South-East Asian countries was of purely cultural kind. We did not go and no Indian went to any other country for economically exploiting it. We sent our culture and that got intermingled with the culture of those countries, and there grew up in each one of those countries an independent culture of their own born out of our culture and theirs, and it was a case of mutual respect, mutual good-will, and a conglomeration of various ideas developing into somewhat of a common culture.

I do hope that people like Mr. Chester Bowles will see more clearly what exactly we want. We do not want an inch of any other country, nor do we wish to tolerate any other country having an inch of our country. This is our basic approach to the problem and I am Sir very happy to support the motion, approving the foreign policy of our country.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya-East): I rise to suggest that a Nehru-Malenkov meeting be arranged with a view to solving all the outstanding Asian problems in general and the problems of the Middle East in particular. I think that the cold war is coming to an end if it has not already ended. Mr. Winston Churchill is now talking about co-existence. Mr. Dulles was isolated in Geneva. The French have rejected the E.D.C. And most of the nations of the South-East Asia, barring Pakistan and Thailand, have refused to join the SEATO. Everything comes to an end and the cold war will also come to an end. It has exhausted its potentialities. It has reached its limits. If the cold war comes to an end, there are two or three alternatives left open to America—war or political settlement between America and Russia or, thirdly, America may have to withdraw completely from the politics of the old world. But I do not think

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that war is possible, because both powers have become almost co-equal. The Americans are afraid that if war breaks out, most of the industrial centres of America will be ruthlessly bombarded, and New York, Washington, California and other industrial centres will be wiped out. The Americans are not going to risk the life and property of their fellow-citizens. I do not think that a world war is possible now. If cold war is going to end and if world war is not possible then the next alternative is a political settlement. I consider that a political settlement between America and Russia would be a danger to this country, for if there is a political settlement between America and Russia, Asia will be divided into three spheres of influence—Russian, Chinese and American. India, Sir, will automatically fall within the American sphere of influence. But suppose the Americans show cussedness; they are not willing to enter into any negotiations with Russia. Then what happens? There is another alternative left over. That alternative is withdrawal from the politics of the old world. Already we find a growing body of public opinion in America which stands for isolationism. If America at the end of the cold war finds herself politically defeated in the diplomatic field, she will have to withdraw from the politics of the old world. If America withdraws from the politics of the old world, Asia will be divided into two spheres of influence—Russian and Chinese. We do not know where we will stand—whether we will go under the Russian bloc or we will fall under the Chinese bloc, or India will be divided between the two spheres of influence—Russian and Chinese. But if we collaborate with Russia now, before the cold war comes to an end, our power position will be improved. We can avert the division of Asia either into three spheres of influence or into two spheres of influence, if now we collaborate with Russia.

I maintain, Sir, that the goal of our foreign policy—the establishment of

a third area of peace—is both possible and desirable. We can achieve this goal, but only in collaboration with Russia. If we had collaborated with Russia before, the SEADO would not have come into existence. Today we find, as the Prime Minister himself said in his speech, that this South-East Asian territory which he had expected to become the nucleus of a third area of peace has become an area of war, of tension.

Sir, I have said that I want a Nehru-Malenkov meeting with a view to solving the problems of Asia in general and of the Middle-East in particular. I attach great importance to what is happening in the Middle-East. The Americans want to integrate all the territories lying from Karachi to Ankara. They want to bring this whole region under their leadership. If this plan materialises, it will constitute a threat to this country. The falling of this region under the leadership of America will constitute a threat to world peace. It will jeopardise our power position and it will stand as a stumbling-block in the way of the political unification of Asia under Asian leadership.

I admit, Sir, that the political integration of this region is both desirable and inevitable, but it should be integrated under Asian leadership. If we collaborate with Russia, this region can be integrated under the leadership of India and Russia. Unilaterally, Sir, neither India nor Russia are in a position to frustrate American designs in South-Western Asia. But if the Americans succeed in establishing their hegemony over South-Western Asia, then our power position would be weakened. After integrating South-Western Asia they will try to detach Central Asia and integrate it with South-Western Asia. This has been the old plan of both the British and the Americans. The Americans want to disrupt Turkestan. They want to detach it from Russia and weaken Russia. Either this plan will succeed, or this plan will not succeed. It may succeed partly, or

it may succeed wholly. The Americans may succeed in detaching central Asia from Russia, but they may not succeed in integrating it with South-Western Asia. They may succeed in detaching it from Russia, but may not be able to prevent the emergence of chaos and anarchy throughout the length and breadth of Turkestan.

I want to give a warning to this House. Let us not be complacent. Because it is from this region, Sir, that Asia in general and India in particular have been invaded times without number from the very dawn of history. This region has always been a storm-centre of political unrest. Till 1891 there were rebellions in Chinese Turkestan. Till 1925-26 Russia was not in a position to consolidate her power in Russian Turkestan. It is only since the last 20 or 30 years that law and order have prevailed in Russian Turkestan. We seem to be under the impression that the days of Chengez Khan and Tamerlane are over and over for ever. We do not seem to realise that civilisation and culture have a very unstable basis in Asia. Anything can happen any moment. We the proud people of India, who are proud of our civilisation and culture, indulged in acts of barbarism when the forces of law and order were weakened in 1947. I am afraid that if the forces of law and order are weakened in Turkestan nothing will prevent the emergence of barbarism in those regions. India may stand to suffer. Let us be thankful to the Russians; let us be thankful to the Chinese that they have kept these turbulent peoples of Turkestan under their control. The first condition to our very existence as a free nation is the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the USSR in Asia. The destiny of India and Russia are inter-twined. Those who are against Russia are our enemies. These are the broad conclusions which I have reached. American military aid to Pakistan is directed against Russia. This is what they—(the Americans)—say. I say, Sir, that even if it is directed

against Russia it constitutes a threat to this country. It must be opposed because the destiny of India and Russia are inter-twined. Any weakening of law and order in Central Asia will affect adversely the people of this country—our very existence may be jeopardised.

Sir, with these words of warning, I resume my seat.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not in the least mind the provocative reference which the Prime Minister made in regard to the Opposition harping on the question of the Commonwealth. Personally, Sir, I welcome such provocation, for it is the sauce of debate, and I wish, Sir, in this House there was more of it from time to time. But there was an implication, Sir, that we on this side are perhaps repetitive. Now, Sir, in regard to that I would say that I am not apologetic about repetition. We repeat certain things because we are convinced that there are certain categorical imperatives which have emerged naturally and necessarily out of our people's struggle for freedom and when we repeat, Sir we only hark back to those imperatives, deviation from which is treason to our patriotism. Now our attack on the Commonwealth emanates from that particular point of view. As I have said many a time before in this House, we are not afraid or hesitant and we do not withhold praise for our country's present foreign policy when that praise is due. I welcome certain things which have happened in the last half year. The Prime Minister's stand on the hydrogen bomb tests, his rejection of Eisenhower's offer of military aid to this country on the same terms as to Pakistan, his efforts—I am rather chary about saying his Government's efforts—his efforts for bringing about the Cease Fire in Indo-China, his dissociation from—if not the kind of strident opposition that we like—his dissociation from the S.E.A.T.O. manoeuvres and their implications, the signature of the India-China agreement, and the promulgation of the Five Principles in that

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Joint Declaration by our Prime Minister and the Chinese Prime Minister, and then, Sir, lastly the Prime Minister's projected visit to Peking via the headquarters of Ho Chi Minh, all these we applaud certainly as positive contributions to peace at a time when, made with fury, so to speak, the war mongers in the United States and their satellites are grinding their teeth at the comparative success of the Geneva Conference and are straining at their leash.

We fear, and we tell our people to be constantly on their guard because of our fear. Our fear is, with the set-up in this country today which this Government so redoubtably tries to consolidate, that we cannot rely on this Government in spite of our support to certain policies which the Government follows from time to time in the realm of external affairs. We cannot rely on this Government because we feel that its policies are hesitant and, often, even contradictory, that the class relation on which this Government is based and on which it flourishes and intends to flourish is unmasking itself more and more as anti-people, and that it is accursedly tied up with the British Commonwealth and therefore willy-nilly with the American war mongers who are the prime malefactors of the world today. The result is our Government cannot follow a consistent and progressive policy on internal questions. And even in the sphere of foreign affairs we do not follow a consistent and positive policy of peace, achievement of freedom and of progress for all sections of our people.

I would like to refer in the beginning to certain things which happen from time to time which make us very chary about believing the bona fides of our foreign policy. I do not wish to reflect upon the Prime Minister who occasionally has taken a very good stand. But I do not understand what happens in his Cabinet. Only the other day we had a discussion on the ban on the sale of Soviet literature,

and on that occasion his Home Minister was here and he made slighting references to the entire idea of co-existence. And if you do not wish to give credence to my interpretation, I would tell you what the *National Herald* wrote in its editorial on the 17th of this month in regard to Dr. Katju's performance on that day. The *National Herald* wrote:

"The slighting reference to the Soviet and the policy of co-existence he (Dr. Katju) made on this occasion, and usually makes, are injurious to the interests of India. No Cabinet Member should be allowed to express his opinion so callously, and in a Home Minister such irresponsibility is reprehensible."

This kind of thing goes on over and over again and we do not know where we are. We have our suspicions which we give expression to very stridently from time to time. But I am sure the country would not like this kind of thing continuing, and that is why the country cannot take the Prime Minister's word at its face value. We want to support him as far as we can, because he has taken some very good stands—no doubt about it—but the way in which the whole set-up is proceeding is extremely suspicious.

In regard to this Commonwealth business, we have been having this as a hardy monthly as I described it once two years ago. Almost every time the question of the Commonwealth comes up. It does come up because of so many things. I do not see why at a time when the British are behaving so shabbily, we should have our Commander-in-Chief going to Kimberley and having staff conversations, and heaven knows what other things! I do not understand this sort of thing at all. I do not know why Lord Ismay, who is obviously a Britisher, who is Secretary-General of the N.A.T.O. goes out of his way to tell the Portuguese Government

fulsomely how they can invoke articles 4 and 5 of the N.A.T.O., in order to use the Portuguese possessions in India as bases of attack against our integrity. I say so because the Portuguese are openly and unashamedly getting arms, and the British Government are behaving in this way. We refer to Malaya and Kenya. We do so because of valid reasons. It is only the other day we found that from the people of Kenya appeals were going to Britain on behalf not only of the Kikuyu tribe but of several other tribes, saying how they were being exterminated. Nothing actually has been done about this. What are the benefits which we get out of our association with the Commonwealth? I have not been able to find out. We may be obtuse, but we do not know how we can co-ordinate our support to the Five Principles adumbrated in the Nehru-Chou declaration, how we can co-ordinate that declaration with our relation with the Commonwealth. That declaration talks about the integrity of the territories of different States, of non-aggression, of co-operation and so on and so forth. But actually how are the British behaving in Malaya. How is it that the British are fortifying Trincomalee? How is it that the Dutch are behaving so badly in regard to New Guinea and attacking the aspirations of the Indonesian people? We know all about the United States having more than five hundred defence bases all over the world, thousands of miles away from their homeland, and yet we are supposed to imagine that all that might have some kind of co-ordinated connection with the *panch shila*, the Five Principles which have been adumbrated. We do not find any mutual benefit coming to us. On the contrary we find that our economic policy is still such—in spite of certain extenuating circumstances, certain symptoms of improvement—our economic policy is still such that we are tied up with British economy and as a result of it we cannot take an independent policy. I say this because particularly of Goa; and in relation to Goa there is no doubt about it and I want to have some

kind of clarification from the Prime Minister when he replies to the debate. I have no doubt in my own mind that the patience which we have exhibited, the patience we are trying to justify with reference to some pompous principle adumbrated on the floor of the House or elsewhere, that patience has other reasons. We were happy to hear the Prime Minister on the last occasion in the other House saying that the Government of India, in regard to Goa, "do not and will not function in this matter on a foundation of apprehensiveness and fear of probable consequences or of threats, from whatever quarter they may come." This sounds good, but we want to know if that is the real point of view.

Why are we behaving in this manner in regard to Goa? The other day, I referred to a certain document, which was circulated to Members of Parliament by the Portuguese Legation which sends with its compliments a copy of the speech by Dr. Salazar, which he made on the 10th of August, 1954. In this speech, which I cannot quote *in extenso* because I have not the time,—it is very interesting—towards the end, he says:

"Little India lives in the heart of Portugal and there has never been so much unanimity among all the Portuguese as when they felt that it might be in danger. From all sides, from overseas Portugal and from foreign countries, there comes the same appeal, the same call: keep Goa, with the help of possessions, of arms, of men, of the young and the old, of prayers and sacrifices, keep it as the dearest treasure of the Lusitanian family and history."

He ends up:

"The Government of India will also be realist if it understands that on our side there is not the whim of a government but the unmistakable imperative of a Nation which believes it owes it to dignity to denounce violations

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of the law and to defend the territory inherited from its ancestors. In India blood has already flowed, has it? Portuguese blood is well known to India—in the sea and in the earth, and in the veins and souls of its people."

That is the way in which Dr. Salazar has the gumption, has the temerity, has the insolence to talk in the context of what is going on. They are building air bases. Every time the External Affairs Ministry have to answer a question, they have to acknowledge that such things are happening in Goa: new air ports built, ships coming in, new route to Pakistan being negotiated and all that sort of thing. How long is this to go on?

The other day, in the Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister referred Albuquerque. We have got an Albuquerque Road not far from here. This Albuquerque was an illustrious figure in Portuguese history. He said, if the whole of India is lost, you can reconquer it from Goa. That was his attitude. We know that it is silly, it is moonshine and nonsense today. But, that is their attitude. This "little Portugal" in Asia, which is frantically fortifying itself today, where there are so many thousands of troops from Africa, and Portuguese volunteers now joining bands which are organised, provides the strategic trouble spot in a critical period and may be turned into a N.A.T.O. supply and trooping point. We have the terrible example of the French using Pakistan air-fields for their Indo-China reinforcements even when India wanted to be neutral. This thing is going on all the time. How long are we going to tolerate this? It is intolerable that a foreign colonial power, that has long forfeited its rights to rule any part of India, should have the right, the capacity to make this unfriendly show, should have the impudence to display its military strength in our waters and on our soil.

What do we do? We say, the Goanese can fight for their independence; as far as Indian nationals who are non-Goans are concerned, we shall stop them. I say, as it has already been said, that it was the crowning ignominy of this Government that on the 25th September, there was a lathi charge on volunteers who were going to Diu. Only in the last session my hon. friend the Deputy Minister of External Affairs said how the Governor of Diu was presiding at a plebiscite and how he was compelling everyday to sign a declaration, "do you like the Portuguese Government," and they had to say, yes. To this place Diu, volunteers were going and they were lathi-charged. Seven persons were injured and two leaders were taken into custody. I say this was the crowning ignominy. I ask what should be our attitude, under municipal law, or International law or ethics or patriotic canons? I wish the Prime Minister recalls the palmy days when he exhilarated in freedom's battle and did not have his generous impulses broken and restrained by the sedate satisfactions of office. I do not know how to recall the days of the Spanish War when he was supporting the idea of international brigades going to the assistance of the Spanish people who were fighting for their freedom. Today, the cry of sorrow has come from our people in Goa, and other possessions of foreign powers in this country. How long are you going to tolerate this? Why don't you come and say, our people are free to go there? Don't we know the lie of the land in Goa and other places? Don't we know how the smugglers, rogues, vagabonds, police, agents, all together have got a grip over the economy there? Don't we know that the Goanese people cannot go ahead today, unassisted by the glorious resurgence of the Indian people over this issue of wiping off the last ignominy from the face of India, and reach that freedom? Not because of any fault of theirs, not because they are quite happy with the Portuguese

administration, but because that is a reality. Are we going to allow the Goanese to go through agony, just because we have to be patient? Why have we to be patient in view of what Lord Ismay says? He said that the N.A.T.O. is being interpreted like that. What are our friends, the leaders of the Labour Party in Britain, who were once described as "sheep in sheep's clothing" saying? Supporting the S.E.A.T.O., saying all kinds of nonsense, smiling at everybody, paying compliments to everybody, ultimately behaving exactly as the British Imperialists want them to behave. Whom are we counting upon? Why are we behaving in this fashion? Are we being told today by the British and the Americans and all that tribe, that if India today allows her nationals to go into Goa or any other place in order to secure the emancipation of these areas, they shall fight against us? Do they say, we will withdraw whatever assistance we are magnanimously rendering us? Are they telling us that they have got a pistol aimed at the heart of India, and that they have got Pakistan and that the two flanks of India are under their control, and that Ceylon is almost entirely under their grip? Are they telling us: behave in this fashion, otherwise we shall see what we can do? If that is so, let us know. If that is the way in which our friends in the Commonwealth and the U.S.A. are behaving, let us know. If that is the real position, let our people know the real truth. I beseech the Prime Minister; let him come out and say why this exhibition of patience. Why this attempt to show moral superiority on the part of the Government of this country? Why this attempt to whitewash something which cannot be white-washed? Is it because we have been told that unless you do this, the fear of God will be injected into you? To this, I want an answer from him. That is why we say that the British Empire is an enormity, the Commonwealth is a pill which we cannot swallow: not for mere emotional reasons, but for reasons which are vital, practical reasons which have a

great deal to do with what is happening in our country from day to day.

