

Thursday, 3rd August, 1950



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I— Questions and Answers)

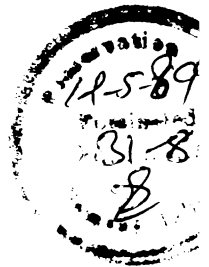
OFFICIAL REPORT

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Volume IV, 1950  
(1st August to 14th August, 1950)

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Second Session  
of  
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA  
1950



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**THE**  
**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
**(Part I—Questions and Answers)**  
**OFFICIAL REPORT**

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**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

*Thursday, 3rd August, 1950.*

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*The House met at a Quarter to  
Eleven of the Clock*

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**PROJECT TO COLONISE ANDAMAN  
ISLANDS**

\*125. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage the project to colonise Andaman Islands stands?

(b) Is there a regular passenger or cargo service to the Islands?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) So far 271 families, comprising 1122 displaced persons, have been settled in the Andamans. A programme for further colonisation is under consideration.

(b) Yes; the passenger-cum-cargo ship "Maharaj" plies regularly between the mainland of India and the Islands. A second ship "Bharatkhand" has recently been chartered for service.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there are any restrictions for free settlement in the Islands?

**Sardar Patel:** There are no restrictions.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know whether it is a fact that there are passport restrictions for those people who want to go to the Islands?

**Sardar Patel:** The restrictions are due to the limited capacity for passengers.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know the capacity of these Islands?

**Sardar Patel:** The capacity of the Islands for the forest is very great but for human living is limited.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is referring to the capacity of the carrying ships, I believe.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** What is the number of families we can accommodate in these Islands?

**Sardar Patel:** Well, about more than a lakh of people can be accommodated.

**Shri Sidhva:** The Andaman Islands being a great potential forest area, may I know whether Government have got any scheme for developing this area, so that the refugees or other people can go and settle there?

**Sardar Patel:** The area for deforestation and for accommodation of the refugees and other people has been set apart.

**Shri Chattopadhyay:** Has there been any improvement in transport facilities from the main-land to the Andamans after the attainment of Independence?

**Sardar Patel:** We have already chartered another ship and we are trying to see if further accommodation can be secured.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is referring to inland communications.

**Sardar Patel:** There are no great difficulties for inland communications at present.

**Shri Chattopadhyay:** Is there any air communication between the main-land and the Andamans?

**Sardar Patel:** I do not know whether there is such a demand at present but if there is, we will arrange for it, if required.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** How many East Bengal refugee families have been rehabilitated? Have the Government got any scheme to rehabilitate more East Bengal families there?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has already been replied to.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any steps are being taken to develop the Port Blair Harbour?

**Sardar Patel:** It is too big a scheme which cannot be undertaken at present and it is not considered necessary at present also.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is there a definite scheme of resettlement and are there any officers in charge of facilitating the settlement of people?

**Sardar Patel:** There is a definite scheme for resettlement and families as are prepared to go are being sent.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know what is the scheme of the Government with respect to the East Bengal refugees? Is there a definite scheme by which their families are sent monthly or anything like that?

**Sardar Patel:** They are East Bengal families mostly.

#### FIRE IN ORDNANCE DEPOT IN MADHYA PRADESH

\*126 **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the amount of damage caused by the fire which broke out in the Ordnance Depot near Pulgaon in Madhya Pradesh in the month of February, 1950?

(b) What are the causes for the out-break of the fire?

(c) What kind of explosives have been destroyed in this out-break?

(d) Has any investigation taken place to find out the causes of the fire?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) to (d). The hon. Member is presumably referring to the fire which broke out in the Central Ammunition Depot, PULGAON, in February 1949. The total loss to the State as a result of this fire was Rs. 3,000 in respect of damage to the building. The stores involved in this fire were unserviceable flares used by the Air Force for night reconnaissance which were kept in the Depot pending their disposal by drowning. The fire seems to have broken out as a result of some one tampering with the flares with a view to detaching a parachute. A Court of Enquiry was held into the incident.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know when the report of the Court of Enquiry was published?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is no question of publishing this report.

**Shri Kamath:** Is the Minister aware of another big fire which broke out in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore soon after that?



**Mr. Speaker:** I think, the hon. Member has tabled a question in respect of that.

**Shri Kamath:** That won't be reached.

**Shri Karunakara Menon:** Is the Government aware of the possibility of these fires which have become so chronic in the gun carriage and ordnance factories taking place at the instance of the officers themselves in order to evade the checking of the timber and other valuable articles?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Shiva Rao:** Apart from destruction by fire, is there any practice in the Defence Ministry of throwing valuable ordnance stores that have been declared to be surplus to requirements into the sea?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not been able to follow the question of the hon. Member, but ammunition, which is unserviceable, however useful it may be otherwise, has to be destroyed somehow, and drowning is the best way of destroying it.

**Shri Shiva Rao:** May I know whether it is a fact that valuable ordnance stores are first broken up and then dumped into the sea and whether they contain large quantities of high quality steel and metal?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** The hon. Member will appreciate that it is not possible to recover valuable material out of this ammunition. It is highly dangerous. The best way of destroying the ammunition is by drowning and that is why this course is adopted.

**Shri Shiva Rao:** My hon. friend knows that ordnance stores do not consist only of ammunition.

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I mentioned about the ammunition only. Other stores are not destroyed by drowning.

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** With regard to answer to part (d) of the question, has the Investigation Commission fixed the guilt on any particular individual connected with these depots?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Disciplinary action has been taken against an officer who was found guilty of delay in fighting the fire.

**Shri Kamath:** What was the personnel of the Court of Enquiry?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am afraid, I have not got that information here.

#### SMUGGLING OF GOLD

\*127. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much gold has been confiscated from 1st January, 1950 to 30th June, 1950 by Government while being smuggled from various countries into India?

(b) What is the total quantity of gold detected by Customs Department in illegal smuggling during this period?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) About 33,655 tolas of smuggled gold were confiscated by the Customs Department from the 1st January 1950 to the 20th July 1950.

(b) About 43,597 tolas of gold were detected during the same period.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know from what part of the country this gold is being smuggled?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he want to know generally or specifically?

**Shri Sidhva:** Relating to this period.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is being smuggled from outside the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** At what point does it enter?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Persian Gulf and Africa.

**Shri Sidhva:** What was the fine imposed by the Customs authorities?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The gold was confiscated, Sir.

**Shri Sidhva:** Any other penalty besides confiscation?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** In the principal case which involved 33,000 tolas of gold, in addition to the gold being confiscated under the Sea Customs Act, the crew of the craft were prosecuted and the *nakoda* was sentenced to 21 months rigorous imprisonment while all the other members of the crew were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

**Shri Goenka:** In the answer the hon. Finance Minister stated that 45,000 tolas of gold were detected and 38,000 tolas were confiscated. What happened to the balance of 12,000 tolas? Was it given back?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The difference between gold detected and gold confiscated is explained by the fact that there is always a timelag between the date when the gold is detected and seized and the date when it is formally confiscated.

**Shri Goenka:** May I know whether the Government has any estimate of the undetected gold smuggled into the country?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is undetected, how can he give?

**Shri Goenka:** May I know whether the Government has any information as to the source from which this smuggled gold is paid?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Government has only suspicion, not information.

**Shri T. Husain:** Will Government be pleased to state if it is an offence for one country to bring in gold into this country?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri B. Das:** What is the policy of Government in the matter of confiscated gold? Is it added to the gold reserve or is it sold?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Confiscated gold which is in the form of bars of standard fineness or which can be refined at the mint without much trouble and expense, is taken over to the account of Government while the rest is sold by the Customs in the open market in due course of time.

**Shri B. Das:** I want to know whether that gold is added to the gold reserves of India or the Government could spend it whenever they like?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The gold reserve belongs to the Reserve Bank of India.

**Shri B. Das:** The Reserve Bank belongs to us now.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** As I said, the gold reserve belongs to the Reserve Bank of India while this confiscated gold remains the property of Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri T. Husain:** One question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Question No. 129.

**Shri Sidhva:** My question is 128, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been transferred to the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

#### HOUSING FACTORY

\*129. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the capital expenditure, and other working expenses so far incurred in connection with the Government Housing Factory;

(b) the service charges so far paid to the Consulting firm; and

(c) the present estimate of the cost of each unit, including transport and erection charges?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) Capital expenditure of Rs. 44.65 lakhs and working expenses of 22 lakhs have been incurred up to the 30th June 1950.

(b) £19,460.