I have said before that there have been some welcome steps which the Government have taken in the sphere of foreign policy and also in the sphere of internal policy. We find the Government at least now taking some concrete steps like the permission which has presumably been given to Soviet technicians to come to this country and assist in the construction of steel works on terms which are extremely favourable to our country, on terms which have not the slightest implications of present or future control on our economy. But, our main orientation is pro-British and pro-American. We know how this liberalisation of the import policy, for example, hits our people. We know how the guarantee of profits to big money interests hits our people. We know how our Finance Minister uses a particular sort of language, in order to woo the people whom he wants to woo. We know how on the question of rationalisation, the Government has taken up an attitude which is anti-people. We know how on such issues as the Bank employees issue, the Government have shown that they are with the bigwigs in this country, people who live in the upper storey of our social structure. We know how this Government has not got at heart India's real interests, so far as the common people are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate is on foreign policy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know; I want to link up the two. I say that all these are indications of the way in which the wind is blowing. I would like you to go through the literature that is being produced by big money interests in this country. They say: 'of course, the Prime Minister is saying certain things, dallying with the Chinese, hobnobbing with Ho Chi Minh and such people; but we know what is what; and everything is going to be all right; for Big Money has got a grip over its economy.' Foreign policy is a function of internal policy. There is a link between the

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two which are absolutely inseparable and inseverable. That is why I do not want to go into details over it, but I say as long as the internal policy persists in this fashion, we cannot trust this Government; in spite of our applause for this Government's policy in so far as it is progressive, we cannot rely upon this Government. And I know that Government reciprocates that sentiment. I know in the last session when the United States—Pakistan Pact came up—so many things came up—the Prime Minister stated: "This is a national issue. It is not a party issue. Let us all combine." We took him at his word. I said—I remember having said very distinctly: "We are for co-operation wholly and entirely as far as fighting the implications of the United States—Pakistan Pact is concerned." I went back to Calcutta. Meetings were being organised. Attempts were being made to have a campaign on an all party basis. I found Ministers, Congress Ministers, when they opened their lips, going out of their way attacking China and Russia and so on and so forth. I found Congress Members—one or two of them who had the courage to come forward and speak from the same platform as I spoke.—were whipped up at once and they were told to stop participating in such meetings. This has happened.

3 P.M.

Is it the idea of the Government that foreign policy should emanate from the brain of the Prime Minister for whom we all have very great respect in varied fashions, in different ways, from different points of view, sometimes in our case with very strong reservations? But, is our peace policy to emanate only from the brain of our Prime Minister? Our peace policy as such is not obviously supported by some other participants in Government, other occupants of the treasury benches? Is our foreign policy to be such a policy with which the people would have nothing to do, by which the people would not be enabled to come out and say what they feel

about it, how they support it from their hearts? It is not being done because there is the fear of the people. And this Government will have to shake off its fear of the people, change its policies altogether if it is going to have a successful foreign policy. In spite of the applause that it is getting, it will never be a successful foreign policy, because it is preparing for being blackmailed in some future into actions which we shall all regret if such actions do ultimately ensue. We are getting ready for that kind of blackmail by these imperialist interests. We are fighting against them, and that is the main gravamen of the charge against us. That is why we hear from time to time accusations—accusations aimed almost entirely at us. The Prime Minister went out of his way again this time, more unnecessarily than in the case of the Commonwealth, to refer to the communist movement in Malaya and other places and said that they were not the nations' own movements, they were extraneous and all that kind of thing. I am not here to defend the Communist Party of Malaya, but I must say this. The communist movement is, of course, a world-wide movement. No getting away from it. The Prime Minister knows it more than most people here. And I say that the communists know very well that the communist movement can never get entrenched unless, in Mao Tse-tung's own words, the communists live with the people like fish in the water, work with the people, champion their interests and work for those interests. If the communist movement in any one country is not powerful enough, it is because it is not good enough. In Malaya, Sir, how is it that the leadership of the national liberation movement is in the hands of the Communist Party? It is because the Communist Party—whatever its composition racially, Chinese or Malay or Indian—has come forward to champion the cause of the entire people. In the whole of South-East Asia today there is this link-up between the people's freedom movement and the communist movement.

because the Communist Party has been able to come forward as the real champions of the people's interests. It is the people's interests, therefore, which will ultimately decide, and that is why we say to this Government: "Look to the people's interests. Run the country properly. Do not take the side of Big Money stalwarts when questions affecting the condition of the people come before you for consideration. And as far as the world is concerned, pursue such policies as will guarantee peace. Do not go on talking interminably in terms of the world being divided into two blocs. The Soviet bloc and the American bloc and so on and so forth. Take an independent line really and positively. Choose, decide on every single issue which side is doing right, which side is doing wrong. If it is doing right, support them, go as far with them as is possible." That is why we say: let us have today a definite plan for an Afro-Asian conference. We should call all the Asian States including the States of Soviet Asia. Let us place all our problems before them. Let us seek clarification of the difficulties and dangers which are confronting these countries because of the die-hard nature of colonialism which is today buttressed by the enormous might of the United States. And let us after that try to have treaties of peace, friendship and mutual co-operation with any country which is willing to come forward, wherever it is, whatever its ideology, on the basis of co-operation and mutual benefit. Let us have this kind of thing, and then in that case we shall be able to proceed on those lines which are absolutely essential if our country is to make real progress.

Now, Sir, I am sorry there are so many other things I could refer to, but I would like very much that the Prime Minister tells us why exactly this preternatural patience over Goa has got to be practised by us; and I wish the Prime Minister comes forward and says why he should not declare once and for all that we set a target date for the elimination of these

foreign pockets which are pimples on the fair face of India. I want him to come forward and say more concretely what he has in view after his talks with the Indonesian Prime Minister over the Afro-Asian conference; and I want him to tell us that he will call all the Asian States including the Asian Soviet States. As far as I remember they came to the first Asian conference which was held in Delhi.

Now, we want the Prime Minister to say those things and we want also the Prime Minister to tell us something about the likelihood of our being able to enter into treaties of friendship and co-operation on terms of equality and mutual benefit with different countries. I know many people would laugh at the idea, but those who laugh last would laugh best, and I put this forward as a very serious suggestion.

I have done. You are menacingly ringing your bell. I have already spoken perhaps for a good deal of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given him sufficient time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But I say in spite of what the Prime Minister said in the beginning of his speech, in spite of the charge of repetitiveness against us, that if we repeat it is because of certain categorical imperatives and today we know very well that the whole world set-up is such that if people are determined to move in a way in which lies peace, progress and happiness for all, then we can really and truly turn this country into a kind of place where all our people would have the happiness to which they are entitled under the so-called dispensation of freedom.

Shri Gadgil (Poona—Central): As I listened to my friend Mr. Mukerjee very attentively, I remembered what once Bhulabhai said: "If you want to know whether the line you are following is correct or otherwise, then put the extreme criticism on the one side against the extreme criticism on the other, and if they balance each other,

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come to the conclusion that the line you have taken is absolutely correct." Mr. Mukerjee raised very great apprehension by saying that on one side of us there is one part of Pakistan and on the other side there is another part of Pakistan, there is Goa and there is Ceylon. I am not at all affected by this geographical situation. What I feel is that if my conscience says that what I have been following is correct and in the best interests of the country, that is enough. May I tell him all these circumstances are not stable? They change practically at every third month. Only a few months ago the communists were all praise for the foreign policy of this Government. I am reminded of a couplet from *Mahabharata* where it is said that today's friends are tomorrow's enemies and today's enemies are tomorrow's friends:

कर्मणा सामर्थ्यनां
अनित्या वै सदा स्थितिः

Because of the power of action, there is no step which is stable. There is nothing fixed, and as Lord Morley once said in the higher regions of politics nothing is unalterable, nothing is fixed. But, whatever views friends on the Opposition may hold, one fact is certain, that the situation is such that it requires constant attention, and there should be no dogmatic attachment to any superficial circumstances but complete faith in the righteousness of our cause and compliance with the fundamentals which we have accepted in the course of the last seven years. My object is not to deal with the biggest question, for the best answer to the criticism of my friend, Prof. Mukerjee, comes from some of the American press people who say that India today constitutes the outer defence wall of communism.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

Now, one fails to see whether this picture is correct or the other picture is correct. Beyond that, I do not want to answer his arguments in that respect.

What I am most concerned with is Goa, and I claim a little knowledge about that problem, because we are so close to it. Some of our ancestors and even gadgils have suffered at the hands of the Portuguese. Without making any claim for putting emotion into it, what I want to do is to make a complete objective analysis of the whole thing.

Only on the 10th of August, 1954, the Prime Minister of Portugal in his broadcast made two astounding statements. One was:

"The great mass of the population, who have been Portuguese for over 400 years, have never in fact wanted to be anything else."

That was at the beginning of his broadcast. Towards the end, he said:

"From all sides, from overseas Portugal and from foreign countries, there comes the same appeal, the same call: keep Goa, with the help of possessions, of arms, of men, of the young and the old, of prayers and sacrifices, keep it as the dearest treasure of the Lusitanian family and history. I believe there is not a single Portuguese, whatever his ideological or political divergences, who does not share this feeling and vibrate with emotion over this issue which is truly a national one."

Now, what has been the position during the last four hundred years? I will not go very deep into history, but in the sixteenth century, there were several conflicts between the Mahrattas and the Portuguese authorities, when the fortress of Bassein, about thirty miles to the north of present Bombay was in the possession of the Portuguese people. After hard and strong fight, the fortress was taken. Today, the Portuguese authorities are saying that if Goa is taken over, there will be no religious freedom and that it will be a dangerous thing to Catholicism. But in the year 1738 when a Treaty

was entered into between the retiring Portuguese General and the Mahratta General, the Mahrattas promised that their churches would be maintained and honoured, that there would be perfect freedom to practise Christianity. But as against this, you will find that in one year, i.e., 1563 A.D., 280 temples were destroyed by the Portuguese, and this destruction went on. But in spite of their best efforts at conversion, today, out of the six lakhs of population, sixty per cent. are still Hindus, thirty per cent. are Christians, and the rest belong to other religions. You will find that in the seventeenth century, between the years 1755 and 1824, there were fourteen uprisings against the Portuguese rule. In 1852, there was the rebellion by Dipaji Rane; in 1869 there was the rebellion by Kushtavo Rane, and in 1895 by Dada Rane. In the course of the last fifty years, there have been off and on occasional risings both, violent and non-violent. In 1946, there was the great agitation in which Dr. Lohia participated. And the latest one started from the 15th August 1954. In the face of all these facts, can it be said that the people in Goa want to be nothing else than to remain Portuguese? I think history has never been so perverted, although attempts have been made and are being made by Portuguese authorities to rewrite history.

You will be surprised to know that about six months ago, certain girl students from Goa, who went to Portugal for education, were forced to make a declaration that they were Portuguese, that their ancestors were Portuguese, and that the Hindus converted their ancestors, and hence they are Brahmins. This is how history is being rewritten. You have to consider also how accusations are made in the speech that has been broadcasted by the Prime Minister of Portugal on 10th August. He states:

"There are permanent threats, materializing into hostile actions against the interests and life of the populations of the Portuguese State in India and of the Goans living in Union territory."

I do not know how often you have visited Bombay. I come from the same State in which Bombay is situated and is bound to remain till eternity. Most of the professions there have very great representation from the Goans, whether it is medicine, law, catering, etc., Goan Community there has big merchants, small merchants, bankers, and so on. They are all Goan, and to say that we are ill-treating them is wrong. The words used in the broadcast are 'the interests and life of the populations of the Portuguese State of India'. It is said that there are threats against the interests and life of the population of the Portuguese State of India. We have done nothing to them. I have read as to how many attempts have been made in the course of the last four hundred years to get rid of Portuguese rule, but we never instigated them. It was because of the way in which the authorities behaved there.

There is a great difference between the Portuguese possessions and the French possessions. The French people are a noble race. They have the traditions of liberty, equality, fraternity and tolerance. I do not think there has anything been done in the name of religion in the French possession. But here in Portugal, you had in the past *auto-da-fe*, or inquisition and so on, and although the outward form had changed, the spirit remained absolutely the same. What is the position today? There are no civil liberties at all. You cannot print and publish and circulate even a marriage invitation. Everything has got to be pre-censored, and by the time the invitation is returned after pre-censoring, the marriage is already celebrated. However, that is not yet a ground for invalidating the whole thing; and that is all to the good.

What are we doing? How many people have gone into Goan territory in the course of the last four or five years? What about the risings that took place prior to that? In these four or five years, a few people may have gone there, but substantially all of them, and at least most of them, were

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residents of Goa, and no outsider, so far as I know, has contributed anything very substantially or materially to that threat.

It has been stated that not a single Portuguese man or woman wants to get away from Portuguese sovereignty. I have not the time, otherwise I would have quoted from the statements issued from Goa itself by leading lawyers, merchants and other men, who are considered to be important in the public life of Goa, complaining about the atrocities and the misrule in Goa. We have heard about the exile, and we have heard how the volunteers have been battered, and what sorts of things are taking place in Goa. These things are all there. They are nothing new. This is the position, and yet the Prime Minister of Portugal says that the life and security of the population of the Portuguese State of India—that is the language he uses—are being jeopardised. A land blockade of Portuguese territories has been set up by administrative measures. I wish this were done by the Government of India. That has not been done at all. If that were done, then Goa would have fallen into our lap years ago. Because the Government of India believe in peaceful negotiation, in consultation, in exchange of notes and in exchange of protests, this has not been done. And yet, this is what we find:

"Propaganda has been made, and permission given, for the organisation in Union territory of armed bands, pretendedly composed of Goans but in fact almost entirely of individuals foreign to the Portuguese community, for the purpose of carrying out subversive movements in Portuguese India."

The best answer to this is what happened on the 25th of this month when some Indian nationals tried to enter there. I say they have every right to participate in that struggle. When we predicate that Goa is a part of India, culturally, historically—from

every point of view—it is the right of Indian nationals to go and participate in the struggle. But what the Government have done is also perfectly correct in the context of circumstances, because Government know the consequences of any such act, as was suggested by some of our friends here. The present circumstances demand that the principal burden of carrying on agitation and the struggle for freedom must rest on the shoulders of Goans themselves. In Ayurveda, some medicine is prescribed, but prescribed with different accompaniments. Some *matra* is first to be taken in milk; if it does not work, then in ginger; if it does not work, then in garlic. Today the Government of India are trying the *matra* with the milk of kindness and negotiation; if it does not succeed, I do not think we are permanently wedded to anything, because, according to the well-known principle which the Prime Minister has so often propounded, there is nothing static in politics, everything is dynamic. But, for the present, I do agree with him that anything like that which will create a situation which will not be to our liking should not be done today. I may quote Ayurveda again. If some foreign matter enters your eye, then it is no good taking some instrument and trying to take it out. Ayurveda lays down that someone should put out his tongue in the eye and quietly take it out. That is the treatment one should give with respect to Goa. There is a foreign matter; there is no doubt about it. Now, we have to take it out very nicely, tactfully and gracefully. So let us do the work with the tongue—in a different sense—and not with a sharp instrument for the time being.

Now there is a further accusation:

"Police or other armed forces have given open protection and support to the invasion of territories of Portuguese India....."

As I said, what happened on the 25th and what is happening at the border

near Karwar are an adequate answer to this.

This is how the propaganda is being carried out. I might just say what these people are doing. There is a vast contrast between what they say and what they do. "Discrepancy between words and deeds, laws and habits, intentions and realisations—pacifist intentions and unfriendly or bellicose realisations" these are the accusations against our Government. In the light of what I have read and what I have described, these accusations fit in with what they have done and not with what we are saying or doing.