(c) The cost is being worked out at present. The price will be fixed as soon as possible.

**Shri Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the experts and specialists who have been deputed here by the British Consulting Firm were asked to submit an estimate of the cost of the house in January last?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Some estimates were made originally when the scheme was sanctioned.

**Shri Kamath:** I am not referring to that. The scheme was sanctioned some time last year in May 1949 or so or even before that. After the arrival here of the experts who were sent by the British Consulting Firm, were they not asked to submit an estimate of the cost of the house in 1950?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** If the hon. Member means a revised estimate, I believe it is true that they were asked to work out a more economical design. I am not sure of the date.

**Shri Kamath:** What was the original estimate and what was the revised estimate?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Per unit?

**Shri Kamath:** Yes, per unit.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The original estimate per unit was Rs. 2,460.

**Shri Kamath:** And the revised estimate?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** As I said, the cost is being worked out at present.

**Shri Kamath:** When will the factory go into production?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The factory is expected to go into production at the end of August 1950.

**Shri Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the date of production has been receding steadily from month to month since November last?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is a fact that the original expectation was that the factory would start production towards the end of last year.

**Shri Kamath:** With regard to the cost of the house, is it not a fact that the three proto-type houses and the six units which have been sent here by the British Firm were delivered to the Government at a cost of £48,000 and may I know how much was actually paid by Government?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I require notice.

**Shri Tyagi:** How many of the 10,000 hutments and 4,000 houses which the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have built during the last 18 months were contributed by this Housing Factory?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The Housing Factory has not started production, Sir.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is not the Housing Factory established for the purpose of giving relief to refugees coming from outside?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is possible that some of the houses would be available to the displaced persons population.

**Shri T. Husain:** What would be the life of a prefabricated house?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Sixty years, at a conservative estimate.

**Shri Tyagi:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that by the end of August 1950, this factory would be producing houses. Then, why has

he only recently sanctioned 35 lakhs for building houses to Members of Parliament when cheap houses would be available?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He is arguing.

**Shri Kamath:** On what basis is the life of these houses computed? Was it as a result of experience of houses built anywhere else in the world with that material?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** My information is that about 75,000 houses, not of the same type, but an analogous type design by these Consulting Engineers were erected in Great Britain. The estimate of durability of the house is also based on technical investigation.

**Shri Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Managing Director of the Housing Firm.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** If the factory goes into production according to anticipation, will the houses produced by this Factory be erected in Delhi alone or will they be erected in outside places also? What will be the cost of transport per house in that case?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Primarily, the houses produced by this Factory will be available in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi. But, it is possible that if there is a reasonable demand for the houses elsewhere, then arrangements could be made to erect them there.

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

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I want to ask one question about the transport.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; next question.

#### JAGIRDARI SYSTEM IN BHOPAL

**\*130. Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether any proposal is under

contemplation, for the gradual abolition of jagirdari system in Bhopal?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

#### BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME IN BHOPAL

**\*131. Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps are being taken to popularize Basic Education Scheme in and remove illiteracy from Bhopal?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** A graduate teacher has been sponsored by the Bhopal Government for Basic Training at Santiniketan.

A scheme for the introduction of Social Education in Bhopal is under preparation.

**Thakur Lal Singh:** What is the percentage of literates in Bhopal?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I require notice of that.

#### CATTLE LIFTING IN BHOPAL

**\*132. Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of cattle lifting were reported to the Bhopal Police in the months of March, April, May and June, 1950;

(b) how many such cases were reported in the above months in the years 1948 and 1949;

(c) what the causes are for the increase in number; and

(d) what steps are being taken to remove the evil?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) 29.

(b) 41 and 44 respectively.

(c) There has been no increase.

(d) Preventive action under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of suspicious characters; frequent meetings between the Police Officers of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal; and grant of rewards for information leading to the detection of the crimes.

#### CANTONMENTS COMMITTEE

\*135. **Shri Tyagi:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the Cantonments Committee appointed by Government has submitted its report?

(b) If not, what is the cause for the delay?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) No.

(b) A Questionnaire was issued by the Committee the answers to which had to be awaited, examined and compiled. The delay was largely due to this.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, when was this Questionnaire issued?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got the exact date on which the Questionnaire was issued, but it was issued two months ago.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, by what time does the hon. Minister expect this Committee to submit its report?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** The Committee's next meeting is to be on 3rd, 4th and 5th August, and after this meeting is held I will be in a position to tell the hon. Member when it is likely to finish its deliberations.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is the Ministry intending to hold new elections in the cantonments by the time the report is submitted?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir.

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** When the Committee was appointed was there not a request to the Committee that it should submit its report within a stipulated period of time?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** No period was fixed. As regards the date of its appointment, I have not got it here now, but the Questionnaire was issued immediately after its appointment.

**Shri Gautam:** How many meetings of this Committee have been held?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** In all, the Committee held four meetings, but at the fourth meeting as the members were not present no business could be transacted.

**Shri Gautam:** Is it a fact that the Committee was appointed more than a year ago?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** That is true. I have already said it was appointed about a year ago.

**Shri Gautam:** The Committee had only four meetings. What was the reason for not having more meetings?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is difficult for me to say that, for I will have to make enquiries from the Chairman of the Committee and then give the answer.

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** Was it due to the Chairman having more important work to attend to?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** जो बैठक इस कमेटी की अब होने वाली है, क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि यह अन्तिम बैठक होगी या इसके बाद और भी बैठकें आवश्यक होंगी ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** About the meeting of this Committee that is to be convened now, can it be expected to be the last one or more meetings will have to be held?]

**सरदार बलदेव सिंह :** मेरे लिये यह बताना बहुत मुश्किल है। यह कमेटी पर

बुनहर है कि वह अपना काम जल्दी खत्म करती है या नहीं।

[**Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is very difficult for me to tell this. It all depends upon the Committee whether it finishes its deliberations earlier or not.]

**Shri Kamath:** What was the time lag between the first meeting and the second?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice of that question.

**Shri Kamath:** Are not the dates given there?

**Shri Sidhva:** In answer to a question by Shri Tyagi, the hon. Minister said no elections would be held in the Cantonments, but.....

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** What I said was I have not got any information. It is not possible for me to say whether any election would be held or not. If any election is due, it will be held.

**Shri Sidhva:** Put an Ordinance has already been issued by the Defence Ministry that the elections should be held in November.

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say anything definitely on the subject. If the elections are to be held, they will be held.

**Prof. Ranga:** Is there nothing that the Government of India can do in order to see that when a meeting of a Committee is convened it is attended by the members and that all of them do not absent themselves from the meeting?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is difficult for me to force members to attend meetings; but I will certainly bring this to the notice of the Chairman of the Committee.

#### CABINET AND SECRETARIAT RE-ORGANISATION

\*135. **Shri Shiva Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what action has been taken

on the report of the hon. Shri Gopaldaswami Ayyangar on the Re-organisation of the Cabinet and the Central Secretariat?

(b) Will a copy of the report be placed on the Table of the House?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) and (b). I place on the Table a copy of Shri Gopaldaswami Ayyangar's Report (placed in the Library, see No. P-105/50) referred to as well as a statement (see Appendix III, annexure No. 1) showing the principal recommendations contained in the report, the decisions of the Cabinet thereon and the present stage of their implementation.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** What is the date of the Report?

**Sardar Patel:** Date of the Report? 16th November.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is it November 1948?

**Sardar Patel:** 1949.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS

\*137. **Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the various estimates of supplementary demands with their amounts and purpose of expenditure which have been approved by the Ministry of Finance since the 1st of April, 1950; and

(b) the items which have been rejected or disallowed by the Ministry of Finance?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) A list of supplementary demands for grants will be submitted to Parliament at its current session; the demands will be accompanied by explanatory notes which will show the purpose of the expenditure which has been accepted by the Ministry of Finance since the beginning of 1950-51.

(b) No ready record of proposals rejected by the Ministry is maintained.

**Prof. Ranga:** Is that the practice in England also? Is no such record kept there of the demands made by the various Departments which have been rejected?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I am not aware of the practice in Britain. But here one reason why no record is maintained is that many expenditure proposals are scotched in verbal discussions between the administrative Ministry and the Ministry of Finance even before they are formulated on paper.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Cannot the hon. Minister at least state the demands from the various Ministries which were rejected by the Standing Finance Committee?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I want notice of that question.

#### EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON NATIONAL CADET CORPS

\*138. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the National Cadet Corps upto the end of June, 1950?

(b) What is the total number of officers and cadets trained during this period?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) The expenditure incurred on the National Cadet Corps during the period 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1950 was Rs. 266 lakhs.