Another point was made that 'so far as India is concerned, our relations were excellent with the Britishers. In their place, the Indian democracy has come and the relations should continue as they were'. We all share that feeling. I can understand that. But when the people in Goa do not want to remain under Portuguese rule and since it is the policy of this Government right through these seven years to help the process of liquidation of colonialism, I think we are both morally and legally bound to go to their help, in so far as we consider it to be the best course in the context of circumstances. It is stated that there is no State necessity for India to have Goa immediately. Of course, there is no State necessity today.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Gadgil: But what is the position in Goa today? It has become a war camp. New airports are being constructed. I do not know about it, but I am told that quite a substantial army has been landed on the Goan coast and in fact the appearance is as if the whole country has been organised for some big event like an intended war. If that continues, and if what we hear in newspapers openly said or discreetly hinted, is correct, that behind the activities and attitudes of the Portuguese authorities, are the Big Powers like the UK and the United States of America, that is,

more or less the Western bloc, then what is the position? In the original NATO, it was only said that whatever it meant, it was confined only to the metropolitan States involved in that scheme. The Portuguese Government tried to put an interpretation in which they said that Goa was a part of their metropolitan State—an absurd proposition to which a reference was made by Shri Raghu-ramaiah a few minutes ago. Now, that original interpretation was given by no less a personality than the Prime Minister of Canada who was here a few months ago. But we find in the course of the last few days another interpretation in which it is said that they are entitled to be consulted in this matter, and when we know what consultation with United States means, we can easily see and come to the conclusion that Goa may not be a State necessity for India today, but it may perhaps be tomorrow? That is more than I can predict, for it may be used as a base for carrying out certain purposes which the western countries, particularly the United States of America have in their mind. Therefore, to be fore-warned is to be fore-armed. We must see that this does not happen. What I submit is that the Goa matter is very delicate and for the time being, we should give as much support to the Government as possible. I do not think that the Government or anyone of us in the House will yield to any temptation or weakening on this point. The question is, at what time we should act? May I also draw on another illustration from the great *Mahabharata*? When Draupadi was brought before the Sabha and she was being dishonoured and she started saying: 'What are you doing, Bhim, you Arjun, you this and you that', they all kept quiet. But Bhim—I do not compare him with the communists here—and others were all angry. Bhim was angry, he was about to take his *gada* and do something. Then Yudhishtira simply put his thumb on the earth in a pointed way. That was enough hint for Bhim, because *prithvi* is called *kshama*. When you understand that, you understand that for

[Shri Gadgil]

every action, there is a proper time. The communists will agree that in the words of Lenin, if you take the action today, it may be too early; if you take action tomorrow, it may be too late. Therefore, you have to find out the right psychological moment. If you agree with what Lenin did or said, why don't you extend that liberality of mind to the interpretation of events which the hon. Prime Minister has put on? Be sure that when the critical time comes, whatever is necessary will be done and India's honour will never be sullied; it is dear to me, it is dear to him, it is dear to every one of us. What we have achieved in the course of the last seven years some of you may like to belittle, but the whole world puts a different interpretation. Whenever there is any act of injustice, whether it is with regard to Tunisia or Malaya or Mau Mau, everybody tries to come to India. Why? It is just like the great Gajendra, when it was attacked by the Nakhra. He invoked and prayed for Maha Vishnu; he did not pray for any second-rate or third-rate God; he prayed to Maha Vishnu. Therefore, wherever in the world today there is an act of collective injustice, any act under which the people are suffering, the first thought that comes into their mind is to appeal to India. Why? Is it because we have got second-hand battleships? Or is it because we have a few squadrons in the air? Or is it because we have couple of lakh or three lakh land army? No. It is for something else. It is because we stand for certain principles of conduct. It is because we are not swayed by personal dislikes or predilections or prejudices. It is because we take a fair view of every event on its merits, and irrespective of consequences, we boldly proclaim our faith and act up to it. That is the secret of our greatness. It may not have any proportion to the material equipment we may have. But, this is a matter of which everyone should be proud. I would, therefore, urge that so far as Goa is concerned, it is a very delicate matter

because if something goes wrong, it might bring the peace of the world into danger. As I compared it with the eye, the treatment I suggested is the treatment that should be applied. That is all I have to say.

Shrimati Ila Falchoudhury (Nabdwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in foreign policy India has taken up a certain stand and we must see that it is not violated. The world, today, through science and speed has become much smaller and smaller and isolationism is a thing of the past. We have also travelled a fair way in foreign policy. Before freedom we had to follow the British policy more or less and we had no independent policy of our own. The circumstances were such. Our own thoughts of foreign policy were more academic than practical. Yet, even those long years ago the very core of our attitude, our foreign policy, was there in our minds and in the teachings of Mahatmaji and he did not merely teach us our foreign policy but he lived according to what he taught.

But, it is after freedom that we have come face to face with foreign policy. Ours has changed through many routes and devious ways. We have travelled through non-alignment, neutrality, dynamic neutrality, co-existence and now qualified co-existence by peaceful co-existence. We have now a place in the scheme of things. The world realises that what we stand by we really mean and stand by it with honour. Today there is a place for India in the Security Council, there is a place for her in the Atomic Energy Commission. The whole country, at least a very large part of it, is with the Prime Minister in his manner of approach because it has achieved results. I would not say that India has taken the part, as the previous speaker before me said, the part of Maha Vishnu; I would not really aspire to that. But, certainly she has contributed something very much more than the destructive suggestions that come from the opposite side.

Now the time has come to consider if neutrality can go hand in hand with friendly relationships or not. Absolutes of everything are hard to follow and we cannot think of absolute neutrality or absolutely equal friendliness. It would be impracticable and disastrous. We are bound to be closer to certain countries through geography and culture, through trade and economic advantages. Our dealings have, certainly, to be more intimate with Ceylon, Nepal, Afghanistan—with Pakistan who is on our very doorstep—with Indonesia whom we have supported in her freedom movement, with Burma, with whom we have age-old cultural ties. We must have friendly relations with them, yet, obviously, we cannot do without the help of the Western countries. We want to develop India as fast as we can and without their help it cannot be done, but that help can only be taken if it is given in honourable friendship. Trade must form a vital part of a nation's foreign policy and free trade is of advantage in the modern world today. When we accept the steel plant from Russia and also tractors from the same source, when we have signed trade pacts with China and concluded trade negotiations with East Germany, we will have completed bilateral trade pacts with practically all the communist countries.

The geographical region known as the Middle East has, to my mind, vital importance to India, for it is really Western Asia, is it not? In her relationship here, India must leave religious considerations out of the picture. From the early ages of history India has had give and take with Egypt; merchandise flowed from the Nile—the Neela as it was called in ancient India—to India across land and sea. Having rich resources of oil, Western Asia has always been the trouble spot. If India wants to further world peace she must establish friendship here. Western Asia's strategic position is important to all: it is a link between Europe, the Soviet Union, Asia and Africa and the vast seas. Because it

is rich in oil, there has been exploitation there and there has been a scramble for the spoils resulting in tension, bloodshed and insecurity. India must seat herself outside the orbit of the scrambling powers. She should never be one with the scramblers for spoils. Only a fair outlook about the waterways and oil resources can really relieve this tension in the Middle East.

To China, who occupies hundreds of miles that touch our territory we have given recognition and friendship. Yet, may I submit, there is a certain amount of consternation in our minds about China and that is bound to come when we find Tibet occupied—granted it belonged to China, when we find Formosa attacked—may be it also belonged to China—yet how can any violence be right is hard to realise. The whole proceedings remind me of something that we come across quite often. The blustering aggressive stout passenger who crams into a crowded compartment with mountains of luggage—we have all met this type sometime or other—he promptly sits plumb in the middle of a bench, strews his luggage everywhere, pushes everybody on both sides till the people on the ends are just barely hanging on and puts his feet up on the bench in front of him—he even leans across and reads your newspaper, while he breathes down your neck! If anybody objects, he is usually very angry and says he was "just stretching himself, and that everybody should be friendly and travel peacefully etc.", while he keeps on occupying more and more of the bench. Well, what other parts of the map will be considered Chinese is what the country often wonders, in—shall we say—friendly contemplation.

With this in view, it seems absolutely necessary that Burma and every part of Burmese territory should remain inviolate, and the defence of Burma is, in fact, the defence of India. The fact that there are large numbers of Chinese nationals in Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya, Burma and in the Indonesian islands and have been quite an

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury]

important part of the population for whom China demands, naturally, equal rights, is a matter to be conjured with, and not to be looked at lightly. With the industrial development of India, these places will become excellent markets for Indian goods and India already depends for many of the commodities, such as rice, oil, petroleum, tungsten etc. from Thailand, Burma and Indonesia. So, our ties with these countries have to be forged close and fast. The link of nationalism has made Indonesia closer to India—for our zeal for freedom helped their freedom fight and the ties became stronger. A closer Afro-Asian co-operation will also strengthen the cause of peace, as was pointed out by the Indonesian Prime Minister, when he came to Delhi the other day. For strength does not lie in armaments alone; by having atomic weapons we may kill others but it is doubtful whether we could save ourselves. Strength lies in the vast mass of Asian and African people standing in a bloc. A conference of Afro-Asian countries would, I submit, be useful. We could never fail to voice our disgust at the racial differences that are being fanned and practised and we would, I am sure, say fearlessly that India has always felt that if our brothers are oppressed we are oppressed, if they hunger we hunger, if their freedom is taken away, ours is not secure.

Nearer home our foreign policy has averted much trouble. The merger of Chandernagore, though the territory is not big, is big in principle. People who have tried to shape their destiny have always commanded the respect of the world and people who have known when to withdraw and get over the dealings in peace and friendship attain a stature and dignity that calls for genuine admiration, for such a withdrawing power has realised that it is a condition that confronts them and not a theory. The Prime Minister of France, Mendes-France has proved himself not merely Prime Minister No. 20 in the long and sorry line of Ministers after

the War, but a statesman of power and imagination.

I strongly feel that we should make every effort to keep our doors open to France. Let us have centres of French learning in Chandernagore and Pondicherry, where the language is already well-known. Let us seek every facility to widen our mental horizon. The cultural contract is like the quality of mercy; it blesses him that gives and him that takes. French literature, folklore, poetry, delicate and polished like French paintings and handicrafts should always be a source of delight and study for India. The Jha Commission has already recommended this and I trust that Government will give this aspect their fullest support. I also feel that trade with France should be encouraged in every way now. A nation that is so alive to beauty will surely appreciate our own beautiful handicrafts. While we trade in steel plants and tractors with the communist countries, surely every effort should be made to popularise Indian textiles and handicrafts in France.

Cultural forces from India must work on all sides hand in hand with our diplomatic services, if we are to see the full fruition of our policy. There should be more and more exchanges of teachers, doctors, social workers and artists. We need the help of the West to get over many of our difficulties but I think the West can also get something from us. Let us give what we have to give, of thought, beauty, charm and peace. Let our Indian beauty spots be adequately highlighted. Let our cultural background be presented to tourists from all over the world. World peace can be achieved, definitely by friendliness, truth, non-violence and love, and we may not need the atom or hydrogen bomb at all.

I thoroughly support the Prime Minister in his foreign policy.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): When the Prime Minister was opening

the debate this morning, one Member of the House wanted to know something about the policy towards Pakistan and he said "I have got nothing to say excepting that I wish well for Pakistan." I think that the success of India's foreign policy really depends on how we deal with Pakistan, Kashmir and Goa, and also other important topics.

You know that the Great Powers of today are endeavouring their best to exploit the Indo-Pakistan dissensions in order to push through their expansionist policy in this sub-continent and they are still trying today to acquire bases for the fulfilment of their strategic aims. It is a matter for regret that in spite of India's pursuing a policy of steady appeasement of Pakistan the problem is still unsettled and the Indian Government has not yet accepted unequivocally the decision of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly that the accession is final. You know that the new Prime Minister Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed has said that the accession of that State to India is final and irrevocable and I expected the Prime Minister of India would stand up in the House and say "I accept the Kashmir Constituent Assembly's decision and Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed's decision". There should be no talk of plebiscite and no talk of plunging that unfortunate State into further chaos and disaster. It is a matter of great regret that even today we find that there are so-called Indian nationals who are pleading for the man who brought Kashmir to the brink of precipice and timely action against whom saved that State from ruin, chaos and disaster.

The recent Pak-American Pact is likely to jeopardise all attempts at widening the area of peace and it may involve Asian States in the conflict between the Power blocs and may lead ultimately to major conflict and war. That Pact has led to terrible disaster in East Bengal and has caused very undesirable repercussion on the position of minorities in East Bengal. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister has

not one word to say about that. As you know, the Huq Ministry in East Bengal inflicted a crushing defeat on the Muslim League and we hoped better relationship would prevail between India and East Bengal or rather between West Bengal and East Bengal. There were many people who were trying to go back, hoping that under the new dispensation, the new democratic regime, after the clear expression of national will in East Pakistan, there would be a new climate and a change for the better. But this wretched Pak-American pact has led to the liquidation of the Fazlul Huq Ministry and has also led to the installation of a quasi-military regime. The result is that the minorities today in East Bengal are in peril. What is the good of the Prime Minister saying "I wish well for Pakistan"? Pakistan should be told clearly what the position is. Exodus has again started and the minorities are feeling distressed. My hon. friend, Mr. Chanda, will bear me out that more than 10,000 or 12,000 people are coming every month and again this migration has started. The economy of West Bengal is put in peril and also the economy of India is put in peril. A section of Indian opinion suggests that as a counterblast to the Pak-American Pact, India should enter into some kind of pact with our comrades of the U.S.S.R. Such a move, in my opinion, will be fraught with great danger and will defeat its own object. It will certainly not be a measure of self-defence but an invitation to conflict and war. India will thereby play into the hands of foreign powers against whom all Asia has been labouring and fighting for two centuries and more.

Some people in Pakistan are fortunately realising the danger inherent in such pacts and you know the reactions against SEATO even in that State. I hope that Pakistani politicians will have the sagacity to impress upon their Government the serious and harmful consequences of such a move in the interest of Pakistan itself. I have no doubt that progressive and democratic opinion in U.S.A. will also, slowly but surely, prevail upon their administra-

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tion not to adopt a course that will sow seeds of discord among Asian States and befoul the relations between Asia and America.

The word 'Peace' today has been uttered many a time, but that word, as with the Russians and the Soviet Empire, means recognition of the new and extended frontiers of communism and increased scope for their extension; preservation of the *status quo* in the case of exhausted Britain; and the pushing back of spheres of influence. Peace-making on such a basis can at best result in a re-grouping of the spheres of influence and a temporary adjustment between the rival blocs. In neither case will peace mean freedom for all peoples and nations of the world.

Pursuit of peace, in my humble opinion, does not mean the doubtful objective of maintaining the existing unstable equilibrium in the world. What is the good of merely saying 'Panchashila'? What is the good of saying or repeating the *mantram* of 'co-existence'? What is the good of repeating freedom from interference? These policies may intensify and even petrify the *status quo* in the world. Co-existence—I humbly beseech the House to remember this—with totalitarian States may mean progressive non-existence of democratic forces or democratic States in the world. You should beware of the danger ahead. We deplore the policy which subscribes to the system of Big Powers and still believes in collaboration with Great Britain. After all, what is the record of Great Britain today? Great Britain still continues to be the major colonial power in Africa. Great Britain even now exercises effective control over the economic, political and military affairs of South Asian States. It is this policy which has resulted in the continuance of foreign pockets on Indian soil. We are pleading that the French must quit Indo-China as if the quitting of France from Indo-China is more important than the French quitting Pondicherry. What is happening

today in Goa? Let us be frank. It is Mr. Nehru's police that is doing today duty for Dr. Salazar in Portuguese India. Dr. Salazar has not the courage, nor the ability, nor the police nor the guns to prevent our people from going to the help of Goan *Satyagrahis* in that territory. It is the India Government police, our police, that is doing it for Dr. Salazar. Our Government developed cold feet and banned the entry of non-violent *satyagrahis* into Goa. India should consider today whether our connection with the Commonwealth has really led to lasting and real benefit. If Ireland could regulate her relations with England by a treaty, why not India? What is the good of our being in the Commonwealth if Dr. Malan behaves in his own way, and if the Commonwealth countries do not treat us with respect. Membership of the Commonwealth makes us suspect and India cannot pull her full weight in the councils of nations.

Sir, I want to ask the hon. the Prime Minister: "Why has India not protested against Soviet imperialism in East European States which has not only deprived these people of their national independence but is exploiting their economic resources in furtherance of its own interests?"

Then there is the melancholy chapter to which reference has already been made in one of his speeches by Shri Purushottam Das Tandon and by Acharya Kripalani—I refer to the betrayal of Tibet. That is a melancholy episode in Indian history. The Tibetan Delegation was invited to Delhi. While the Delegation was going back via Calcutta the Chinese army invaded Tibet, and finally annexed it. Pandit Nehru was initially shocked and even sarcastically remarked: What is this liberation? Liberation from whom? In the end, India had not the courage even to support a resolution sponsored in the United Nations on Chinese aggression against Tibet. If I remember aright, the Leader of the Indian Delegation announced that India would support that resolution condemning

Chinese aggression on Tibet. But, later on, he backed out and did not give any support to that resolution. I call this appeasement of aggression. This is really not an effort towards peace. The Sino-Tibetan Treaty marks another episode. Our Government has made a free gift of the telecommunication, even though China was prepared to pay for it. The Sino-Russian bloc is making today North Korea, Manchuria, Sinkiang and Tibet a strong military base and is thereby threatening the security of Asia and the world.

Sir, I am raising this Tibetan question because I feel that this betrayal of Tibet and the surrender to the aggression of China has led to disastrous results in Nepal. There is a feeling that our foreign policy is neither independent nor really dynamic. There is a feeling that India is steadily, slowly drifting towards the totalitarian bloc. There is a feeling that India's Prime Minister is a fellow-traveller. A definite bias in favour of the Communist camp would be barren. Our Foreign Policy has succeeded in making America greatly anti-Indian.

Democracy has two aspects—it is a way of life; it is a way of life based on liberty—civil liberty, religious liberty and political liberty. These rights of liberty are recognised and fairly established in western democracies. Democracy is fundamentally an act of faith and self-discipline and willing allegiance. Totalitarian governments provide forced allegiance by authority, violence or compulsion. India stands for certain heritage and culture. She should never sacrifice or betray the spirit for material gains. An opportunist or puerile policy with a definite bias in favour of the communist camp will be a barren policy. Peaceful co-existence was ushered with a fanfare after the funeral of Tibet—which is called the liberation of Tibet under the Chinese forces. Our foreign policy vis-a-vis Nepal has succeeded in making Nepal gradually anti-Indian. That

has been the reaction after the betrayal of Tibet. The Parliamentary Goodwill Delegation which went from Delhi.....

An hon. Member: Not Parliamentary.....

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Then the Goodwill Delegation which went from here was given a very warm welcome indeed! It was welcomed with balls of mud and stone. There is a feeling that the leaders of the Gorkha Parishad have been kept in jail because they are anti-communist. What is more distressing is that the people who really believe that truck with communism will lead to disaster to Nepal are rotting in jail even after the Chief Justice of the Nepal High Court ordered their release. They were released and re-arrested and they are still in incarceration. There is a suspicion that the men who are ruling Nepal today are doing certain things at the bidding of the Government of India and our Government wants to suppress the Parishad and its supporters.

The Government of India talked big when the movement for the liberation of Portuguese pockets in India started. But I am sorry to say that, however much you may sugar-coat your policy, our Government has developed a cold feet and it has placed a ban on the entry of non-violent *satyagrahis* in the Portuguese Indian territories in India, although Goans are Indians.

Nearly one-third of the civilised world is being ruled by Kremlin, directly or indirectly. The Soviet oligarchy will spare no effort to destroy the free world and uproot the sphere of democracy. It is already on the march against the free world. Nearly a dozen countries of Europe have been brutally mangled. Complete neutrality is a complete delusion. We must see, India must see, that having regard to her past, her culture, her heritage and the great value we attach to them, that democracy shall not be defeated by totalitarian forces.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

We are saying that we shall be neutral among the two power blocs, two rigid power blocs. But look at the facts. Are there really two rigid Power blocs? I had made some calculations and I find that not on a single occasion in the deliberations of the United Nations the Soviet satellite countries voted differently from the USSR, even on small and trifling issues. Out of 429 occasions the Commonwealth countries have voted together only on 101 occasions. On 328 occasions they differed and voted differently. On every important issue the so-called western bloc or the democratic bloc voted independently.

I may, Sir, administer a note of warning that nothing should be done so that India should be driven into the totalitarian camp. That will not add either to India's prestige or India's glory and we should do nothing to consolidate, to help that Power which is based on force and suppression of civil liberties and brutal suppression of the individual.

Shri Tek Chand: Mr. Chairman, I heard with rapt attention the speech of my hon. friend Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and I was in a state of amazement. Hitherto it had been my conviction that any subject even involving the sharpest controversy is capable of being examined, criticised, appreciated, without being vehement, without being voluble, without being vociferous and he will excuse me, if I say so, without even being vituperative. We had an exhibition in the House today of wild and weird gestures. They were most impressive; they regaled us, but did they contribute to lucidity or logic?

4 P.M.

Our foreign policy has been the subject-matter of adverse comment from the side of my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee and my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee. In criticising our foreign policy they have been pulling apart. The gravamen of the communist charge is that we are towing the line of the imperialists; the main basis of the accusation levelled

by Shri Chatterjee is that we are towing the line of the communists. He says that the Prime Minister of India, is, if not a communist, a fellow-traveller. I wish he had paused a little, pondered a little, considered a little before he indulged in that accusation. In a country where you are enjoying freedom of expression, where you have fundamental rights in your Constitution, where any violation of those fundamental rights is remediable by the High Courts and by the Supreme Court, what did Mr. Chatterjee mean when he said that we were fellow-travellers with the Communists? Is he elevating the status of the Communists to that of democrats? Or is he being unfair to the Constitution of this country? Or is he not by saying this, slighting his own great intelligence? In a country where you have all those rights, to style the government of that country to be a fellow-traveller with communism is a travesty of truth. He is as unfair to the Government as he is being unfair to himself.

What is wrong with our foreign policy? Let us examine the fundamentals of our foreign policy. What are the columns, the pillars, on which our foreign policy rests? The first column is there is antipathy to colonialism. What is wrong about it? What faults do my friends find in regard to antipathy towards colonialism?

The second pillar of our foreign policy is that we wish to avoid entanglements with the Big Power blocs. We do not wish to cling to the apron strings of America or Soviet Russia. We want to steer clear of Scylla and Charybdis. What is wrong about this aspect of our foreign policy?

Again, our policy is to build up an area of peace. We want to rivet the attention of the world to the fact that there is ample room, ample scope to exercise all the ambitions which are of a legitimate character. There can be variety of thought, even conflicting thought in the midst of homogeneity. That is the example which this country

has set. That is what is understood by co-existence: collective peace and not merely collective defence. We want to persuade peoples of the world that they can live in amity, they can pursue their own particular goal, they can carry out their own policies, by tolerating those of others. *Sic utere tuout alienum non laedas* is a well known maxim with which Mr. Chatterjee is familiar. Use your rights in a manner so that you do not encroach upon similar rights of your neighbours. In short, live and let live. That is the formula that has been laid down, and these are the fundamentals of our policy.

In theory there can be no fault to be found about it. But not only in theory is our policy the most admirable, but in practice, in performance, in results also it is equally potent and it has equally borne fruit.

Acharya Kripalani: Bitter fruit.

Shri Tek Chand: I hear an interruption that our foreign policy has borne a bitter fruit. When people are themselves embittered, sour and frustrated, bitterness is the only taste they are aware of! The Geneva Conference, the part we played in Korea, all bear ample evidence of the success, the thumping success of the foreign policy that has borne fruit, sweet fruit, conciliatory fruit, and understanding fruit. (An hon. Member: Goa.) I will deal with Goa in a second. So far as the Geneva Conference is concerned, non-Asiatics, barring China, were not there. India did not figure either as a participant or even in the lobby. Nonetheless, India was invited to play the most laudable role. On India was conferred the honour of being the Chairman of the Commission. Why? It shows that even in the midst of conflict the contending parties repose the utmost confidence in the impartiality of India, in the wisdom of India and in the honesty of purpose of this great country. That is one proof that our policy of non-entanglement, of non-alignment has borne fruit. The policy is not negative; it is positive, practical and dynamic.

There was a reference to Goa. Goa has been vexing the mind of every national of this great country. When one reads the speeches of Mr. Salazar, they are a little of swashbuckling and sabre rattling type. He is always, as it were, a volcano emitting venom, full of abuses, full of improper language. Nonetheless, the reaction of India is a reaction of firmness, a reaction of clarity, a reaction of commendable restraint and moderation. There was a recent speech of the Prime Minister of Portugal Mr. Salazar, and the title of the speech is, "Goa and the Indian Union Legal Aspects". I had an occasion to examine the speech with a fair amount of care and I have failed to appreciate and I have not been able to find either any law or any logic about it. A few samples from the speech will repay the pains. He says:

"Portuguese India provides no revenue. On the contrary it continues to be a heavy liability for the treasury of the mother country."

I accept that fact. If that is so, is it for the benefit of the Goans that the Portuguese are there? If they are a burden, why not be rid of the burden? Then again, he says:

"Goans are Portuguese citizens, in no way different or inferior to any others."

Goans are different in race, in culture, in their outlook. With what sense of logic or reality can it be styled that they are citizens in no way different, that is they are like the Portuguese?

Then again there is another travesty of truth wherein it is stated:

"Discussions over the degree of autonomy they should have in their administration have never gone beyond the state of family quarrels."

It must be a most remarkable family where every member of that family is at loggerheads with the paterfamilias, namely Mr. Salazar. According to his notions it is just a family

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quarrel, when the fact is that every Goan thinks that it is an outrage on his country so long as there is a single Portuguese there. Again, he says:

"By its behaviour towards Portuguese India, the Indian Union is breaking the law and is guilty of acts of aggression."

We are said to be guilty of acts of aggression; it is said that we have broken the law. It is amazing what little regard the author of this speech has for truth, for veracity. Acts of aggression galore are being done in Goa every day and night. Goa is being reduced to the position of a big prison camp. It is for the purpose of perpetuating their hold on Goa that they say that acts of aggression are committed by us. If we were to commit acts of aggression, they could be liquidated in no time. But, ours is a different policy. Ours is an attitude of persuasion; ours is a policy of negotiation.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Ours is an attitude of convincing them as to the error of their ways. We can afford to be patient and we have been patient.

Lastly, he says:

"But, the Indian Union will in turn be realist if it takes the reprobation of the universal conscience into account."

Where is the universal conscience reprobating India for the attitude of aggression that it has adopted, in the words of Dr. Salazar? Universal conscience upholds the right of the Goans and the right of this country that they must be united because of the homogeneity of geography, homogeneity of language, culture and because of unanimity of desire.

Regarding the attitude of France and the French settlements, no doubt, we have waited and we are willing to wait. Our approach is conciliatory. It is a good thing that mutual settlement

appears to be in the offing. It will not be long when we can repeat the first two lines of the French national anthem; we can tell the people of the French territories today:

*"Allons les enfants de la patrie
Le jour de gloire est arrive".*

We can tell them, come along, the day of glory is coming, you have not long to wait. Therefore, so far as the French problem is concerned, it is soon reaching solution and it will be solved very soon.

Then, there are the other major points. Not only has India done well unto herself, not only has India acquired a great place of honour and confidence and respect in the councils of the nations, but India has also raised high the head of Asia. India, though a great democracy, on grounds of fairness, on grounds of justice, has engaged herself as a great advocate, a very nearly successful advocate of China, when apparently a wrong is being done to China.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee made two references. He said that *satyagrahis* have been lathi-charged when they wanted to proceed to Goa and he has made a grievance of that. Anybody who is deterred from doing something that the entire country desires and wants is a little disappointed. Please remember that one awkward spark can ignite the whole conflagration. The whole world is a witness today. They know that it is the exclusive struggle of the Goans who want to break the shackles of the Portuguese. If people from this country, out of genuine sympathy, want to go and make their contribution, it will be India which will be given a bad name. Therefore, though the desire is there, it is proper, it is meet that we should remain aloof so far as actual participation in the *satyagraha* movement is concerned, though all our sympathies are with our countrymen who share our hopes and our desires.

There was just a reference to the treatment of the Tibetans. A carping

criticism has been directed against our foreign policy that we did not uphold the independence of the Tibetans. Nobody has a soft corner for China for a minute. Nevertheless, the Chinese claim to Tibet was recognised by the U.S.A. (An hon. Member: When?)

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Because the United States have agreed, is it that we must also agree?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is that the logic?

Shri Tek Chand: If Shri B. S. Murthy had put that question, it would not have perturbed me at all. Now that Shri N. C. Chatterjee says, "is that the logic," am I to teach logic to Shri N. C. Chatterjee? Shri N. C. Chatterjee should not defy logic and say whether the policy of the country is in consonance with logic. The argument that I maintained was that there is no love lost today between America and China. Both of them have their teeth dug into the other's flesh as deeply as they possibly can. In this matter, even the U.S.A. was willing to recognise the claim of China over Tibet. That being so, who are we to contest that claim? According to my learned friends over there, if the logic is incomprehensible to them, I have all my sympathies for them.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: My point is that it is really encouragement to aggression which ought not to have been done by India.

Shri Tek Chand: According to Shri N. C. Chatterjee's notions,—perhaps the most lethal weapon that he can wield is a pen—we should wage war with anybody with whom we do not see eye to eye. That is a logic that one does not understand; but his vehemence one can certainly appreciate.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I was very carefully listening to the speeches made from both sides of the House, I mean, from the opposition as well as from the official side.

Some Hon. Members: In which side are you?

Some Hon. Members: Stateless. (Interruption).

Shri Velayudhan: I may tell my hon. friends who are interrupting, that I am on the side where I was and I am at present too there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is in Delhi.

Shri Velayudhan: When I heard my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta delivering his maiden speech on foreign policy, (Some Hon. Members: No no.) I say on foreign policy, in this House, I felt that it was a polished speech, just like polished rice. Because, polished rice lacks protein though it has plenty of starch. At the same, I heard my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee speak and I felt that it was full of proteins and I could hardly digest the whole of it. What is needed for a proper health condition is a balanced diet with a proportionate quantity of starch and protein. I shall evaluate the foreign policy of the Prime Minister in this light. I will have to tell my interrupter friends where I stand as far as the foreign policy of the country is concerned. Last year when the foreign policy debate was initiated in this House, when I had occasion to speak at that time, I said: "I agree with the Prime Minister completely as far as the foreign policy of this country is concerned". I repeat the same words to day also. In the circumstances existing not only in India or Asia, but in the world as a whole, I do not think that India can have any alternative policy other than the policy followed by the Prime Minister of India. I would ask my friends who are the critics of the Prime Minister of India what alternative they have got other than the policy which the Prime Minister has been following for the last six years. Of course, I have got my differences with him regarding the domestic policy of India which he is piloting. I must tell you, that, I have been a more vehement critic than many of

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the critics of today here, of the Government of India but I must tell you that even at that time I supported the Prime Minister's policy on Foreign Affairs.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): It was good of you.

Shri Velayudhan: India is very young. She is very young as far as our foreign policy is concerned. Only very few of us study the pros and cons or the implications, the international or national implications, of the international situation and its effects as far as the country's domestic policy is concerned.

The most important or the most potential factor for disturbing the peace of the world today is not Asia. I must tell you, it is that spot called Berlin or Germany which is a potential spot for breaking the peace of the world today. I had been to West Germany last year and I studied the conditions there and when I came back I gave the impression that if there should be international peace in the world it could not come without the unity of Germany. And today the same problem is worrying the world politicians. We in Asia are thinking of our own domestic problems or the problems of Asia's liberation from colonialism. Our Prime Minister has taken it up in his own hands and he has given a great impetus to it. I do not like the nationalism of any country, but I must tell you that when I say about Asian nationalism, somehow or other I appreciate it, and I admire the stand taken by our Prime Minister.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Your Prime Minister?

Shri Velayudhan: Our Prime Minister. Of course, he is my Prime Minister. I thought yours too.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He is the Prime Minister of India.

Shri Velayudhan: I am not too personal as Mr. Chatterjee is.

I wish to tell you that we will have to give great credit to the Prime Minister for upholding this Asian nationalism. He is the tallest pillar of Asian nationalism today under which you and I are living as citizens of Asia. (Interruption).

My friends from the socialist side were very much agitated over the Tibetan question. I do not know, how it has come as a mania with some friends.

An Hon. Member: It is not a mania.

Shri Velayudhan: It might have been megalomania if it was not a mania. I do not know how common-sense at least can justify itself the criticism regarding Tibet. Tibet was not at any time part of India, and if it was attached to India it was during the British imperial regime, and it was the imperial regime that kept Tibet as it was and during the time of Chiang-Kai-Shek's regime the U.S.A. recognised it as part of China. And now some of our friends from this side come forward and say: "China is an aggressor of Tibetan people", as if they are the champions of the liberty of the people of Tibet. What I am going to tell you is this, that Tibet is not only racially connected with China, but politically also it was like that, and India has not got any business to interfere in the affairs of Tibet.

A word about Goa. Of course, I think the policy followed by the Prime Minister as far as the Goa question is concerned is consistent with the policy of peace which he has been following.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No

Shri Velayudhan: Some of my friends might have liked to send an army to Goa and then conquer Goa immediately. Even if there were no interference from foreign powers regarding Goa, nor even pressure from other foreign countries, I would say if we had conquered Goa by military force, the whole peace policy we were following for the

last seven years would have been imperilled, and that would have been a colossal waste of the foreign policy which we have been following for the last seven years. It would have resulted in a colossal failure not only for India, not only for Asia, but for the whole world, because India is the only country that stands for peace in a scientific and correct sense.

About Ceylon I want to say a few words, because most of the Indians in Ceylon have gone from my side as well as from South India. The present position of the Indians in Ceylon is so fluid and so delicate that people are writing letter after letter to us, and it is painful indeed that we could not solve this problem till now. The Government of India had no settled policy as far as the Ceylon question was concerned from the very beginning. (Interruption) I repeat that it could not follow any definite policy, from the very beginning. I was wondering why the people who had migrated to Ceylon and been there for the last so many years could not become citizens of Ceylon and settle down there permanently. They have one leg here in the Indian mainland and another leg in the Ceylon mainland. The great confusion that is now existing in the Ceylonese question is because of the policy followed by the Government of India in defending the people who have migrated there and who were not given any proper leadership in proper time as the majority of the migrants were poor workers. Now the time has changed and it has gone beyond control. Now we are facing a critical situation in Ceylon. We are forced to plead with Ceylon that all the Indians there should be accepted as Ceylonese citizens. Let us try to persuade Ceylon, our sister nation to see that no disturbance is made to the large majority of Indians who have become part and parcel of Ceylon's social and economic life.

As far as Pondicherry is concerned, I think a settlement is in sight and that within a few months' time we will

be having a friendly and favourable decision.

Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad): Are you dealing with all subjects?

Shri Velayudhan: Of course. I think you know it in advance? As far as Pondicherry is concerned.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever might be the truth, making the period shorter and shorter is to our advantage.

Shri Velayudhan: I do not know. I want a longer period in life. I think that in some of the colonies like Goa or Pandicherry, if you go there, you can see a different culture already there. Take for example.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Different culture?

Shri Velayudhan: I say it is different culture. I have seen it also. I was, to some extent, attracted by their culture. For instance, there, there are no castes, no communities, and things like that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is the colour. (Interruptions).