(b) (i) 562 officers and 3,000 cadets have been trained, and 22,938 cadets are under training in the Senior Division, Army Wing. 4 officers and 50 cadets are under training in the Senior Division, Air Wing.

(ii) 1,700 officers have been trained, and 37,890 cadets have been trained or are under training in the Junior Division. Exact figures of the

number of cadets who have completed training in the Junior Division are not readily available, but most of such cadets have joined the Senior Division on going to Colleges.

(iii) 9 lady officers have been trained, and 270 girl cadets are under training in the Girls division.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** What is the enlargement contemplated in the course of this financial year and the next so far as this Cadet training is concerned?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot give the hon. Member off-hand the number of new men that we are going to train but we have laid down a programme and according to that programme we hope to achieve the target that we have fixed.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know what is the target aimed at?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** A target of progress was fixed for the Junior and Senior Divisions and that was mentioned in the Bill that was before this House. That target we hope to achieve progressively.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is it not a fact that this training is extremely popular and a large number of students are taking to it? In view of that may I know if any more enlargement of the training facilities is contemplated by the Government?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I stated during the course of the debate on the Bill that was before this House, it is Government's intention to extend this scheme. But for the present we hope to achieve this target and after that has been done then we shall consider what progress can be made.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is the hon. Minister aware that most of these training facilities are confined to Government institutions and private institutions are not given adequate facilities? Will the hon. Minister look into this?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think the facilities are entirely left to the discretion of the State Governments. It is for them to select the institutions where they want to introduce the training.

**Rev. D'Souza:** In connection with the inauguration of the National Cadet Corps, will the hon. Minister state whether all the experience and resources available in the States from the Officers' Training Corps existing already have been utilised and whether the legitimate claims of those experienced officers in regard to their old terms, honoraria, etc., have been considered by the Ministry?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think that have been done. Whatever experienced officers are available we try to make use of their services and when we did not find enough number of officers we had to train new officers.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** May I know if the Corps has now been organised in all the States?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think so, but there may be one or two States in which it may not have been started. My impression, however, is that in most of the States it has been started.

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** With reference to part (a) of the question, how much of these 266 lakhs is recurring expenditure and what is the amount of non-recurring expenditure?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice.

**Shri Ohalika:** What is the expenditure incurred State-wise?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice.

**Shrimati Durgabai:** Would the Government of India advise the State Governments to throw open these facilities to members of private educational institutions also?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have stated, I do not think there is any bar but it entirely rests with the State Governments.

#### SOCIAL EDUCATION

**\*139. Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of States which have embarked on a scheme of social education?

(b) Have the Government of India tried to investigate into the success or failure of each of these schemes?

(c) If not, do the Government propose to do so before embarking on a scheme of social education in the State of Delhi?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) According to the information available in this Ministry, Social Education has been launched in Part A States and in Ajmer, Delhi and Mysore.

(b) It is only a year since Social Education has been introduced in States on a fairly large scale. The whole scheme is yet in an experimental stage and it is too early to say whether the scheme is a failure or success. Available information, however, shows that people are responding to the scheme.

(c) The scheme of Social Education in Delhi began in a small way in 1948-49 and it was expanded in 1949-50. The question of embarking on any new scheme of Social Education in Delhi does not, therefore, arise. Government propose to extend and improve the Social Education work further as quickly as resources will permit.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is the hon. Minister aware that a supplementary demand is going to be placed before the House for the extension of the Delhi Social Education scheme?



**Shri Khurshed Lal:** When that comes before the House the hon. Member will then know what he wants.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** How will the hon. Minister reconcile this reply of his with the reply that he has already given?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member can only ask for information.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Does the hon. Minister know or not that there is going to be a fresh scheme of Social Education in the State of Delhi?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is no fresh scheme of Social Education in Delhi. What is intended is to extend the scheme of education which is already there.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that since the whole scheme is in an experimental stage no fresh addition to it is contemplated?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Last year we gave grants amounting to 60 lakhs to Part A States but this year we have not been able to give any amount. We have given some money to the Centrally Administered Areas and we will spend it there.

**Shri S. N. Das:** What is the total number of persons who have so far received Social Education?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I said, we have not yet received any report from the Part A States.

**Shri S. N. Das:** What was the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government to be spent on Social Education?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** During 1950-51 a sum of 14.2 lakhs has been set apart for Social and Basic Education.

**श्री द्विवेदी :** सोशल एजुकेशन की स्कीम क अन्दर विन्ध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है या नहीं ?

[**Shri Dwivedi:** Is Vindhya Pradesh also included in the Social Education Scheme or not?]

**श्री खुरशेद लाल :** जी हाँ है ।

[**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes Sir.]

**Thakur Lal Singh:** When does Government propose to introduce the scheme in Bhopal?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Bhopal Government has been asked to prepare a scheme of Social Education.

**Shri T. Hussain:** What are the items included in the curriculum of Social Education?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Education of persons in the age group between 11 and 40 years. The classes are to be covered in 180 hours in 90 working days at two hours per day. The intention is to extend literacy among adults, particularly between 11 and 40 years.

**सठ गोविन्द दास :** जहाँ तक सामाजिक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों का पाठ्यक्रम भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार का है, और क्या सरकार इस बात का कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है कि जब समूचा देश एक है तो सब जगह सामाजिक शिक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम एक सा रखा जाय ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** As far as Social Education is concerned, are the Government aware of the fact that the curriculum at places is not similar but different and taking into consideration the fact that now the country as a whole is a combined unit, are the Government making any efforts to have a uniform curriculum for Social Education?]

**श्री खुरशेद लाल :** जहाँ तक इस सवाल का ताल्लुक है यह तो एडल्ट्स की सोशल एजुकेशन से ताल्लुक रखता है और इस का मतलब यह है कि उन्हें अपनी ज़बान में लिखना पढ़ना आ जाय ।

[**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As far as this question is concerned, it relates to the education of the adults and the object is that they may be able to read and write their language.]

श्री त्यागी : क्या इस सोशल एजुकेशन स्क्रीम के मागे सिर्फ लिखाणा पढ़ाना ही है वा इसके अलावा कोई और तालीम भी दी जाती है ?

[**Shri Tyagi:** Does this Social Education mean reading and writing only or some other kind of education is also imparted?]

श्री कुरुषेद लाल : जब लिख पढ़ जायेंगे तो जागे भी चलेंगे ।

[**Shri Khurshed Lal:** When they have learnt reading and writing then they would make further progress also.]

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS (AIR)

\*140. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many Wings of the National Cadet Corps (Air) have been formed?

(b) What steps are being taken to make the young men of this country air-minded?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) So far, two Air Wing units have been constituted, details of which were given in a press-note issued on the 1st April 1950.

(b) I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given by my colleague, the hon. Minister of Communications, on the 6th April 1948, to part (a) of Starred Question No. 1277. Since that reply was given, four more Flying Clubs have been started at Nagpur, Jullundur Cantonment, Bangalore and Begumpet, and three Satellite Centres of the Bombay and Hind Provincial Flying Clubs opened at Ahmedabad, Allahabad and Kanpur. With a view to popularising flying in India, an Air Rally and Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Aero-Club of India during February 1950. The Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, gives advanced training in flying to fit candidates for service as Junior Air Line Pilots. The Centre also trains Traffic Control Officers and staff and offers training in theoretical subjects to candidates for Pilot 'B' licences.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** What is the duration of the training?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got those details, but if the hon. Member is interested I will be able to supply them.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know whether landing by parachutes is also an integral part of the training?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir. That has nothing to do as far as this training is concerned.

#### MERGER OF VINDHYA PRADESH STATES WITH UTTAR PRADESH OR MADHYA PRADESH

\*141. **Shri T. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the proposal for the merger of Vindhya Pradesh States with the Uttar Pradesh or the Madhya Pradesh?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Note issued by this Ministry on the 24th June 1950.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** Have the U. P. Government concurred with the decision taken in regard to this merger?

**Sardar Patel:** Concurred with whom?

**Mr. Speaker:** With the decision taken, so far as the merger is concerned.

**Sardar Patel:** No concurrence is required by the U.P. Government on the decision taken. So long as the State remains Centrally-administered, no consent of any Government is required.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** In case Vindhya Pradesh is merged with U.P., are the Government considering the old scheme of giving the Banaras and Gorakhpur Divisions of U.P. to Bihar?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Dwivedi:** Do Government propose to associate the people in the administration through an Advisory Committee?