Shri Velayudhan: What has it got to do with this? You cannot be out of colour. You cannot change your colour.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: You are a Scheduled Caste man.

Shri Velayudhan: I was very much attracted towards the civilisation that is existing in Pondicherry. There are no differences of caste or community there. I am here, of course, a victim of caste, like many others who are here in this House, and like many millions who are in the country. It is really a marvellous achievement how this small pocket has been able to wipe away caste and communalism as a whole. The Prime Minister of India has promised the French Government, I am told, that the people in the French possession will be allowed to retain their culture, as it is in existence today. Therefore, I agree with the policy that has been followed by

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the Prime Minister in regard to the Pondicherry question also.

Peace is our aim and our objective. Whatever achievements we have had for the last few years have been due to the moral standard, the moral force we were observing, the moral force which was taught to us by Gandhiji. The entire success of our foreign policy has been due to the strength of this moral force. Even though there is criticism of this policy by the Governments of other countries, still I must tell you that the general public not only in India, but in other spheres in Europe, like Germany, France, Switzerland, England, or even America, are in support of this policy, and they appreciate the Prime Minister's policy.

Shri Syed Ahmed: We disagree.

Shri Velayudhan: The common people everywhere are our friends. Before the war, there was a close link or agreeable reflections between the political parties and the Government on the one side, and the public opinion on the other side both in Europe and America. But today, things have greatly changed there. At present there is a vast gulf between public opinion on the one side and Government on the other, in the various countries of Europe as well as in the U.S.A. If you take the public opinion in Europe or America, I must say, our Prime Minister has got the support of the majority of the people in those countries. He has got the support of the majority of people, in Pakistan also. Many kinds of news may appear in the Press about Pakistan but there is no need for India for any kind of mental disturbance over them. I can say that the people of Pakistan are with us in our foreign policy of peace though their Government may be against us.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): What is your authority?

Shri Velayudhan: My own authority. You can believe it or not. You can take it from me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House can accept an assurance from the hon. Member, because there may be a prospect some day of the hon. Member coming over to this side.

Shri Syed Ahmed: He has already come.

Shri Velayudhan: I always want to be an independent.

Shri Syed Ahmed: He has already crossed the road, towards us.

Shri Velayudhan: So far as the peace policy of the Prime Minister is concerned, I must tell you that I stand with him, I am with him, and I will be with him.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I am very happy that the interest on Goa has been pin-pointed in this foreign affairs debate. I was one of the two M.P.s. on the Goa-Karwar border who on August 15th last, witnessed the Satyagraha of a band of volunteers crossing into Goa; fine young men, some of whom had not either their relations or friends to wish them good-bye, who went away into an unknown land, unknown in the sense that we did not know whether they were lost in prison-yards or spirited away into foreign lands. I saw only one Indian crossing that border then, (and I find him right in the press gallery here)—I believe he is a representative of Reuters—I was surprised that the Portuguese allowed an Indian to go into Goa when they did not allow a single Indian correspondent of any paper to cross into their border, much less a representative of the PTI or the UPI. I am referring to this incident, because it was a pathetic sight to note British and American Correspondents getting out of a Portuguese warship from Karachi into Goa, and then their crossing into our own border. We had to see helplessly the pathetic sight of foreigners crossing into our land, walking into Goa, walking into Karachi, and walking into the vast sub-continent of India, as if they were the lords of this land, while we the children of

the soil were being denied the opportunity of crossing into our natural territory of Goa. We also witnessed the pathetic sight of these people crossing into Pakistan, which was a part of the whole sub-continent of Hindustan. We would not have minded if we also were left unrestricted in our movements. When the Canadian Prime Minister came, we had to contend against the British and the Americans. I might here repeat an incident that happened when Sir Stafford Cripps and two members of the Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946. I asked him a question as a journalist during their last press Conference here and these are the exact words that I used then, I remember those words, because they have been deeply imprinted in my mind "What will be the attitude of the Government of India towards Goa?" Sir, Stafford looked this side and that side, consulted Lord Pethick Lawrence and Alexander and then said very solemnly, "It is a matter for the future Government of India." In this context, I am surprised that Lord Ismay, who has eaten the salt of this land, Lord Ismay who has wielded the position of Military Secretary to Lord Willingdon in the old the Viceroy's House, Lord Ismay who had come along with Lord Mountbatten as one of his secretaries to India just before the Partition of this land, Lord Ismay who was one of the distinguished men who helped Churchill during War No. 2, that very same Lord Ismay, knowing as he does the sentiment of India, made this astounding statement as the Secretary-General of the NATO, that they would all consult amongst themselves when there is aggression, and that the NATO Powers actively and sympathetically look into this question of Goa, whenever India committed aggression! I remember meeting Lord Ismay in Bombay on his last day of his stay in India. Please forgive me for mentioning this incident. I had a long chat with him at that time, and I remember how he expressed his weariness over war. This was in 1947, when he packed off from India. He said then that he was wearied and torn-out by

the war, and if there was one subject of which he was tired and wearied, it was war! He gave me the impression that he was quitting the army and war for ever. But within seven years, he figures as the Secretary-General of the NATO, and in the salubrious and hospitable climate of Portugal, he says, the NATO powers will consult each other, and will see what measures to adopt in regard to Goa. We do not know who are our friends, and who are our enemies. We should know who are our friends, we should know what their kind is, and we should also know the herd from which they come.

Then came the visit to India of the Canadian Prime Minister, who is noted for this integrity and international reputation. We thought he had come here and made a great declaration. He made a speech to the Members of Parliament, and I must say, throughout that speech, there was an undercurrent of the thought of Western Powers arming themselves against the Powers of the so-called Iron Curtain, in conjunction with the East. Some of us were really dissatisfied with that speech, but we thought there was a saving grace, when he made a statement the next day at a press conference, to the effect that the NATO Powers were not entitled to invoke any provisions of the Treaty, if India took over Goa, or when India asked that Goa should be taken over by her. When this golden statement came from him, we were overjoyed, and we were so much enamoured of it, that we said, at last, here is a great man who has made a big statement, a statesman-like statement. Within a few months after this, his representative called at our Foreign Office and the result was that he had whittled down that statement. Here are the Canadians who are changing their word, to bow down to the Americans. I need say nothing further on this.

We are not afraid of any power in regard to Goa. Goa is ours. We shall take it either by peaceful means or even by violent means, if it comes to that, one day. But it is the American

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Powers that will aid and abet Goa in the aggression against India. When Diu and Goa are going to turn out effective airfields, let us not forget that the Americans are going to help them. Who shall supply them the arms? Who shall supply them the jet planes? Who shall supply the airmen? These are questions which we have to ask. Time and again, ever since 1950, I have added my humble voice in the foreign affairs debate and said that one day Goa will become a problem infinitely more dangerous to India than even Kashmir itself.

We are not afraid of Goa. Here is a statement of the Portuguese Prime Minister made in his speech, a passage which he deleted when the speech was sent down into Goa. Goa has neither an arts college nor an engineering college nor any other type of college except a small medical institution and a law school. When every district in India has got a college.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may speak slowly and more distinctly.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am racing against time, because you will not give me enough time. If you allow me more time, I shall speak very slowly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not able to follow what he is saying.

Shri Joachim Alva: Goa has neither an arts college nor an engineering college or any other college. Under these circumstances, how can we say that the Portuguese have established their rule for the people there? As has been said already, no wedding card can be printed without being shown to the censor. And this is what Salazar says:

"When one says that India fears Goa, it is ridiculous to imagine that it can fear the two or the twenty thousand men that we might have out there."

This very passage has been deleted from his speech which was circulated

in Goa. They have printed one version for American consumption, one for British consumption, one for our consumption and one for Goan consumption. But for these invisible friends of Goa, both Britain and the United States of America, we would not have been worried about it at all. I do not know what help Britain will render to the Portuguese in the time of their distress, when we really make up our mind. I may tell you in all solemnity, after I saw the twenty *satyagrahis* walking into Goa that I came humbly to the conclusion—and I say it in all humility—that the remedy suggested by the Socialist Party or by the Hindu Mahasabha will not stand the test. The Prime Minister's policy in regard to Goa is correct. When France is about to surrender her possessions in India in a gentlemanly, cultured manner, characteristic of the French race, and we are further embroiled in Kashmir and the Americans are enviously looking at our resurgence in Asia and the British also are thinking that way, we cannot put our hands in Goa. But no power on earth can withstand the power that will be engendered by our non-violence on the lines it was engendered after the Dandi March under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi during our struggle for freedom. If perhaps thousands of non-violent *satyagrahis* come forward and move into Goa in a peaceful manner, no power can withstand us from marching and capturing Goa. Perhaps a thousand people or two thousand people may be shot down. But according to international law, no one can be shot down if he is unarmed and he goes down into Goan territory in a non-violent fashion.

I feel that when the question of the French Settlements in India is settled, we shall be able to march thousands of peaceful volunteers into Goa. Though some of us or most of those who have been in the freedom fight may have grown weary and tired, physically and mentally, we have lots of young men who will be ready to enter

into the non-violent conflict. Then we shall see which Power—American or British—will be able to withstand the march of Indian nationalism.

Sir, we have been very, very generous towards Goa. Between 1947 and 1952, India released £13·16 million (convertable sterling) in favour of Goa and about £13 million (non-convertable sterling) in favour of Portugal through Goa, so that the Goan economy might be sustained. And you know in what spirit and gratitude they hit us back. They bought luxury goods from Britain and other places and dumped them into Goa and thereafter smuggled them into Goa. This is how they have given us a parting kick. They have stabilised their economy by Indian tourists going there, by smuggling gold and by various remittances from here—which do not make sound economy at all.

We have also the statement of Mr. Dulles. He made that statement in July last: "There is a slowing down of the process of granting increased self-government". There are statements made by various statesmen in the camp of the West in regard to Goa and we shall have to tackle this problem. We cannot allow Goa to remain away from us a minute longer than necessary. We cannot afford it. My friend, Mr. Chatterjee, has been asking for action; my friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta, has been wanting more and further action. But sometimes it is better to remain quiet and steadfast than to aim a blow which may come back on us and we may lose all the advantages that we have got in our non-violent way of action.

I want to refer to one or two points more. I want to protest against the appointment of Mr. Bokhari as Assistant Secretary-General of the UNO in charge of the information department. We never thought that he would be appointed to this job. I have got a cutting here about a speech he made a few months ago. Mr.

Bokhari, speaking at a luncheon meeting in New York on February 28, said:

"We have strong neighbours to the north and south. We do not have to go around apologising for asking for military aid begging, 'please, please forgive us'.

"Mr. Bokhari did not elaborate further on the supposed threat from the north and south, but he said tensions between India and Pakistan were 'dangerous, alarming and threatening'.

"Referring to Pakistan's fear of expansionism from within Asia, Mr. Bokhari said that colonialism 'is not the disease that can be caught only by white people'".

This man, Sir, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary-General in the UN Secretariat in charge of Information. Does the UN Secretariat want to counteract or counterbalance the knocking down of American observers in Kashmir by having a man from Pakistan in charge of their information department? He was once the Director of All India Radio. Have we at least been given a chance of nominating our own Assistant Secretary-General for Information or for a similar post so that whatever this man may do on the forum of the information department of the UN Secretariat could be countered? I believe the Government of India have protested against this appointment. But it shows in what way the wind blows in the headquarters of the UN ruled by the USA. When they removed one pin-prick after our protest, they are able to put another pin-prick there.

I find that my friend, Mr. Chatterjee, made a reference to Nepal and Tibet. I am surprised that he is still flogging a dead horse. The joining of Tibet with China is a historic fact. No one can undo it. If the British Government in India were not capable of holding up Tibet in the manner that they wanted to do, it is not anybody's fault. If we want to be perfectly good neighbours with China, we must realise this and not raise any voice of protest in regard to Tibet.

[Shri Joachim Alva.]

When Mr. Chatterjee referred to the Prime Minister of India as a fellow-traveller, I felt we were all fellow-travellers. Who is not a fellow-traveller, if he thinks of the economic improvement of his own country? If we have an inner urge for the economic development of India, if we have an impatience with what is happening elsewhere and wanting to do those similar good things in our own land, then everybody is a fellow-traveller, and I do not think he can find fault with the Prime Minister of India by dubbing him as a fellow-traveller.

When Mr. Chatterjee spoke about Goa and said that the Indian police were on the frontier doing Salazaar's job, I felt in agreement with him, though the implication of his truth was not clear and we could not agree on that at all. I felt that he was thrusting down our throat a jelabi or chocolate with a great bit of salt. He thinks of the old bogey of Tibet and of offending China, saying that our relations with China should be on a war footing. That is a policy suicidal to our interest. It has long been given a decent burial. Mr. Chatterjee has still not taken any kind of inspiration from the great historic meeting between Mr. Chou En-Lai and our Prime Minister.

There are one or two words I want to say, about Cyprus. I thought that when the leader of our Delegation to the United Nations, Mr. Krishna Menon, abstained from voting on the resolution on Cyprus, India's voice in regard to liberty, the voice of our Prime Minister which has stirred up nations these two or three decades, was still. People, whether in the West or in the Middle East or the East, always look to us for inspiration. Wherever they may be, however tiny an island to which they belong, they feel that here is the voice from India and they can always count on it. So when on a technical ground the leader of the Indian Delegation abstained from voting, and when at the same time the resolution that the

question of Cyprus be taken on the agenda was passed, we felt that the great and powerful voice of India, which has always stood on behalf of oppressed people, was perhaps silent on account of a technicality or expediency or sentiment or any other factor.

I want to refer to Mr. Chatterjee. I am going to read from a newspaper cutting that U.S.A. had assembled a large fleet in China of 10 cruisers, 125 destroyers, 60 submarines and 15 aircraft carriers. If all these armaments are gathered up together along with the Seventh Fleet, I want to know which country will not be alarmed, which country will not be seized with fear in regard to its own security. This accumulation of fleet is bigger than either the fleets of Pakistan and India or both together. And, when we have such a fleet gathered there on the island of Formosa, we want to know how the Chinese will not feel alarmed. Can we say that we should keep silence and that Formosa should be allowed to rule the mainland of China.

Lastly, our foreign policy is not a policy of blades or swords. We want to turn the swords into plough-shares, we want to turn the blades into planes for the uplift of humanity.

When I find that there is an attack on the theory of co-existence, I find that we have forgotten our history. Co-existence has been in existence down the ages in our own land when the majority looked with respect and tolerance towards other minorities. That seems to be pervading idea around the world and today even Winston Churchill has to go abegging to Washington pleading the theory of co-existence. So far as the problems of the Far-East are concerned, both Britain and America are divided as much as they are united on Germany. In regard to policies of America, they say, that only two things are left in America—Mr. Knowland and Thailand!

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary): Sir, I find that the criticism that has come from the various groups on the

opposition side bristles with contradictions of a violent and vital nature. Mr. Chatterjee said that the Prime Minister is described as a fellow-traveller, that the policy which he has been pursuing would lead us ultimately into the lap of Communism and Mr. Hiren Mukerjee said that our policy is inextricably tied up with the policy of the United States of America. (*Interruption*). So, Sir, between these two violent contradictions, I have a strong feeling that our policy is absolutely sound, independent and it is positive.

Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta said that our policy is of dual loyalty. That is, there is no integration between our domestic policy and our foreign policy. That is also not correct because, even in regard to internal policy we have adopted a socio-political democratic structure which breathes that message of non-violence which has been handed down to us from Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi. That is the same policy that is expressed in our foreign affairs also, because we want peace and we want co-existence. There is fear with regard to the successful working of that co-existence, because, as the Prime Minister referred, there is the fear that the Communist Party may not be playing the game. So far as we are concerned, we will play the game and we will observe the rules of the game also with no pretence or pose and with absolute integrity and honesty.

Even in the last Scarborough Labour Conference, Mr. Attlee is reported to have said:

"But co-existence is not compatible with a campaign in which, secretly, you are going to overthrow the institutions of other people. It must be a two-way traffic."

The Comintern was first started with its headquarters in Moscow and leaders and statesmen of Russia, prominent people like Stalin were associated with its working. Afterwards in 1943, it was abolished because Stalin wanted to make a gesture to the Capitalist

Powers. After the defeat of Germany and Japan, the Cominform was revived with the same objective, world revolution and to help the working of the Communist Parties in other countries. As Attlee says, the parties in other countries are working secretly and underground and it is difficult to foresee or presume what will be done and what will not be done. What is the alternative to these conditions? Is it a policy of distrust, fear and hatred which will never succeed? The policy of distrust and hatred will not lead to progress but to a conflagration and a third world war. Therefore, I feel that our policy of peace which is based upon courage, which is based upon strength, which is based upon self-confidence and on wisdom is the only way which will ultimately work.

As I said, it is only an expression of our principle of non-violence in foreign affairs. This is the policy of peace. Our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of China recently issued a joint statement that in co-existence the integrity and the sovereignty of the other countries should be observed. That is peaceful co-existence. In this policy of ours lies the very preservation of humanity and civilisation. There is no alternative to this. Let us be frank about this thing; let us be clear-minded.