**Sardar Patel:** No question has arisen at present to consult the people of Vindhya Pradesh, but when the question of merger will arise we shall find ways of ascertaining the popular wishes.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** When will it arise?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**USE OF HONORIFIC TITLES "EXCELLENCY" AND "HONOURABLE"**

\*142. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the designations of high officials of Government both civil and

military for whom the styles of (i) "His, Her or Your Excellency" and (ii) "the Honourable" respectively were used prior to 15th August 1947 and of those for whom they are used at present; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the use of these styles in official correspondence?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the information asked for by the hon. Member.

(b) No, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Use of Honorific Titles.*

<i>Style or Title.</i>	<i>Officials for whom used prior to 15th August, 1947.</i>	<i>Officials for whom used at present.</i>
(1) His Excellency or Your Excellency.	Viceroy and Governor-General, Governors and Commander-in-Chief.	Governors, Ambassadors and High Commissioners (use confined to occasions when the exigencies of diplomatic formality render it unavoidable.)
(2) Her Excellency or Your Excellency.	The wife of the Viceroy and Governor-General.	Nil.
(3) Honourable	(1) Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council. (2) The President of the Council of State. (3) The President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. (4) The Chief Justice and Judges of the Federal Court. (5) Chief Justices & Puisne Judges of the Chartered High Courts. (6) Governors' Ministers in the Provinces. (7) Residents of the Ist Class. (8) Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils. (9) Speakers of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies. (10) Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Oudh. (11) Judicial Commissioners of Sind and of the N.W.F.P. and the Judges of their Courts. (12) Members of the Council of State.	(1) Ministers of the Union. (2) Ministers of the States. (3) Speaker of Parliament. (4) Speakers and Chairmen of State Legislatures. (5) Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court. (6) Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** What exactly was the practice obtaining in this regard prior to 15th August 1947, and what is the practice obtaining at present? In other words, are there any high dignitaries of Government who formerly enjoyed the style of "His Excellency" or "Honourable" but who no longer do so, or *vice versa*?

**Sardar Patel:** What is the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the hon. Member may better study the statement.

**Sardar Patel:** Yes, I have given the information in the statement.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Is the Commander-in-Chief styled as "His Excellency"?

**Sardar Patel:** No, no.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Why not, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri T. Husain:** In view of the fact, Sir, that the Constitution of India provides that there should be no title on any Indian, is it permissible to use these titles?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** These two titles. "His Excellency" and "Honourable".....

**Sardar Patel:** They are not titles.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think we are entering into an argument.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Sir, he asks which of the titles is superior in rank.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** What is the practice in regard to these in the U.K. and U.S.A.?

**Mr. Speaker:** I don't think we need go into that.

#### BAN ON BOOK "NOW IT CAN BE TOLD"

\*143. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a book entitled "Now it can be told", dealing with the Punjab disturbances during August, 1947, has been banned in Delhi?

(b) If so, what are the dates of its being banned and of its publication?

(c) Has this book been banned in any other State of India and if so, in what State?

(d) In which Press and by whom was this book published?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) Yes.

(b) It was published on the 1st February 1950 and banned on the 5th April 1950.

(c) I am not aware of any such order in any other States.

(d) It was printed at the Bharat Mudranalaya, Delhi Gate, Delhi, and published by Akashvani Prakashan Ltd., Gopalnagar, Jullunder City (Punjab).

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Who is the author of this book?

**Sardar Patel:** I have no information.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Was this book based on material supplied from official sources?

**Sardar Patel:** How can that be? No, no.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MAJORITY COMMUNITY IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

\*144. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to describe the majority community in all official documents, including census records as "Hindus" in place of the term "non-Muslims" used at present?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** The term Non-Muslim covers all communities other than Muslims and is being used in that sense.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Is there any idea of changing these terms "Muslims" and "Non-Muslims" into "Hindus" and "Non-Hindus"?

**Sardar Patel:** If it is found convenient we will change it, but if the hon. Member suggests a better name we will consider it.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will Government consider the advisability of doing so?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

\*145. **Shri Gautam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Ministers of other countries participated in the World Health Organisation Conference held at Geneva in 1950?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Indonesia, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia were represented at the Third World Health Assembly by Ministers.

**Shri Gautam:** What advantages have accrued to India from the World Health Organisation?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Development of health in India.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** May I know how many trips the Health Minister has undertaken to Europe during the last three years?

**Mr. Speaker:** How does it arise out of the question?

**Sardar B. S. Man:** For the very purpose of helping the World Health Organisation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Kamath:** How many Ministers were actually present—not represented—at the Conference? I did not hear the answer—was it "present" or "represented"?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The countries were represented and presumably the Ministers were present.

**Shri Kamath:** Presumably the Minister is not sure?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### GOVERNMENT SERVANTS DISMISSED FOR COMMUNICATING WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS

\*146. **Shri Gautam:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the number of Government servants who were dismissed from Government service for having communicated with the Governments of other countries since 15th August, 1947?

(b) Do Government keep a watch over such persons after their dismissal?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) No cases of dismissals of Government servants for the reason stated have come to my notice.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Gautam:** Is the Government aware that there was a piece of news in the Press that some Government servants were dismissed on account of this charge, that is, they were in communication with other States?

**Sardar Patel:** We do not rely on Press reports—we rely on facts.

**Shri Gautam:** Is the Government aware that there are some Government servants who are in communication with other States?

**Sardar Patel:** If that information with regard to any officer or officers will be supplied by the hon. Member to the Government, Government will surely take action.

**GOVERNMENT SERVANTS SENT  
ABROAD**

\*147. **Shri Gautam:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many Government servants were sent abroad during the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and from 1st April to 30th June, 1950?

(b) How much money was spent on their foreign tours during these years?

(c) How much did the Government of India spend by way of grants on the deputations or delegations sent by bodies other than the Government of India during the said period?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a), (b), and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when complete.

**Shri Gautam:** Is there no record in the Finance Department to show how much money was spent on these tours in the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a question of collecting the information which they have got.

**Shri Gautam:** The question is, how much money was spent. I want to know the total amount and also what is the information that is being collected. Is it going to be added together or is it going to be ledgered or entered into the cash book?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It will be a process of simple addition.

**Shri Gautam:** May I take it that the Finance Department does not add the accounts . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. order. That does not follow. He is arguing the question now.

**Shri Gautam:** Sir, he said that it is being added for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49. It is not known to the Finance Department as to how much

money was spent in those years and the figures are being added!

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is arguing. If he refers to his own question he will find that it requires some time to take out the information and then additions are to be made. His question is, how many Government servants? They must find out all the Government servants, who have gone out and then find out the expenditure and then the additions have to be made.

**DEVALUATION**

\*148. **Shri Jhunjunwala:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the result of devaluation on our Balance of Trade since September, 1949?

(b) Do Government propose to make any change in our Exchange Ratio?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) During the nine months following devaluation, from October 1949 to June 1950, India's balance of trade improved by Rs. 172 crores as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, but only Rs. 74 crores of this could be attributed to betterment in exports, the rest being due to considerably smaller imports as a result of stringent restrictions, particularly in the period immediately preceding devaluation. Even in regard to exports, the slowing down in the demand from overseas countries and the resulting contraction in exports during the months preceding the devaluation were to some extent responsible for the larger demand and increased exports after the devaluation. Some of the increase could also be attributed to the special export drive. By and large, however, devaluation may claim to be the main factor in the improvement in the exports referred to above. This is likely to be neutralised by the increased provision for imports necessitated for certain essential commodities. Devaluation was, however,

resorted to not so much in the hope of improving the balance of trade as preventing its deterioration. This aim may be said to have been fulfilled.

(b) No, Sir.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** Arising out of the answer that Rs. 74 crores out of the total trade balance is attributable to exports, can the hon. Minister say what were the commodities which were mostly in demand?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Increases in exports after devaluation have been particularly large in cotton textiles and tea in soft currency areas and oils and oilseeds in dollar and hard currency areas. There are other exports which show an increase of a smaller magnitude.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** In respect of our jute and tea exports, was the full price allowed to be charged as the foreign consumers had to pay or as it was prevalent in foreign markets after devaluation or was any particular price fixed?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** There was no great variation in the dollar prices charged.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** But was there any variation in the rupee price charged?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The rupee is bound to be affected by devaluation.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** Exactly the same or was there some difference?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Proportionate to the devaluation.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** In regard to part (b), was any suggestion made by foreign Governments like the U. K. or U.S.A. that we should re-value our rupee and put it at par with Pakistan rupee?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Emphatically no.

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** May I know to what extent our exports to hard currency areas have gone up since devaluation?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Dollar area figures are not available for the entire period of nine months from October 1949 to June 1950, but comparative data for six months from October 1949 to March 1950 with the corresponding months of 1948 and 1949 are as follows:

1948-49	Exports	Rs. 55 crores.
1949-50	Exports	Rs. 66 crores.

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** May I know whether the curtailment of the imports is due to quantitative restrictions of imports or to devaluation?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The contraction in imports was principally due to restrictions.

**Shri Goenka:** Out of the increase in exports to the tune of Rs. 74 crores, how much is attributable to volume and how much to increase in price?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I want notice of the question.

**Shri Tyagi:** The hon. Minister stated that this time there is a gain of Rs. 172 crores over the last year's. May I know whether this gain makes up only for the last year's loss in the balance, that is to say, is it within the margin of loss or is it a surplus over the trade balance?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The figures for October 1948 to June 1949 were:

Imports	Rs. 469 crores
Exports	Rs. 303 crores

For the period October 1949 to June 1950 the figures were:

Imports	Rs. 371 crores
Exports	Rs. 377 crores,

leaving a favourable balance of Rs. 6 crores.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Is it a fact that the recent arrangements for the supply of jute by Pakistan and of jute goods by India to Pakistan is based on Indian rupee as devalued and not on the Pakistan rupee?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The prices quoted are in Indian rupees.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know whether the recent policy of Government in loosening their hold on the O.G.L. will not work adversely against the favourable trade balance?

**Shri O. D. Deshmukh:** Yes, Sir. It is bound to, but it is otherwise in the interests of the country.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### PERSONS DISCHARGED FROM FORCES OF FORMER INDIAN STATES

\*123. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to

state the number of persons if any, discharged from the rank and file of the forces of the former Indian States as a result of the integration of these forces with the Indian army?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** A statement is placed on the Table of the House which gives the information in respect of States where selection has been completed. In other States selection is still going on.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of persons discharged from the Forces of the former Indian States as a result of the integration of these Forces with the Indian Army.—States shown below are those where the selection of personnel has been completed.*

State	Number of persons discharged.
Baroda	1114
Baria	87
Chamba	57
Cutch	323
Idar	103
Kolhapur	672
Lunawada	100
Mandi	72
Rajpipla	93
Sirmur	325
Suket	48
Total	2994

#### FOREIGN CAPITAL

\*134. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what improvement, if any, has been recorded in the investment market or capital formation in the country as a result of the tax relief or other incentives given in the Budget of 1950-51?

(b) Has there been any increase in foreign capital in the country during the period April-June, 1950 and if so, what?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri O. D. Deshmukh):** (a) It is too early to assess the effect of the concessions given in the current year's budget.

(b) There has been no noticeable increase. Rs. 6½ lakhs have been invested in the country by the residents of the U.K. during the months April to June 1950.

#### UNLAWFUL OCCUPANTS OF GOVERNMENT PREMISES

\*149. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any unlawful occupants of Government premises have been evicted under the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950 (Act XXVII of 1950), and if so, how many?

(b) What amount of damages has been recovered under this Act?



**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):**

- (a) Yes, 51.  
(b) Rs. 31,269/11.

**INDIAN-OWNED COMMERCIAL BANK  
IN PAKISTAN**

**\*150. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian-owned commercial banks still functioning in Pakistan;  
(b) the number of Pakistani-owned banks functioning in India; and  
(c) the number of accounts transferred from Pakistan to India since the revival of the Banking agreement between the two countries?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). Accurate information in regard to (a) and (b) is not available but as far as Government are aware, 81 scheduled and non-scheduled banks having their registered offices in India are functioning in Pakistan and 29 scheduled and non-scheduled banks registered in Pakistan are operating in India at present.

(c) Government have no information in the matter.

**INCURRING OF FRESH EXPENDITURE BY  
MINISTRIES**

**\*151. Shri Shiva Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Dr. John Matthai on the 3rd of June, 1950;

(b) the number of cases in which decisions of each Ministry of the Government of India, involving fresh expenditure, were taken in anticipation of the sanction of the Standing Finance Committee in the years (i) 1948-49, (ii) 1949-50 and (iii) 1950-51;

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved in such cases year by year; and

(d) the economies effected, if any, in the Prime Minister's personal Secretariat and the observations of the Economy Committee thereon?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 2).

(d) The Economy Committee did not make any recommendation for the reduction of expenditure in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, but suggested that the Secretariat should have a core of permanent staff which should not change with the change in the incumbency of the Prime Minister's Office. They had, however, no objection to the Prime Minister of the day having two or three posts where non-officials may be employed. Another suggestion was that the Officer on Special Duty who was an expert economist should be transferred to the Cabinet Secretariat. Both these suggestions were accepted and have already been implemented.

The Prime Minister's Secretariat effected savings of about Rs. 24,000 in 1949-50 and Rs. 67,300 in 1950-51. The savings of Rs. 67,300 in the current year are in addition to the reduction in the budget of that Secretariat by Rs. 49,900 as compared with the Provision for 1949-50, and exclude the transfer of funds (Rs. 73,700) on account of Dr. Trone and the Economic Expert's posts from the Prime Minister's Secretariat to the Cabinet Secretariat.

**EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY MINIS-  
TRIES WITHOUT SANCTION OF STANDING  
FINANCE COMMITTEE**

**\*152. Shri Shiva Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Ministry or Ministries incurred expenditure without coming to the Standing Finance

Committee for sanction at any stage during the years 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries, with the amounts involved in each case;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued at any time to Ministries not to anticipate a decision of the Standing Finance Committee;

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, whether a copy of these instructions will be placed on the Table of the House;

(e) whether the Ministry of Finance sanctions expenditure in anticipation of a decision of the Standing Finance Committee and without the knowledge of the Minister of Finance; and

(f) the number of occasions, if any, on which such sanctions have been accorded in each of the years mentioned above and the grounds for sanction in each case?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Copies of orders issued from time to time are placed on the Table of the House. (See *Appendix III, annexure No. 3*).

(e) Not since February 1950.

(f) It would involve a disproportionate amount of time and labour to collect information regarding cases in which the personal orders of the Finance Minister were not obtained. Sanctions in anticipation of the Standing Finance Committee's approval are accorded only in emergent cases which do not admit of delay.

#### EXPLOSION IN MUBARIK FORT, PATIALA

\*153. { Shri Hanumanthaiya:  
Shri Ohanniah:

(a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what was the cause of the explosion in the Mubarik Fort in Patiala on the 1st May, 1950?

(b) What is the estimated value of the ammunition exploded?

(c) What is the estimated value of the damage to the buildings and other properties?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) The enquiry made into the accident indicates that it was the result of explosion of gun powder stored in one of the rooms, possibly due to a short-circuit of defective temporary electric wiring.

(b) Rs. 762/8/-.

(c) The estimated value of damage to Qila Mubarik is Rs. 1,77,000 and private moveable and immoveable property—Rs. 12,000.

#### IMPORT DUTY ON SILK

\*154. { Shri Hanumanthaiya:  
Shri Channiah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the annual income from the import duty on silk for the last three years?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** By silk the hon. Members presumably mean raw silk. The import duty collected on raw silk during the last 3 years was:

1947-48 ... Rs. 59,94,522

1948-49 ... Rs. 89,76,449

1949-50 ... Rs. 28,81,468

Annual average = Rs. 59,50,813

#### INVESTMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA

\*155. { Shri Hanumanthaiya:  
Shri Ohanniah:

(a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of capital invested by each of the countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in India prior to 1st January 1950, and subsequent to that date?

(b) What are the other foreign countries which have invested capital?

in India and what are the amounts in each case prior to 1st January 1950 and subsequent to that date?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Dehmukh):** (a) and (b). Various computations have been made in the past regarding the extent of foreign investments in India and no reliable estimates are available. The Reserve Bank of India has now conducted on behalf of the Government of India a detailed census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets as on

30th June 1948 and the results of the enquiry which are expected to be published shortly will show the investments from the various countries as on that date. On the basis of the information available in respect of remittances received from abroad for investment in India, a statement is placed on the Table of the House giving investments in business enterprises in India from foreign countries for the period July 1948 to December 1949 and January 1950 to June 1950.

#### STATEMENT

*Investments in Business Enterprises in India from foreign countries for the period July 1948 to December 1949 and January 1950 to June 1950.*

Country	Amount (in lakhs of rupees)	
	July 1948 to December 1949	January 1950 to June 1950.
United Kingdom	6.11	23
Canada	17	.
U. S. A.	1	
Hongkong	1	..