Mr. Chatterjee said that we shall, in no event, align ourselves with the Russian bloc and Mr. Mukerjee said we must untie our bonds with the United States of America and sever our connections with them absolutely. But, we are following a policy of absolute independence. It is a policy of preserving peace. We have entered into trade relations with America and trade relations with Russia. As Mr. Mukerjee himself admitted some offers have come from Russia to help us in the installation of another steel plant. We have taken the help of German experts for the installation of the Rourkela Steel Plant and we have taken assistance, both financial and otherwise, from the Americans for the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation.

[Shri T. Subrahmanyam]

Scheme. It only shows that our minds are not closed and are not made up and that we have no prejudices and we have no distrust. We do not distrust any country, we do not fear any country and this is according to our own genius and heritage. Our fearlessness should be such that we should inspire that same fearlessness in others also. Therefore, when we approach the Communist or the Russian bloc we have no mental reservations. We have no distrust, we have no fear and when we approach the American bloc also we have no fear of the American bloc. Mr. Chatterjee feels that we are going every day nearer the Russian bloc, the Communists and Mr. Mukerjee and others feel that our policy is still tied up with the United States of America. Both are wrong as I said at the beginning. Our policy is one between these two extreme contradictions and our policy is perfectly consistent. It is a policy of peace. Ultimately, I feel, that if these tensions are to be removed and if these two blocs of Russia and America are to be brought nearer to each other, to have a mutual understanding of each other also, they must adopt our policy and there is no other alternative. Let us be clear-minded about these things.

Some hon. friends were saying with regard to Goa that we should take immediate action. Some people were also saying that we should march our forces, that we have shown too much of patience. It is true that we have shown phenomenal and tremendous patience and that is consistent with our policy of non-violence. The hot winds of liberty that we produce in India, the atmosphere of freedom that we produce in India would be so strong that foreign rule in these foreign pockets will disappear and wither away. There is no doubt about it. But, then it is to be on governmental level. People cannot take law or policy into their own hands. They will get into all manner of contradictions and complications and

that will lead to difficulties to Government and the people also. It is a very complicated and delicate question. But, still, we must have full confidence in our Government and allow our Prime Minister to choose his own time and his own technique.

My hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said that the slogan of Asia for Asiatics is a wrong slogan. I say, Sir, the Asiatics have been subjected to foreign domination for several centuries and our difficulties have been common, our sufferings have been common. Therefore, if today we all realise that our difficulties are common, that our sufferings are common and we try to be guided by one policy, there is nothing wrong in that. On the other hand, we have been expressing our concern for the sufferings of other people. It is true that people in other lands are subjected to foreign rule but it does concern us and it does worry us. But we are more vitally and more immediately connected with the sufferings of the Asiatics. Therefore, Asia for Asiatics is not based on a love of isolation. There is no question of isolation and the world has become much smaller. Neither is it based on a policy of hatred of any other country, America, England or anything like that. We have our relations with the Commonwealth. But in Asia it is based on the clear fact that for centuries our sufferings have been common and, therefore, we should march together and see that the old colonialism will not succeed in Asia.

5 P.M.

Our policy is perfectly healthy and absolutely independent.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I am extremely grateful to you for the chance given to me to speak on the foreign policy of this country.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Is it not a little embarrassing to say that an hon. Member is extremely gratified to have been given a chance to speak?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I have the right to express my thanks and I need not consult you on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that time could be utilised for making some more observations on the subject matter on hand.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I have just begun to speak when he interrupted and he is in the habit of doing that and whenever he did it, he got it straight.

This subject is not coming before us for the first time. In every session we make it a convention to discuss our foreign policy because it is the policy of the nation and not the policy of a single party. From a national point of view I am viewing it and we on this side of the House have generally agreed with the principles of the foreign policy. Perhaps, some of us may have differences of opinion with regard to the details and the methods.

I feel that the foreign policy of India is unique in the whole world. I say it is unique because if you compare it with the national support that the foreign policies of other countries have, you will find the reason. For instance, take France, which has come out in recent years as a very good country in Europe, but what about the people's representatives in the legislature? With regard to Indo-China, there was wide difference of opinion and the great Prime Minister, Mr. Mendes-France, has not the universal support of that country. Again, take for instance England's foreign policy, you will find that England's participation in the SEATO was not appreciated completely by all the Members of Parliament. Take again the case of Egypt's pact with England which was not appreciated by the representatives of the people completely. Take the instance of U.S.A. itself. U.S.A.'s participation at Geneva was so much protested by the Congress in the U.S.A. that Dulles had to run away from Geneva Conference. Even with regard to our neighbour,

Pakistan, you will find that their participation in Manila pact is not yet ratified by the nation. On the other hand, India's foreign policy gets the support of the nation. In the general principles of the foreign policy, the nation is completely behind the Government, and that is why I say that our foreign policy is very unique.

Today Asia looms large in the foreign policy of the world, but no sooner she came into the picture, you have heard opinions expressed throughout the world with regard to the part played by India. If you want to understand the character of an individual or the status of a family, you always depend upon the opinion expressed by the immediate neighbours. Today, we have heard in this House opinions expressed on our foreign policy as 'fellow-travelling' and so many shades of opinion as that of 'a frog in the well', but let us understand what other countries think about our foreign policy. The U.S.A., for instance, with all her jealousy for India, appreciate India's stand on Indo-China, and India's stand on Korea. Mr. Eden himself sent messages of appreciation to our Prime Minister after the conference of Geneva. The Prime Minister of China expressed appreciation and sent messages to our Prime Minister after the Indo-China settlement. So, you will find that every country in the world has appreciated the stand taken by India today, and it may be that one or two within the country, frustrated in position, may not agree, and that is nothing. India stands before the world today as a unique country, with a strength, with a custody of the moral grandeur of the whole world.

No sooner Asia came into the picture, the international politics took a complete turn. This is not unique in the history of humanity. Due to the historic incidents in the march of humanity following a changeless policy of evolution, with its ceaseless repetition in the rise and fall of nations, the pendulum of power had

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

swung from the East to the West and back again. This process of functioning from age to age has created a nebulous state of affairs in international politics, especially during the last few years when Indian independence was born. The first two world wars have brought about in European politics such changes that from the very wreckage of the war, new enemies have risen so much so the enemy that had just been defeated was asked to re-arm themselves. That is how we see today in Western Europe, Western Germany, and in Asia, Japan, are to be re-armed. They are the victims of the late World War II. Attempt to establish peace has been the trend of international politics during the last few years and the custodians of peace have come forward evolving new and contradictory methods of peace and try to mobilise world opinion in their favour either by the threat of dangerous weapons or by policing the world with military organisations, with regional associations, creating rivalry and jealousy among the opposing blocs. So much so, Sir, the idea of peace and the prospect of peace are completely driven away from the horizon. The experiments at Bikini, the poisoning and polluting of the air and water, the scorching of human beings and the drowning of islands, regional organisations like the NATO, ANZUS, SEATO, EDC, the Balkan Union, the Commonwealth of Nations and most of all the UNO, in the name of self-defence, in the name of peace and harmony, in the world, are liable to create friction between nations and nip in the bud the attempt of Asia to consolidate herself into a union of peace and friendship.

But as long as power-mongering is going on in the world, as long as there is colonialism, as long as production and distribution of basic and capital goods, are in the custody of the capitalist nations of the world, and as long as dangerous weapons are created for the destruction of humanity, there is no peace and there is no

prospect of peace. The position of India soon after attaining her freedom was a precarious one. She saw Europe in the words of John Foster Dulles "a military, economic and moral vacuum," and she was forced to fall headlong into European recovery schemes, into Marshal aid, with its economic and political bondage. In Asia the friction of the two power blocs created sparks in Korea and Indo-China which burst into flames. In Kashmir, though it is far from the combustion, political intrigues had created a hot situation for her. The oil fields in the East and the Middle-East had been exploited by the USA, the UK and the Dutch, which exploitation they wanted to continue.

In this way, the international situation was tense when India had to steer herself. In the midst of these conflicting situations India had to steer herself without being burnt by the sparks of warring nations, without being involved in the knotty problems of intrigue and without incurring the displeasure of the conflicting 'isms', which demanded great wisdom on the part of her politicians and statesmen. She had to maintain her integrity, establish her ideals of peace and non-intervention within and without her domain and create by her tolerance, wisdom and humanity a position of stability and esteem for warring nations to seek her advice and suffering nations beseeching her sympathy. Her appeals and advice to nations to help to come to peaceful settlements have had great effect and her contribution in that respect could be seen in Korea and Indo-China. Today, she stands before the world gratified in reaching her ideals through peace and non-violence. Today she is looked upon as the custodian of moral grandeur, as the angel of peace, as the presiding power in settling the Indo-China dispute and as a Great Power wielding influence in settling international questions with equity, justice, peace and harmony. That, Sir, she has achieved without

resorting to shot and shell and without investing her fortunes in dangerous weapons.

I say, time has come for her to be cautious, to look around with circumspection to feel the subterranean currents against her to foil her attempts to create a climate of peace in Asia.

The Conference of the South-East Asian Prime Ministers in which India took a leading part had a very disquieting repercussions in America. She lost her reliance of collective security and her threat of dangerous weapons had no sting. On the other hand, there rose on the eastern horizon the splendour of a Power with her ancient culture and civilisation, coming back to regenerate herself in the wheel of fortune. So, we are today by force of circumstances taking a leading part in Asia to get together and form a third area of peace.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I am afraid the hon. Member has taken sixteen minutes.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Just allow me to speak on the latest developments regarding the Manila treaty.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She can reserve her remarks to a future occasion.

श्री श्री० एन० शब्दाल०: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, परराष्ट्र नीति के सम्बन्ध में बोलना मेरी समझ में एक कठिन बात है। हमारे प्राह्ल मिनिस्टर साहब ने सारी दुनियां में हिन्दुस्तान का सिर ऊँचा कर दिया है, इसमें कोई सन्दर्भ नहीं। दुनियां में सानित स्थापित करने के लिए उन्होंने जो कार्रियर की है वह भी बहुत हिस्सों में सफल हुई है। लैंकिन मेरे मन में जो सन्दर्भ आता है वह यह है कि हमारी तटस्थिता की नीति से दुनियां की सोकसावादी शक्तियां मजबूत हुई या कमज़ोर हुई। लैंकिन जो हुक्म-शाहीवादी राष्ट्र है और राष्ट्र समूह है वह एक जगह अपना आक्रमण रोक लेते हैं तो दूसरी जगह पांच आर्गे ढालते हैं। रूस की बात छोड़ दीजिए क्योंकि वह दूर हम से बहुत दूर हैं,

परन्तु यीन हमारा पहोसी है, और उसके लिए पंडित जी ही नहीं बहुत सारे लोग मिलता रखते हैं। उन्होंने कार्रियर में क्या किया? इसका आपको पता है। हांडो-चीन में भी उन्हीं की सहायता से लड़ाई जारी रही। वहां पर मैं यह मान लूंगा कि इन दोनों दृशों से उनका सम्बन्ध था, और अपने दृश के लिए ही उन्होंने कुछ कार्रवाई की। पर तिब्बत का मामला कैसा है? वहां तो ज्यादातर लोग बौद्ध धर्मविलम्बी हैं। वहां तो एक रामराज्य व्यवस्था थी। ऐसा माना जाता है कि कई शतकों पहले तिब्बत चीन का ही एक भाग था, जैसे कई दृश दूसरों के ताबैह थे, लैंकिन अब कोई भी उन दृशों पर कम्जा नहीं मांगता। मेरा स्थान है कि तिब्बत का पूर्व हिस्तिहास कैसा भी हो, वह एक स्वतंत्र सार्वभौम राष्ट्र था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका इस और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उनके ऊपर आक्रमण करके उनके ऊपर कम्जा करने का चीन को अधिकार नहीं था। उस आक्रमण को हमने सहायता की है। हां, मैं यह समझ सकता हूं कि तिब्बत के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान कुछ कर नहीं सकता, क्योंकि तिब्बत के लिए चीन का मुकाबला करने की हिन्दुस्तान में ताकत नहीं, और हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह जल्दी भी नहीं था। लैंकिन जब हम हिन्दुस्तान आ॒रंचीन के बीच में दूसरा करार का नारा लगाने लगे तब मुझे आश्वर्य होता है और दूसरे भी होता है। वहां करार के लिए अधिकार करने की जरूर समझ में कोई जरूरत नहीं। सच बात यह है कि चीन ने तिब्बत जैसे एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र को खत्म कर दिया है और हिन्दुस्तान ने इस बरी बात में चीन को सहायता दी है। पंडित जी की तटस्थिता धारण का ही यह परिणाम है। इसीलिए मैं मानता हूं कि यह धारण असफल हुआ है।

पंडित जी को मैं यह डूशारा दूर रहा हूं कि तिब्बत पर चीन को कम्जा लेने का उन्होंने जो मौका दिया है, और उस आक्रमण का जो उन्होंने समर्थन किया है, उससे उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को खत्म में ढाला है। और एक बात

[श्री पी० एन० राजभाज]

दीख ए। नेपाल की आज हालत कैसी है। वहां कम्युनिस्टों का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है। कम्युनिस्टों आनंदोलन नेपाल की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा कर रहा है। मुझे यह बात अजीब लगी कि हिन्दुस्तान नेपाल सरकार को हर तरह की मदद करता है। नेपाल हिन्दुस्तान का एक मित्र राष्ट्र है जैसे चीन हमारा मित्र राष्ट्र है। फिर चीन क्या कर रहा है? नेपाल में जिन्होंने बलवा किया था और जो नेपाल से भाग कर चला गया उस को 'एन० सिंह को चीन सहारा दे रहा है। मैं पीड़ित बी को पूछता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति से यह नीति अच्छी है क्या?

एक बात और मैं पंडित जी की नज़र में
लाना चाहता हूँ । वह थार्डलैण्ड के बार्ट में हैं।
थार्डलैण्ड का एक भूतपूर्व नेता और सेनानी आज
पीरिंग के आकाशवाणी से थार्डलैण्ड को क्या
आदरश दे रहा हैं? वह कहता हैं कि थार्डलैण्ड
की सरकार को उत्साह दे। मैं पंडित जी को
फिर पूछता हूँ कि चीन की यह कार्रवाई
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति से अच्छी है या बुरी? पंडित
जी को इस बात पर गम्भीर नीति से गौर करना
चाहिए। मैं साफ साफ बता दूँना चाहता हूँ कि
चीन जैसे राष्ट्र का अपनी सरहद पर कायम हो
जाना एक ऐसी बात है जिसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान
दूँना चाहिए और अपनी नीति, अपने राष्ट्र के
हित का विचार करके तथ करनी चाहिए। नहीं
तो तिब्बत आज चीन के पंजे में कंस गया हैं,
कल नैपाल भी कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में चला
जाएगा, और काश्मीर की हालत भी वैसी ही हो
जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात आँखें
कहना चाहता हूँ। पंडित जी को मेरा सवाल यह
है कि धीन हो या रूस हो या दूसरा कोई सा भी
दैश हो, उन्होंने इसके बाद आक्रमण किया तो
पंडित जी उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार
होंगे या नहीं? हर एक दैश की सीमा आज
कायम हो गई है। पंडित जी को हमें यह
आश्वासन देना जरूरी है कि वह सीमा विस्तीर्ण
तरह से हटाने के लिए और बदलने के लिए

तैयार नहीं हाँगे। अगर उस सीमा को बदलने की कोई राष्ट्र या राष्ट्र समूह कीशश करेगा तो दुनिया की शान्ति के लिए हिन्दुस्तान अपनी आवाज चुलन्द करेगा। पंडित जी से हम यह आश्वासन लाहते हैं।

चीन के मामले के बारे में अभी कुछ फैसला नहीं हुआ है और जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सिर्फ गोलमाल हो रहा है। मेरे ख्याल से काश्मीर के विभाजन का मामला वहां की जनता पर छोड़ दिना चाहिए ताकि मुस्लिम द्वेष पाकिस्तान में जावे और जम्मू और लद्दाख अमुस्लिम भाग भारत में आवे।

दूसरे राष्ट्रों से शब्दुता होने का और कारण चीन विवायक नीति में कैन्फ्रिन्ट है। चीन को राष्ट्रसंघ में स्थायी सभासदस्य प्राप्त कराने के लिए भारत को लड़ाया जा रहा है। यह विविच्चन स्थिति है। जब चीन स्वयं अपनी लड़ाई लड़ाने को समर्थ है तो भारत को उसकी लड़ाई लड़ाने का क्षया प्रयोजन है। साम्यवादी चीन का हिमायती होकर लड़ाने के कारण आज अमरीका का भारत से वैरस्त चला जा रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप भारत को अमरीका से आर्थिक और धार्मिक सहायता मिलना असम्भव हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महादेव, सार्ट संसार का उद्धार करने की यह असंगत और अविचारी नीति भारत को नाश की लाइ में ले जावेगी। हम जितनी जल्दी यह आत्मधाती नीति बदल दें उसनी ही वह भारत देश को लाभप्रद होगी। सार्ट एशियालंड का हिमायती होकर उसका उद्धार करने का प्रयत्न करने के पहले भारत को स्वयं पूर्ण और बलशाली होने के लिए भगीरथ प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और तद्देश्वर, प्रत्येक उपलब्ध सहायता प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। तब ही भारत की आवाज प्रभावशाली हो सकती है।