U. N. E. S. C. O.

\*156. **Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount India has to pay to U.N.E.S.C.O.?

(b) What are the benefits which India receives from this body?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) The Government of India pay an annual contribution to the U.N.E.S.C.O. depending upon the total budget of the organization and the proportion of contribution fixed by the General Conference each year for India. For 1950 an amount equivalent to \$284,351.11 was paid in sterling. (Rs. 13,54,051-8-10).

(b) A detailed statement is placed on the Table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 4).

CHANGE OF OPTION FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA.

\*157. **Shri Tyagi:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether those Hindus and Sikhs in the territory now known as Pakistan, who were in the service of the Government of India before partition, and who had opted for Pakistan, but who, on account of the disturbances, had to come to India, have been permitted to change their previous option and join service in India?

(b) If so, what is their number?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a)(i) Those who opted provisionally for Pakistan were allowed to opt finally for India on or before 15th February 1948; practically all Hindus and Sikhs in this category have been re-instated in service.

(ii) Those who opted finally for Pakistan were not allowed to change the final option but such of them as came back as refugees have been employed on a temporary basis.

(b) The information is not readily available.

#### PAY OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE FORCE OFFICERS

\*158. **Shri Alexander**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Officers of the Travancore-Cochin State Force, now taken over by the Government of India, did not receive their pay for months from 1st April, 1950, and if so, what are the reasons for the same?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh)**: Officers stationed within the State received their pay and allowances in time. Some delay, however, occurred in respect of officers who had been transferred to places outside the State. The delay was due to the late receipt of the last pay certificates from the Accountant-General of the State.

#### DECENNIAL CENSUS

\*159. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the arrangements already made for holding decennial census in 1951?

(b) Have dates been fixed for holding this census and if so, what are they?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel)**: (a) The following arrangements have so far been made for the 1951 census:—

(i) A Census Commissioner, who will be in charge of the census for India and State Census Superintendents who will be in charge of the census operations in the various States have been appointed.

(ii) The questionnaire for the Census has been finalised.

(iii) The printing of the enumeration forms has been practically completed and they are being despatched throughout the country.

(iv) House numbering has been completed in many areas.

(b) The reference date for the Census is the 1st March, 1951, but the actual enumeration will be done between the 9th February, 1951 and the reference date.

#### BANKS IN INDIA

\*160. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Banks that closed down but subsequently received help and guidance from the Reserve Bank of India in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 up to date?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri J. D. Deshmukh)**: The Reserve Bank is not authorised to give any financial help to banks which have suspended payment and closed down. However, before an order for winding up is passed by a Court, the Reserve Bank can give informal assistance to such banks in the preparation of schemes of reconstruction, and such assistance has been given in the case of four banks. In cases where such banks go into liquidation and the official liquidators concerned seek the Reserve Bank's advice and guidance under direction from the appropriate Courts of Law, the Reserve Bank tenders advice, and such advice had been sought and given in the case of one bank.

#### HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM

\*161. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the decision of the Government of India as regards the steps to be taken for the adoption and propagation of and training in the Homoeopathic system of treatment in India as a result of the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh)**: Government are still awaiting the views of some State

Governments on the recommendations made by the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee. A Health Ministers' Conference will be held in New Delhi from the 23rd to the 25th August, 1950, and the Report of the Committee will be considered at that Conference.

#### EASTERN HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

\*162. **Shri Iyyunni:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Eastern Higher Technological Institute has started functioning?

(b) How much money has been spent on its establishment?

(c) What are the subjects that are taught there or in which training is given?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) and (c). The institution has not started functioning yet but preliminary work is in progress and subject to the Professors selected from abroad joining at an early date, it is proposed to begin post-graduate instruction and training during the course of the year. It would be possible to provide such instruction and training in—

(i) Chemical Engineering, and

(ii) Mechanical Engineering  
as Professors in these subjects have already joined. The other subjects in which such training would be provided would depend upon the Professors yet to join.

(b) Rs. 14,72,000 upto June, 1950.

#### PILOT LIBRARY PROJECT

\*163. **Shri Iyyunni:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what are the terms of the agreement which India has entered into with U.N.E.S.C.O. for the starting of the Pilot Library Project?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** According to the terms of agreement with U.N.E.S.C.O. in connection with the Pilot Public Library Project, U.N.E.S.C.O. has to provide services of a foreign Director for about six months and one fellowship for the training overseas of a candidate who will be employed in the Project on return. The total value of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s contribution is estimated at \$7,600. The Government of India is expected to provide a building for the Library centre and to bear all expenses in connection with the establishment of the Project and its operation.

#### HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

\*164. **Shri Iyyaunni:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether 'the History of Philosophy' has been published?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** No, Sir; but the typescript of the book (History of Philosophy—Eastern and Western) has been handed over to the Publishers, and it is expected that the book will be available to the public in April 1951.

#### AREA ACQUIRED OUTSIDE RAMGARH CANTONMENT

\*165. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the area of cultivated lands acquired by Government outside the Ramgarh Cantonment under the Eastern Command;

(b) the area cultivated at present; and

(c) the area lying fallow?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) to (c). I regret I am not quite clear as to the area which the hon. Member is referring to. I shall be glad to examine any

specific case if the hon. Member would kindly refer it to me with complete details.

### TUBERCULOSIS

\*166. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a warning against the indiscriminate use of streptomycin for treating tuberculosis; if so, why; and

(b) whether Government have received any representation from any quarters regarding the ill-effects of this drug?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes. The reasons are given in the press communique issued by Government. A copy of this communique is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes—from the Director-General of the World Health Organisation, Geneva, and the Tuberculosis Association of India.

### PRESS COMMUNIQUE DATED 14th JUNE 1950.

#### *Streptomycin.*

With the advent of streptomycin in the field of treatment of tuberculosis the attention of the public has been focussed on this drug to a degree out of all proportion to its value in the treatment of the disease. Although the treatment of certain specific types of tuberculosis by this drug has been proved to be efficacious, yet in so far as the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with this drug is concerned, the types of disease in which the drug can be of use have not been clearly defined. Indiscriminate and careless use of the drug in cases of tuberculosis renders the patient unamenable to treatment by the drug if it becomes necessary to repeat the treatment at a later date. Besides, ill-effects are known to have occurred to patients who are sensitive to the drug. In view of these facts, the drug has still to be considered dangerous

and its use should, therefore, be restricted only to certain types of tuberculosis and by those who have experience in selecting suitable patients for this treatment.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME.

\*167. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for introducing a National Health Scheme in this country on the model of the British system; and

(b) if so, what will be the approximate expenditure involved in the scheme?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### CULTIVATION OF POPPY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH AND BILASPUR

\*168. **Dr. Parmar:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have taken active steps to ban the cultivation of poppy in Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur?

(b) Is it a fact that no other cash crop is grown in those areas?

(c) Is it a fact that no means of transport exist in those areas to take the produce to the markets?

(d) Is it a fact that the growers must sell only to Government who have fixed the price of opium at the rate of Rs. 45 per seer?

(e) Is it a fact that the Government supply opium at the rate of Rs. 120 per seer to their licence dealers?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes; steps have been taken to eliminate poppy cultivation from Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur, as far as possible, within three years.

(b) No.

(c) Transport facilities are limited in these areas.

(d) Yes, the price fixed being Rs. 45/- per seer in Himachal Pradesh and Rs. 40/- in Bilaspur.

(e) The Central Government supplies opium, not to licensed dealers, but to the State Governments at the average cost price of about Rs. 40/- per seer. The State Governments distribute the opium to dealers licensed by them at prices which are fixed by the State Governments themselves.

#### SURRENDER OF CUSTOMS RIGHTS BY SAURASHTRA

**\*169. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount payable or paid to the Government of Saurashtra Union for the surrender by them of their customs rights as per agreement?

(b) Has the payment of compensation ceased and if so, from what date?

(c) What are the States to which such compensation is given and the amount so paid till now for both sea customs and land customs?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) The amount paid to the Government of Saurashtra Union for the period from the 15th July 1948 to the 31st March 1950 is Rs. 256.85 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 150 lakhs per annum.

(b) Yes. With effect from the 1st April 1950 when Federal Financial Integration was effected.

(c) Among the present States of India it is only to Saurashtra Union that such compensation has been given.

#### RE-ORGANISATION OF STAFF OF HOSPITALS IN DELHI

**\*170. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the re-organisation of the staff of the Irwin, Safer Jang, Hindurao and Willingdon Hospitals in Delhi is now complete as sanctioned under the scheme of re-organisation and if not, why not?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** The re-organisation of the staff of the hospitals in question is complete except for two posts which could not be filled so far due to non-availability of suitable candidates for them. Action is being taken to fill the posts temporarily.

#### A. I. R. STATIONS

**\*171 Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Senior Army Officers in Kashmir and in the Ministry of Defence have complained that the news and other programmes broadcast in Hindi from the A.I.R. Stations are difficult to understand?

(b) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):** (a) Government have not received any such complaints from Army Officers. Ministry of Defence have recently pointed out that A. I. R. programmes in Hindi are not easily understood by some of the Armed Forces personnel. This, however, does not apply to the Troops programmes.

(b) Steps are being taken to make the language of A. I. R. broadcasts so as to be more easily understood by all classes of listeners.

#### PROGRAMME AND TRANSMISSION ARTISTS

**\*172. Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

whether it is a fact that All India Radio proposes to terminate the services of a large number of programme and transmission Artists and if so, why?

(b) What procedure is being adopted to terminate their services and how many officers will be thus affected?

(c) Is it a fact that most of these officers have already worked in A.I.R. for long periods?

**The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):** It is presumed that the hon Member is referring to programme Assistants and Transmission Assistants. If so, the answers to the various parts of the question are as follows:

(a) Retrenchment of some temporary Programme Assistants and Transmission Assistants is contemplated as a measure of economy.

(b) The procedure for retrenchment is under consideration; it is not possible to state at this stage how many will have to be retrenched.

(c) Some of the Programme Assistants and Transmission Assistants have been in their posts for a number of years; others have been recently appointed.

#### EMPLOYEES OF MERGED STATES

**\*173. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state the Government policy with regard to security of services of employees of merged states, where services were guaranteed by various covenants?

(b) What is the reason for the general retrenchments in the merged states irrespective of length of service?

(c) What is the reason for not declaring pensions or gratuities or compensation, etc., before the termination of the services of employees in the merged states?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) Most of the Merger Agreements guarantee

either the continuance in service of the permanent members of the Public Services of the merged States on conditions not less advantageous than those on which they were serving before or the payment of reasonable compensation.

The policy of the Government of India is to ensure that these guarantees are honoured.

(b) We are not aware of any general retrenchment affecting the personnel of the services of the merged States. It is inevitable, however, that when a number of administrative units are merged with another unit, some service personnel should be found surplus.

(c) Having regard to the diversity of rules and regulations in different merged States, on the basis of which pensions, gratuities, compensation etc. have to be paid to the surplus personnel, some delay is unavoidable.

#### LOANS TO STUDENTS IN U. S. A.

**\*174. Dr. R. S. Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been placed with the Embassy of India at Washington to be spent at the Ambassador's discretion for giving financial assistance to deserving private students who have been adversely affected by the devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if so, what was the total amount of that fund for the year 1949-1950, and what is the amount for the current financial year;

(c) the number of private students in the U.S.A. who have been given loans out of this fund; and

(d) the total amount of loans given to those students?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) and (b). Yes. A provision of Rs. 1,30,000 for each of the financial years 1949-50 and 1950-51 was made for giving financial assistance in the



form of loans to such private students. This provision is not placed at the disposal of the Embassy but loans are sanctioned by Government on the recommendations of the Indian Ambassador at Washington. The Ambassador is, however, provided separately with small funds to meet cases of emergency.

(c) These loans have so far been sanctioned in favour of 15 students.

(d) The amount so far sanctioned is Rs. 32,000 out of which Rs. 13,500 have already been disbursed.

#### EXCAVATION OF RUINS AT RAJGIR AND HASTINAPUR

\*175. **Dr. R. S. Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the excavation of the ancient ruins at Rajgir and Hastinapur; and

(b) if so, when is the excavation work going to be undertaken?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) and (b). No amount has been specifically sanctioned for the excavations at Rajgir and Hastinapur in the current year's budget of the Archaeological Department, but they have both been included in the excavation programme of the Archaeological Department during the next five years.

#### TAXATION

\*176. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total *per capita* incidence of taxation, including the Central, State and Local taxes?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** The *per capita* incidence of taxation, taking Central and States taxes together, on the

basis of the budget for the current year is Rs. 17. Information is not readily available about taxes levied by local authorities.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

\*177. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the progress made so far in establishing the organization for scientific research on problems of defence?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** A number of scientists have been recruited who are familiarising themselves with the scientific problems of the defence services and also with the work done in other countries on these problems. A portion of the National Physical Laboratory has been made available where some of the scientists have already started working on some specific problems. Steps have been taken to build up a good scientific library and to provide the necessary equipment required for research. It would, however, be unrealistic to expect spectacular results soon.

#### INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

\*178. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is the policy of this Government to revise the salary of the staff of Income-tax Department of Travancore-Cochin taken over with the financial integration of the state, so as to bring it on a par with that of the officers of that Department elsewhere in the Union?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** Yes. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Press Note issued by the Finance Ministry on the 21st March 1950, a copy of which is laid on the Table..

PRESS NOTE DATED 21-3-50

*Central Scale of Pay for State Servants*

The Government of India have been giving a great deal of thought to an important problem arising out of the taking over of Central subjects in the former Indian States and Unions *viz.*, that of assimilating the employees in these departments to the Central scales of pay. The personnel in these services are at present on varying rates of pay, mostly fixed with reference to local conditions, and their duties and responsibilities differ widely from those in the corresponding departments now at the Centre. The departments and services will therefore have to be reorganised and the persons fitted into the appropriate grades in the various Central services, having regard to all relevant considerations.

Government are setting up the necessary machinery to carry out this work so that the reorganisation could be completed as early as possible and the persons brought on to the Central scales of pay and allowances in their new positions. It is expected that this will not take more than a year.

The position in regard to the employees of Railway administrations in the States is somewhat different from that of employees in other services. Most of the State Governments have in the past regulated the pay and allowances of their Railway employees in the light of the sanctioned scales for similar staff on Railways worked by the Central Government, instead of with reference to the rates of pay sanctioned for staff in other Departments of the respective State Governments. In fact, some of the Railway systems have already introduced the full Central Government pay scales while in others a substantial advance has already been made in that direction or assurances to that effect have been given. The case of the Railway employees in the former Indian States will have to be examined and dealt with separately and this matter is engaging the attention of Government.

TRIBAL PEOPLE IN ASSAM

\*179. **Shri Buragohain:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tribes in the Tribal Areas of Assam among whom anthropological investigations have been carried out during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50; and

(b) whether Government have sponsored any scheme to train workers for social welfare work among these Tribal people?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

*The Tribal people in Assam*

During the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 anthropological investigations were carried out among the three groups of the Abor Tribes of Assam.

(i) *Padam Abors* of the lower as well as of the higher regions.

(ii) *Pasi-minyong Abors* in the lower region in the Balek groups of villages.

(iii) *Pangi Abors* of Jero and Subum and the *Minyong Abors* of the higher regions.

At the instance of the Government of Assam a special course of training for Political and Assistant Political Officers appointed to work among the primitive tribes in the Excluded Areas of Assam was arranged in consultation with the State officials, but the training of these officers which was to commence during the winter of 1949 had to be postponed then owing to the tragic death of Mr. Campbell as a result of landslide in the Mishmi Hills. Details of the course of training of a superior class of workers for social welfare work among tribal people generally are under examination in the Department of Anthropology.

COMMUNITY STUDIES

\*180. **Shri Buragohain:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government for the carrying out of the UNESCO project on Community Studies in India; and

(b) the amount of contribution, if any, received by Government from the UNESCO funds for this work?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a)

There is no project of UNESCO on Community Studies in India. The Government of India have, however, undertaken a study of the problems of group tensions in India in co-operation with Indian Universities and for this the UNESCO have appointed Professor Gardner Murphy of New York to act as Consultant to the Government of India for a period of six months. A detailed statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) UNESCO has placed a sum of \$20,000 at the disposal of Dr. Murphy in connection with the project.

STATEMENT

*Study of the Problems of Group Tensions in India.*

Due to the presence of a variety of tensions in the country the Government of India decided to undertake a study of the problem of the group Tensions—religious, provincial, Linguistic and Racial—that poison the relations between the different communities. The Vice-Chancellors of various Universities were requested to undertake confidentially a theoretical study of the problem so that with the help of that study methods of eradicating them from our national life may be evolved.