मूर्ख एक बात और कहनी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गोआ के बारे में कहा लीकिन उन्होंने गोआ के बारे में कोई निश्चित रूप से बात नहीं कही

है और उसके बारे में कोई निश्चित फैसला नहीं किया है। उनकी जो पालिसी हैं उसको हमारे कांग्रेस भाई भले ही अच्छा कहें। लैंकिन उससे कोई मामला हल नहीं हो रहा है। पांडी-चरी का मामला उससे हल नहीं हो रहा है, काश्मीर का मामला भी हल नहीं हो रहा है और न पाकिस्तान का मामला हल हो रहा है। मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा दूर्श सब प्रकार से समर्थ होना चाहिए और हमारी हाउस से प्रार्थना है कि जिस तरह से हम कारन प्रावलम्ब की ओर ध्यान देते हैं वैसे ही हमको अपने घरेलू मामलों की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए जिनमें हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना है और हमारा छृत्यात का मामला है और हमारी अर्धेक्ष अवस्था को सुधारने का सवाल है। जब हमारी घरेलू समस्या हल हो जाएगी तो हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय द्वेष में जारी की आवाज उठा सकेंगे। हमारा पास अपनी ताकत बढ़ाने के लिए क्या योजना है। हम बाहर की तो बहुत बातें करते हैं लैंकिन हमारे घर का यह हाल है, कि औरतें के घर में दिवाली है और हमारे घर में दिवाला। हमारा दूर्श का नाम संसार में आदर के साथ लिया जाता है। मैं अभी विलायत और दूसरे दूर्शों में गया था। यहां लोग हिन्दूस्तान की बड़ी इज्जत करते हैं। लैंकिन हमको पहले अपने घर मामलों को भी ठीक करना चाहिए। आप बाहर बढ़ बढ़ एम्बेसेडर भेजते हैं लैंकिन उनमें आप हमारे आदिमियों को नहीं भेजते। हम भी इस दूर्श के नागरिक हैं जैसे कि मुसलमान हैं, बूद्धमण हैं और दूसरी जाति के लोग हैं। आप और लोगों को एम्बेसेडर बनाते हैं, गवर्नर बनाते हैं, लैंकिन हम लोगों को नहीं और अपने कानफिल्ड्स में नहीं लेते। मेरा यह कहना है कि जैसा साउथ अफ्रीका और अमेरिका में नीग्रोज का प्रावलम है वैसा ही यहां पर हमारा प्रावलम है। इसीलिए मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लिए भी कुछ योजना होनी चाहिए और हम लोगों को ऊंचे पदों और दर्जों पर लेने के लिए पंडित जी को आश्वासन देना चाहिए। हम यह आशा करते हैं कि वे एसा आश्वासन देंगे। अन्त में मैं किस यह कहता हूं कि अक्तूबर के घर मामले में

और कारन मामले में उनको सहायता देने का आश्वासन पंडित जी की तरफ से मिलना चाहिए।

पंडित ठाकुर शास भार्गव (गुजरांव): जनाब फिल्डी स्पीकर साहब, इस एक्सटर्नल एफेक्चर्स के मामले में, इस कारन पालिसी के मामले में मैं शायद पहली मर्तवा दखल दूं रहा हूं। मैंने उस बक्त तो हिस्सा लिया था जब कि कामन-वैस्थ का सवाल दरपेश था और मैंने तबवीज की थी कि हमें कामनवैस्थ का हिस्सेदार बना रहना चाहिए। लैंकिन उसके बाद मैं ने आजतक हिस्सा नहीं लिया।

जब कभी हमारा सेशन होता है तो एक वो दिन के लिए हमें इस मसले पर बोलने का मौका दिया जाता है और वही पुरानी शिकायत अपो-जीशन की तरफ से की जाती है और वही पुराना जबाब सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है। जहां तक हमारी बैसिक पालिसी का सवाल है आज उसमें किसी को डाउट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसके बारे में बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं है। लैंकिन मैं क्या देखता हूं कि, जैसा पंडित जी ने कहा, वही पुरानी बहस मौजूद है और वही पुराना जबाब मौजूद है। मुझे एक कहानी याद आती है। एक आदमी के यहां शादी थी, तो उसने उसमें कुछ ऐसे लोग बुलाए जो कि उससे रूठ हुए थे। उन्होंने सोचा कि इसके यहां शादी में तो जाना नहीं है इसके लिए कोई बहाना ढूँढ़ना चाहिए। तो उनमें से एक आदमी कोठ पर चढ़ गया और दंगा करने लगा। किसी ने पूछा कि कौन हैं तो उसने जबाब दिया कि तुम कहते हो कि कौन हैं, इसीलिए हम तुम्हारे यहां नहीं आते। तो कुछ ऐसा ही हाल यहा पर है। कूंकि अपो-जीशन की तरफ से कुछ बात अपो-जीशन की लाहनी है इसीलिए कुछ बात कह दी जाती है। आज हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक सीधा सवाल किया और अपो-जीशन को चाहिए था कि वह उसका सीधा जबाब देता। उन्होंने कहा कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के कुछ दूर्शों में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीयां मौजूद हैं लैंकिन वे यहां की जमीन से पैदा नहीं हुई हैं, वे ही कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जिनस नहीं हैं और उनकी सारी पालिसी किसी दूसरी जगह से गवर्न होती हैं। और उन्होंने यह एक बजह बतलाई थी जिसकी बजह से उन दृशों में ठीक तरह से न कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के काम की कद्र की जाती हैं और उनको शुब्द की नजर से दृशा जाता है।

हमार प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी ने बहुत बारें कहीं लैंकन पंडित जी ने जो उनसे एक सवाल किया था उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। वह कहते हैं कि हमार हिन्दुस्तान की जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है वह इस दृश की है और उसको अपने दृश से मुहब्बत है और हम किसी दूसरे दृश के लायल नहीं हैं....

भी टी० बी० विट्टल राव (खम्मम) : अगर हो तब तो कहें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called upon the hon. Member to speak.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई कि मेरे भाई के अनुसार कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का किसी बाहरी दृश से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लैंकन वह माँका था उनके छिप्टी लीडर को पंडित जी ने जो पछा था उसके बारे में जवाब देते और इस तरह का एलान मुकर्जी साहब को अपनी स्वीच में करना चाहीए था लैंकन जवाब क्या दिया जाता है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बहुत अच्छी है, होगी अच्छी, लैंकन पंडित जी का एतराज यह नहीं था, पंडित जी का एतराज तो यह था कि इन सब की बागहार रूस के हाथ में है, इसका क्या जवाब है?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is a mischievous lie.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members have had an opportunity. He will have another opportunity to speak.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: डाक्टर साहब बहुत और से कहते हैं कि वह बात गलत है, लैंकन में पछा चाहता है कि जिस बजह पंडित जी ने यह एतराज किया था, तो मुकर्जी साहब जब चाली तकलीर करने लगे हुए थे तब उनको माँका

था कि इसका एलान करते, लैंकन उनको तो यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं हुई कि पंडित जी ने जो कुछ फरमाया हैं वह इस पार्टी पर लाग नहीं होता। अगर वह एसा फरमाते तो हमें बेहद खुशी होती जाएँ अगर हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी किसी दूसरे दृश से कोई सम्बन्ध और लगाव नहीं, रखती और हिन्दुस्तान से मुहब्बत करती है तो मैं उसकी उसी तरह इज्जत करता जैसे पी० एस० पी० और दूसरी पार्टियों की करता हूं। लैंकन अगर एसा नहीं है और उनकी लाथलटी छिपाइ है तब चाहे वह पार्टी दृक्ताओं की ही क्यों न हो, मैं उसकी शुब्द की निगाह से दूखूँगा।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is an Imperialist saying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: अगर आप और आपकी पार्टी इस दृश के प्रति बफादार हैं और बाहर के दृशों से कोई लगाव नहीं रखते तो मैं आपको बहुत इज्जत की निगाह से दूखने वाला हूं, मैं जानता हूं कि आप मैं से चन्द्र लोग हम मामूली लोगों से ज्यादा सँक्रियाइस करने वाले हैं, मैं जानता हूं कि आप मैं हिन्दुस्तान से मुहब्बत करने वाले लोग हैं लैंकन जब तक पंडित जी का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता, तबतक आप नहीं कह सकते कि यह पार्टी दरअसल हिन्दुस्तान में ही महदूद है और बाहर के दृशों से इसका कोई लगाव नहीं है।

दूसरा सवाल हिन्दुस्तान का कामनबैल्थ में शामिल रहने के बारे में है। हम पर यह आशेष किया जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान कामनबैल्थ में क्यों शामिल हैं? श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी कहते हैं कि आप आज भी कामनबैल्थ में क्यों रह रहे हैं। साथ में वे यह भी कहते हैं कि मुझे पंडित जी पर शुब्दहा नहीं लैंकन बाकी जो चालीस मिनिस्टर हैं उन पर शुब्दहा है। काट्ज साहब यां बोलते हैं और चन्द्र साहब यह कहते हैं, मैं मुकर्जी साहब से पछ्ना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्हें श्री नेहरू पर कोई शुब्दहा नहीं है तब तो बात ही खलम हो जाती है क्योंकि आखिर

में वह ही तो हमारे लीडर हैं, रहनुमा हैं और वह ही तो गवर्नमेंट लला रहे हैं और सारे मिनिस्टर उनके नीचे और उनके आर्डर के मुताबिक काम कर रहे हैं, आज सारा दृश्य उनके पीछे लड़ा है और उनके बताए गए पर दृश्य की हृक्षमत चल रही है। अगर हमारे दोस्त किसी मिनिस्टर की किसी बात से या कर्ज कीजिए भी री किसी बात से यह नतीजा निकालें कि हम अमरीका और विलायत बालों के साथ वह जा रहे हैं, या हमारे चटर्जी साहब कहें कि हम लोग रूस के साथ में वह जा रहे हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप किसकी बात मानेंगे। सच तो यह है कि दोनों सच हैं और दोनों भूत हैं, भूत अनपर्लियामेंटरी न कशर दिया जाए, इसलिए मैं कहूँगा दोनों सही हैं और दोनों गलत हैं। हमारी फार्टन पालिसी बिल्कुल साफ है और वह यह है कि हम इंसाफ और सच्चाई की दुनियाद पर खड़े हैं। भारतीय संविधान की धारा ५१ में जो हमने डाइरीक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स पास किए हैं और जो उसमें हमने चार चीजें रखी हैं, अगर उस क्षार्टी पर आप अपनी फार्टन पालिसी को कसें तो मुझे कोई शुब्बहा नहीं है कि डाइरीक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में जो दिया गया है उसी के मुताबिक पंडित जी की हर एक पालिसी आप पाएंगे। पंडित जी की पालिसी उन्हीं उस्लों पर आपको बेस्ट मिलेगी। दरअसल बात तो यह है कि जब महारामा गांधी जिन्दा थे तो उनके अन्दर ख्लाइन्ड फैथ रखता था, उनके बाद पंडित जी एक ऐसे जादूगर हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं और जिस खूबी के साथ उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की एकस्ट्रनल पालिसी बढ़ाई है कि दरअसल हमारी सारी अकल पर एक परवा सा छा गया है और हकीकत यह बन गई है कि पंडित जी अगर शाम को सुबह कहें या सुबह को शाम कहें तो मुझे पैसा कहने में कोई दिक्कत न होगी क्योंकि तजुर्बा हमें बतलाता है कि इंटरनेशनल कील में जो कुछ उन्होंने हम से और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से वौस्ताना साँर पर कहा, वह बिल्कुल सच निकला, सोलहों आने सही निकला। पंडित जी ने चेतावनी दी कि थर्टी-एट पैरलल भूत पार करो, नहीं तो लड़ाई ही जाएगी और चुनांचे हमने देखा कि उनकी

सलाह और चेतावनी नहीं मानी गई और यंग हुई। पंडित जी ने कोलम्बो कांकेंस के मौके पर कहा, पंडित जी को कोई कहने का हक्क नहीं था तो भी उन्होंने अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की और दुनिया के देशों को गय दी कि हन पांच सिदान्तों के अनुसार लड़ाई बन्द कर दो। दुनिया भर में एक पैगम्बर की मानिन्द वह सामने आए और कहा कि तुम लोग हन पांच उस्लों पर लड़ाई बन्द करो और हम आगे दूखते हैं कि इंडो चाइना में उन्हीं उस्लों पर पीस ही जाती है। पंडित जी ने खीन की सरकार को ४० एवं ४० में मान्यता दिलाने के लिए वहां पर आवाज उठाई, बाबूजूद अमरीका की सख्त मुखालफत के खीन के सवाल पर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त पंडित जी को एप्लाइ करते हैं और वह भी मानते हैं कि दूसरे देशों में पंडित जी की बड़ी इज्जत है। मेरे एक भाई ने बड़े जौर शार से कहा कि मैं फलां फलां मुत्कां में गया और वहां मैंने लोगों को कहते सुना कि पंडित जी एक बहुत बड़े आदमी हैं। और यह बाक्या है कि पंडित जी की बदौलत आज हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी की और हमारे दृश्य की बाहर के लोगों की निगाह में इज्जत बड़ी है और हिन्दुस्तान का सिर ऊंचा हुआ है। पहले जब लोग यहां से बाहर चिर्देशों में जाया करते थे तो उनकी कोई कद्र नहीं थी लैकिन मैं खुद अपने तबूं की बिना पर कह सकता हूँ कि जब मैं पिछली मर्तवा चिलायत गया तो मेरे साथ सब लोग बहुत मुहब्बत और इज्जत के साथ पैश आए क्योंकि वह जानते थे कि हम लोग महारामा गांधी और पंडित नेहरू के मूलक के हैं। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पालिसी पंडित जी ने यहां पर रखी है उसको आप किसी नुकत निगाह से देखें, जाहिर तौर पर हमको कुछ नुकायस भले ही पाएं लैकिन थोड़े ही असें के बाद यह चीज साबित हो जाती है कि पंडित जी की जो पालिसी है वह बिल्कुल सही और सच निकली। हसी तरह आप पाकिस्तान के प्रीत हमारी पालिसी को दीखिए। पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर के अन्दर भगाड़ा पैदा किया, हैदराबाद में उसके बाद भगाड़ा हुआ और पाकिस्तान की यह सब ज्यादतियां देखकर हमारे लोग कहने लगे थे कि

[पीड़ित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

पीड़ित जी की पालिसी पाकिस्तान की तरफ एक कमज़ोरी की पालिसी है और लोग तो यहां तक कहते थे कि अभी बदल है, पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई छँड़ दो। उसके बाद हम दूखते हैं कि नेहरू लियाकत पैकंट हुआ उसकी हम में से बहुत लोगों ने बहुत मुसालफत की, लैंकन आब हम क्या दूखते हैं? हम दूखते हैं कि पीड़ित जी की पालिसी कामयाब सारित हुई और हमारा सिर ऊंचा हुआ। इसी तरह मैं कहूँगा कि आज मुकुर्बीं साहब गोआ के लिए इतने जार शैर से लोल रहे हैं और गवर्नरेंट को एकिटप क्लब उठाने को कह रहे हैं, मेरे दिल में उनके लिए बहुत इज्जत हैं, उनसे मैं कहूँगा कि थोड़े दिन बाद यह बात सारित हो जाएगी कि गोआ के बारे में भी पीड़ित जी की पालिसी क्लर्क्स ही थी और जैसा कि मुकुर्बीं साहब बाहर रहे हैं, हमको इस कदर जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। क्या हम नहीं जानते कि किस तरह हमारे देश के उस कुरुरा और रहनुमा महात्मा गांधी ने आजादी के लिए जदू-जबहद की, चौरीचौरा के कांड के बाद हमने देश के हमारी लड़ाई का रुख बदल गया और कभी नर्म और कभी गरम इस तरह आगे बढ़ कर महात्मा गांधी ने अपने तरीके से हिन्दूस्तान को आजादी दिला कर छोड़ी और मुझे पूरा यकीन कामिल है कि जब तक हमारे सिर पर पीड़ित जी का हाथ है, जब तक देश की बागहोर उनके हाथ में है, हमें पूरा यकीन है कि हम सही रास्ते पर चलते रहेंगे और हम दूर भसले में कामयाब होंगे। गोआ के अन्दर अगर हम जल्दबाजी में कोई कार्रवाई कर बैठेंगे तो हमको खराब नतीजा भूगतना पड़ सकता है और इसीलए मैं कहूँगा कि पीड़ित जी गोआ के बारे में जिस तरह चल रहे हैं वही सही रास्ता है। परमात्मा की कृपा से महात्मा गांधी के बाद मूल्क को पीड़ित नेहरू जैसा लीडर मिला है जो हमारे मूल्क को सही रास्ते पर ले जा रहा है और हमारा सबका फर्ज है कि हम उनके पीछे चलें और उसका हाथ बंटाएं। कौरिया के सम्बन्ध में जो कमीशन कायम हुआ था, हालांकि हमारा उस लड़ाई से कोई बास्ता नहीं था लैंकन हमने उस पीस

मिशन के काम को अपने हाथ में लिया और यह हमारी फारंन पालिसी की कामयाबी दीखाए कि दूसरे मूल्कों ने हमको उस कमीशन का प्रेसीडेंट बनाया और हिन्दूस्तान को ही क्यों उसका प्रेसीडेंट बनाया, वजह उसकी साफ है, क्योंकि हिन्दूस्तान के बारे में दूसरे मूल्क वालों को यकीन है कि वह इस मामले में बिल्कुल इमरांशयत रहेगा और किसी की तरफ दारी नहीं करेगा और वह इंसाफ के साथ ठीक ठीक काम करेगा।

अभी हमारी बीहान मैस्टरीन ने जो कहा, तो मैं उनकी बड़ी कद्र करता हूँ और उन्हाँने बहुत ही सुन्दर अंगूजी जबान में अपनी बात को कहा और मुझे तो वैसी अंगूजी भी नहीं आती कि मैं उतनी खूबी के साथ अपनी बात को कह सकूँ, अगर कह सकता होता तो मैं भी अंगूजी में बोलता, लैंकन मैं उनसे अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सीटों सम्मेलन हो रहा है उसके बारे में कोई शब्दहा नहीं है कि अमरीका और अंगूज कलानीयल पावर को कायम रखना चाहते हैं और यह सीटों इसी गरज से बना है। आज हिन्दूस्तान के पास आखिर वह क्या चीज है जिसकी बिना पर वह साफ साफ उसके बारे में एलान कर रहा है। मैंने हिन्दूस्तान के जहाज देखे हैं, हिन्दूस्तान की फौज देखी हैं, मैंने अन्दर से इन चीजों को देखा हैं, तो क्या हमारे पास कोई ऐसी फौजी या दूसरी ताकत है जिसकी बिना पर हम किसी बड़ी ताकत या मूल्क से लड़ सकें, क्या हमर्में इतनी ताकत है कि हम अमरीका या अंगूजों से लड़ सकें? लैंकन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पीड़ित नेहरू के हाथ में सारे देश की मारूल ताकत है और उस मारूल स्ट्रॉप की बिना पर लड़ते हैं और साफ साफ बातें कहते हैं। जापान के साथ सेन फ्रांसिस्को के अन्दर भगाड़ा होता है, हिन्दूस्तान अकेला ऐसा मूल्क है जो कहता है कि हम तुम्हारे पंजे में नहीं आते। अभी जब पीड़ित नेहरू अमरीका तशरीफ ले गए तो लोगों ने उनसे सीधा सवाल पूछा कि आप हमारे साथ लड़ाई में शामिल होंगे तो उन्हें पीड़ित जी ने

जबाब दिया कि हमारे दैश की सारी मार्टल स्ट्रॉप तुम्हारे साथ लड़ाई में शरीक होगी अगर तुम्हारी लड़ाई जस्ट काज के लिए होगी। आज मुल्क को ऐसे ही लीडर की जरूरत है और जब जूद इसके कि हिन्दुस्तान कौंजी नुकते निगाह से कोई बड़ी ताकत नहीं है ताहम उससे दुनिया के अन्दर नाम पैदा किया है और उसकी गिनती वह दृश्यों में हो रही है और उसकी एक ही वजह है और वह है पीड़ित जी की रहनुमाई और महात्मा गांधी का बताया हुआ रास्ता जिस पर पीड़ित जी हमें ले जा रहे हैं। अपनी उसी मार्टल ताकत के भरोसे पर आज हम सारी दुनिया का चैलेंज मंजूर करने को तैयार हैं। इसमें शक नहीं कि आज अमरीका हम से नाराज है, तो नाराज है तो हुआ कर, लैंकिन पीड़ित नेहरू हरीगिर उनके सामने भ्रुकुने को तैयार नहीं हैं। भले ही वह अपनी एकोनामिक एंड उठा रखते, पीड़ित जी ने साफ साफ उनसे कह दिया कि अगर आप हमको एंड देना चाहते हैं तो हम उसको तभी तक लेने को तैयार हैं जब तक कि उससे हमारी पालिसी पर कोई असर नहीं पहता है।

हाउस को याद होगा कि थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ अमरीका चाहता था कि हमको बड़ी भारी खुराक की मदद कर देंसे पाकिस्तान को कर रहा है और वह भी बगैर किसी कीमत के कर। लैंकिन पीड़ित नेहरू ने इसको गवारा नहीं किया और कहा कि हम कीमत देंगे, हम मुफ्त में मदद नहीं लेंगे। यह स्पिरिट है पीड़ित नेहरू की जिसकी वजह से दुनिया भर में हिन्दुस्तान का नाम हो रहा है।

मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज 'सिएटो' का हमारे पास क्या जबाब है? आज अमरीका और इंगिलिस्तान के मुकाबले में हमारे पास क्या जबाब है? उसका जबाब वही है जो कि पीड़ित नेहरू ने दिया है और जो महात्मा गांधी का ताकत के सामने जबाब था। आज उसका जबाब यह है कि इतने मुल्क हमारे साथ कलंकिटव पीस में शामिल हैं। बेचार इंडिया, इंडोनीशिया और चर्मा दूसरे मुल्कों के सामने क्या हस्ती रखते हैं, लैंकिन ताहम हम

एक कलंकिटव पीस का जो एरिया है उसको लैंकर सारी दुनिया के सामने रख सकते हैं। आज 'सिएटो' का अगर कोई जबाब है तो वह पीड़ित नेहरू का कलंकिटव पीस एरिया का मूल ही है। मुझे यकीन है कि आज हमारे पास ताकत नहीं है लैंकिन यह मूल एसा है जो कि किसी भी ताकत का सामना कर सकता है। दुनिया उस्लां के पीछे चलती है, दुनिया इन्साफ के पीछे चलती है और जब तक इन्साफ का राज्य है तब तक हमारी पालिसी सही है। अगर हम इस पालिसी पर चलते रहें तो हम दूर्लंगे कि दुनिया हमारी कद्र करती है और कोई शस्त्र हम पर हमला नहीं कर सकता। लैंकिन इसके यह माने नहीं हैं कि हम किसी चीज के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि हमारी सरकार मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिए क्या कर रही है। लैंकिन 'honesty is the best policy and honesty is the best principle' दोनों लिहाज से, पालिसी के लिहाज से और उस्ल के लिहाज से, हर तरह से हम ने जो पालिसी अख्यार की है, जो हमारी आज की कारंन पालिसी है, वही पालिसी आज काम कर सकती है और जो कि दैश की सम्यता के 'इन लाइन' है और सारा हिन्दुस्तान इसको चाहता है और सारा हिन्दुस्तान इसके पीछे है। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि दो दो तीन तीन दिन अपनी एकस्टर्नल पालिसी पर बहस करने के लिए हमें स्वर्च में रहनी करने चाहिएं क्योंकि इसमें आपस में कोई डिफरेंस नहीं है। यहां पर सिर्फ यही तो कहा जाता है कि कामनवेल्थ से निकल जाओ। लैंकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कामनवेल्थ में रहने से हमें कोई नुकसान नहीं है। अगर मेरे दैश को नुकसान इस वजह से मुझे मालूम होता तो कांगूस पार्टी तो क्या अगर कोई राज भी मुझे कोई फिलता होता तो भी मैं अपनी जबान से न कहता कि हिन्दुस्तान को कामनवेल्थ में रखता जाए। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारा कामनवेल्थ में रहना सफल हुआ है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे एक भी चीज ऐसी नजर नहीं आई जो कि किसी मेम्बर की तरफ

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

से कही गई हो और जो फिलावाकला हमारी कार्रन पारिसी के बर्मिलियन हो। दरअसल बात यह है कि जब वह हमारी कार्रन पारिसी को उस्लॉ की नजर से दूखते हैं तो पंडित नेहरू को एप्लाज दृते हैं, लैंकिन एप्लाज दृते दृते जब उनके पास कुछ रह नहीं गया। उनके पास कोई 'स्टाक इन ट्रॉफ' नहीं रहा, तब एक ही 'स्टाक इन ट्रॉफ' बच गया है कि "हम को कामनवेल्थ से निकल जाना चाहिए, अमरीका से लड़ पड़ना चाहिए। आज हम से न अमरीका लूश है न रूस लूश है।" लैंकिन हम क्यों किसी की लूशी की परवाह करें? हमें अपनी पारिसी को जो पीस और इमानदारी के असूल पर मर्हना है चलाना चाहिए और मजबूती के साथ चलाना चाहिए।

मैं आपका श्रृंगारिका अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने स्थानात जाहिर करने का माँक दिया।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We have never failed to appreciate the contributions which the Prime Minister has made to the cause of world peace. Contributions have been made, significant contributions, for example, in the matter of the attitude of our Government regarding the hydrogen bomb, regarding SEATO, regarding the policy towards China, regarding the cease-fire in Indo-China—and we have never failed to acknowledge it. We shall acknowledge whatever contribution is made from whatever quarters; however inimical to us those quarters may be, we shall acknowledge those contributions. But what fills us with apprehension is the Prime Minister's apology for making those contributions.

Last time when he spoke on foreign affairs in the last session, he did not speak in the vein in which he spoke today. Today he came out with slanders on the communist parties, with insinuations, with oblique references which would imply that there are two war blocs in the world, one led by the Soviet Union and China and the other led by America. Why

is it? Why is this apology? Everyone who has come back from the Soviet Union or China, whether they are Congressmen, whether they are Communists, whether they are Socialists or whether they belong to no party, they are all agreed in this, that the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic do not want war. They are engaged in massive construction and they want peace, and they are striving for peace. That is agreed by people of all parties, people of undoubtedly integrity who have visited the Soviet Union or China. Now, Sir, why this slander against the communist parties? Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was surprised to hear that communist parties were indigenous to the country, that they did not spring from Russia. I can give him the assurance that we are indigenous. (Laughter). Let those who indulge in laughter not forget....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I never said anything about the Communist Party myself. I only stated that Pandit Nehru stated this and no reply was given to it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am going to give him the reply. Let them not forget that in the elections held for this august Parliament it was a communist candidate who got the highest number of votes in India, and let us not forget that not a single Chinese, not a single Russian voted for him. It was the people of India who voted for him. Let us not forget that the Communist Party was voted as the second party in this Parliament and was given the position of the second party of India, not by the votes of the Chinese or Russians, but by the votes of our people. And let us not forget that in other places in the world the position of the Communist Party is even better. It is even stronger than the Communist Party of India, because the communist parties are entrenched in the affections of the people. There is no doubt in any quarter. Every impartial visitor has agreed that every communist party is absolutely popular in the countries in which the Communist-led regime

exists, and that those regimes are entrenched in the countries with the solid and enthusiastic support of the countries.

Now, Sir, so far about the communist parties. Therefore, why these apologies? Why these slanders against the communist parties? Why this oblique reference to a fact which is not true, that the Soviet Union and China are also allegedly seeking to do some war-like acts against America or England.

An Hon. Member: Nobody said so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May we ask the question whether the reason is the millions of dollars of aid we are receiving from the United States, whether the reason is our Commonwealth tie-up? I am coming to the Commonwealth in a moment, and I hope to demolish all the arguments and convince Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and others what damage we have suffered from our Commonwealth link-up. But it is sufficient about this particular point to say that it is perhaps due to our Commonwealth link-up and the millions of dollars we receive from the United States that today in spite of our contributions to world peace, we have to be apologetic for those contributions, we have to say that we understand the fears of America. Have the Americans any fear of communism? It is not fear; it is because communism stands in the way of their imperialist exploitation and imperialist expansion, that the United States is seeking to unleash a war in the world.

About our Commonwealth tie, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava seems very touchy about it. The Prime Minister seems very touchy about it. He is tired of our repeating the necessity to leave the Commonwealth. I do not disagree that our Commonwealth tie-up has been really one of give and take. We have given, and we have taken. We have celebrated the accession of 'Her Britannic Majesty'. Our Prime Minister, when he went to Kalyani, did not have time to meet the delegation of strikers

from Titagrah, because he was busy, but he had the time to go and participate in the coronation of Her Majesty. We have waved the Union Jack over this House on the occasion of the accession of Her Majesty. Of course, in Britain, a similar thing was not done on the occasion of the declaration of our Republic. Now, that is not all.

In liberating the French settlements, Indians of India as well as Indians of the French possessions participated in it, and they were freely allowed to do so. In the liberation of Nagar-Haveli, Indians and Portuguese nationals—i.e., in international law—Indian nationals, i.e., non-Goan and Goan Indian nationals participated, and no objection was raised, but suddenly we find the High Commissioner in India for the United Kingdom calls at the Foreign Office, and we find a change; we find wisdom dawning upon us, and we ban non-Goans from the 15th August. Are we not justified in asking whether there is any connection between this visit and the sudden decision? Are we not justified in asking whether that is not part of our subscriptions as membership for Commonwealth? Again, that is not all.

We have given other things also. We have, to our great prejudice, settled the sterling balances against our interests. Those balances were won with the sacrifice of 3½ millions of lives in Bengal, but we have looked to British interests in settling the matter. There are so many other things that I could catalogue, but I have not the time. That is what we have done. It is not that we have not received anything. We have received certain things. We have received some kicks from our little brothers in South Africa on the racial question. We have received kicks from Ceylon, and we have received from Pakistan the threat of war, and hostile action by receiving American aid. And from the British, we have received a very, solemn and reassuring assurance to Portugal through Lord Ismay that when Portugal raises the question of

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

Goa in the NATO, it will be considered, and not only considered, but it will be considered very sympathetically. So, it is really a give and take. We have given and we have taken. If Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is satisfied with this give and take, I have nothing to say, but we could not be satisfied. Let us assure the Prime Minister that our objection to the Commonwealth is not mere sentimental nonsense; it is based on patriotism. When we took a vow on the 26th January, 1930, that our real independence consists in severing the British connection, I take it we did not take only a sentimental vow, but we took a vow which corresponded to the reality.

We have found that the British grip on our economy is killing our economy today, and I take it that it is for the politeness that is expected of us as members of the Commonwealth that we cannot touch that economy today, and free our economy from that vicious grip. I take it that it is for the politeness required of us as members of the Commonwealth that we cannot refuse to let British recruits to have transit across our country to murder the valiant Malayans who are fighting against British rule. I take it that it is our Commonwealth association which forbids us from saying anything against the British oppression in Malaya, against the British carnage let loose in Kenya and Uganda, whereas we can freely condemn the French atrocities in Tunisia. These are the facts. These are not sentiments. These are not emotions. If these facts are overlooked, if the Prime Minister persists in overlooking these facts, we shall persist in repeating our demand for leaving the Commonwealth. We are not ashamed to repeat it; as long as this unpatriotic attitude persists in the Government of India, we shall go on repeating it. Let us assure the Prime Minister that he will not get away with it by simply persisting with it; he will not make a thing right, which is wrong, merely by persistence

and merely by repeated declarations that it is right. Let us not forget that up to now, he has not given us a single fact in the balance-sheet to show that our Commonwealth link-up has been profitable to us, that we have really been able to exert our influence in the Commonwealth in a manner which really does credit to us, which really is to our national interests. On the other hand, there have been many occasions, and innumerable instances, where we have had to surrender, we have had to suffer indignities, we have had to suffer economic losses, and we have had to suffer economic backwardness on account of our Commonwealth tie, and we have not said anything.

In conclusion, I want to say that what we want the Prime Minister to do is to follow a policy of consistency. If he does something right, let him not be ashamed of it; let him not try to woo other countries in order to allay their suspicions. If we do something right, and it happens to coincide with the interests of a certain group of countries, let us not be ashamed of it. If right is right in India, right is right in the Soviet Union, and it must coincide. If the Americans do not like it, let us say, we are very sorry for it, we cannot help it. Secondly, we want the Prime Minister, we urge upon him again to fulfil the patriotic aspirations of India, the patriotic pledge which we took on the 26th January 1930, by renouncing the Commonwealth tie. It has done us no good. It will do us no good. On the other hand, it will do us plenty of evil, and we want to avoid it.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): During this turbulent time, not Moscow or Peking, neither Washington nor London; perhaps, there are other two vantage points from where we can observe more or less objectively what we may call, in the words of our Prime Minister, the crisis of our times.

We have just to be for a few minutes on the border points of the two sectors in Berlin, the western and the eastern, to observe whether the tension in world affairs is increasing or decreasing. If you find that there is some tension, you may take it that the Western as well as the Eastern blocs are preparing for a show-down. If you see that there is no tension, then you may with reasonable surety conclude that some negotiations are going on.

In order to check these observations, you go to Geneva, and in Geneva, you have to stand only for a few minutes at Pont Du Mont Blanc to observe whether some Cadillacs of seasoned diplomats are moving in a definite direction towards a certain Chinese restaurant. If they are, you may be reasonably sure that under the influence of some Shanghai-chop-sui, they are going to realise the realities of Asia.

Looking at these things so lightly also, you will see that it is not a coincidence that lately, two conferences

have been held, one in Berlin and the other at Geneva. In regard to these conferences, we may differ as to whether they have achieved anything or not. But we are today obliged to see a number of problems of the world in their light.

6 P.M.

. Let us take European problems, for example, the European Defence Community, the reunification of Germany or, let us say, the rearmament of Germany—these are all affected by those conferences. But more are affected the Asiatic problems....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may stop at this stage. He may continue tomorrow.

The House will now stand adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 30th September, 1954.