The Unesco, at its Second Session of General Conference also included in their Programme the Project of "Enquiries into Tensions affecting international understanding". With a view to helping the Government of India in the conduct of this enquiry, the Unesco appointed Dr. Gardner Murphy of City College, New York as a Consultant to the Government of India in connection with their Project. Dr. Murphy is expected to arrive in India on the 5th August, 1950 and will be here about six months. A sum of 20,000 dollars has been placed at his disposal by Unesco as a contract money for this period. During his stay in India Dr. Murphy will visit a few University centres where he will help in organizing research projects and will train

senior Indian students or workers for research on tensions.

RE-ORGANISATION OF GAUHATI RADIO-STATION

\*181. **Shri Buragohain:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether there is any scheme for the re-organisation of the Gauhati Station of the All India Radio?

**The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):** No re-organization scheme as such, with regard to the Shillong/Gauhati Station is under contemplation.

It is, however, proposed to replace the existing 1 KW transmitter at Gauhati by a 10 KW medium-wave transmitter within the current financial year.

PERSONS ARRESTED AND DETAINED UNDER PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT (1950)

\*182. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what is the total number of persons who have been arrested and detained under the Preventive Detention Act (1950)?

(b) How many of them are alleged to have been Communists?

(c) How many of them have been released as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court and the High Courts?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

ASSAULT BY MILITARY PERSONNEL

183. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred Question No. 1182 asked on the

29th March 1950 regarding the assault by Military Personnel in Jubbulpore and state the result of the enquiry?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** The Court of Inquiry was of the opinion that the incident did not call for any disciplinary action against the personnel involved.

#### COLOURS AND DYES IN FOODSTUFFS

\*184. **Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any effort to find out whether it is injurious to the health of the people if colours and dyes are used in food-stuffs; and

(b) if so, what is the result?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). The Government of India are fully alive to the danger arising out of the use in food-stuffs of inorganic pigments and organic compounds which are of a poisonous nature. The State Governments have been circulated from time to time in regard to known harmful colours and the acceptance of the regulations in this regard adopted in the Uttar Pradesh have been recommended.

Such knowledge as is available from research in foreign countries has also been made available.

In March of this year a joint meeting of the Technical Committees concerned of the Food and Health Ministries was held. They have made certain recommendations which have not yet been formally received but which are being studied and a further directive on the basis of these will shortly be issued to the State Governments.

A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 5.)

#### HARIJAN SCHOLARSHIPS

\*185. **Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state why the amount of Scholarship given to each Harijan student is reduced during the year 1949-50?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** Presumably the hon. Member is referring to 20 per cent. cut made provisionally in the value of each scholarship sanctioned for 1949-50. This cut was restored when second half yearly instalments of Scholarships were paid to the scholars concerned.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS IN GANDHIDHAN, CUTCH

\*186. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to inform the House whether any complaints have been received in regard to the behaviour of the displaced persons settled in the Gandhidhan in Cutch towards the local population and workers?

(b) What steps have been taken to deal with them?

(c) Are any of the local officials, or members of the local Advisory Council, associated as Directors, Shareholders, or otherwise, with the promoters of this Gandhidhan in Cutch?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) I am making enquiries and shall communicate the result to the hon. Member.

#### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

\*187. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Government have decided to acquire the Imperial Bank of India as was promised at the time of the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India in 1948?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given by my predecessor to Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on the 1st February, 1949.

**ALLOWANCES TO MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR FOR HIS DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE**

**\*188-A. Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether any sum was given to the Maharaja of Jodhpur, besides the usual allowances given to the Princes, for the marriage of his daughter and if so, what was the amount?

(b) Is there any fixed scale on which such amounts are granted?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) The answer to the first part is in the negative; the second part does not arise.

(b) No.

**HAKIMS IN BHOPAL**

**19. Thakur Lalsingh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large number of unqualified Hakims in the employ of Bhopal administration; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) It is understood that most of the *Hakims* employed under the Bhopal administration possess qualifications that were recognised by the state administration.

(b) Does not arise.

**PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES**

**20. Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the period of time that will be required for the prefabricated houses being made available to the public?

(b) When will the manufacture of these houses commence?

(c) What will be the rate of production per month?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) Houses are expected to be ready by the end of August 1950. But Government requirements will first have to be met and it will therefore probably be some weeks before houses will be available for sale to the public.

(b) Casting of panels is already taking place; complete houses are expected to be produced from the end of this month.

(c) 400 houses per month when the Factory gets into full production.

**GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES**

**21. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government Servants' Conduct Rules which were in force prior to 15th August, 1947 are still in force in their entirety?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** Yes.

**PRISONERS AID SOCIETIES**

**22. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and the Centrally Administered Areas in which Prisoners Aid Societies are functioning; and

(b) whether any financial assistance is given to such bodies by Government?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) and (b). Enquiries are being made and the information will be laid on the Table of the House after it is complete.

## AMBASSADOR IN IRELAND

23. { Shri Hanumanthaiya:  
Shri Channiah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Standing Finance Committee decided that no expenditure other than the travelling expenses of the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. should be incurred in connection with his appointment as our Ambassador in Ireland?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Yes.

## HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

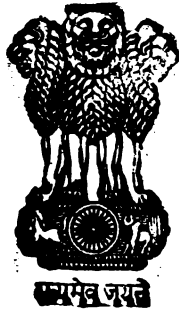
24. Shri Iyyunni: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how far the work of the Committee for collecting materials for writing a book on the history of the freedom movement in India has progressed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): Replies of the State Governments, Indian Universities and the Indian Missions abroad who were addressed on the subject in March last are being received and the material furnished for writing the history will be placed before the Editorial Board as soon as such a Board has been formed.

## STUDENTS ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS

25. Shri Iyyunni: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names and the location of the 23 students advisory organisations referred to in Pamphlet No. 71 issued by the Ministry of Education?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. See *Appendix III, annexure* No. 6.



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME V, 1950

(31st July, 1950 to 14th August, 1950)

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Second Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA



1950

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**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

*Thursday, 3rd August, 1950.*

—————  
*The House met at a Quarter to  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

(See Part I)

—————

11-45 A.M.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (CONSULTATION BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL) REGULATIONS AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (CONSULTATION) REGULATIONS.**

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers :

- (i) Notification making certain amendments in the Schedule to the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Governor-General) Regulations in accordance with clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution ;
- (ii) Notification making certain amendments in the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Governor-General) Regulations, in accordance with clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution ; and
- (iii) Notification making certain amendments in the Union Public

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Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, in accordance with clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library.* See No. P—102/50.]

**REVISED REGULATION 54 OF GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA.**

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Regulation 54 of the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library.* See No. P-103/50]

**CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT NOTIFICATIONS.**

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications in accordance with Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

- (1) Central Excises Notification No. 8, dated the 1st April, 1950,
- (2) Central Excises Notification No. 12 dated the 27th May, 1950,
- (3) Salt Notification No. 17 dated the 8th July, 1950, and.
- (4) Central Excises Notification No. 18, dated the 8th July, 1950. [*Placed in Library.* See No. P-104/50].

**MOTION re : KOREAN SITUATION**

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs ( Shri Jawaharlal Nehru ) : I beg to move :**

“ That this House approves the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Korean situation as stated in the announcement, dated the 29th June, 1950, and the action taken thereafter .”

During the last two days we have been discussing very important problems affecting our country, domestic problems, of the utmost importance, problems, concerning our economic situation, the food problem etc. Obviously, they are of primary importance to us and we stand or fall in the measure that we solve them. Nevertheless, problems external to India are not only of great importance and concern, but of additional importance, for what happens elsewhere might have a powerful effect on the internal problems that we have to face. If there is a war in the world our economy will be affected tremendously. Our food problem will assume a new shape. So that, these external problems have assumed a very special importance for us from every point of view.

We talk of the Korean situation. We know that some kind of a war on a relatively small scale is being carried on in that far-eastern country. Most of us sympathise with the people who are suffering there. Perhaps, many of us do not know very much about Korea. When we think of this struggle, we do not think of Korea so much as of the giant shadows that fall over that unfortunate land. We think of the possibilities of a world conflict and of the consequences that may ensue from it. As we face the world situation today, it looks as though the fate of the world seems to hang in regard to war and peace by a thin thread which might be cut down by a sword or blown off by a gun. We do not know what will happen in the future. Most of us do not wait the war in Korea to extend. Few perhaps have a full realisation of the possible consequences of such a world

conflict. I think it may well be said that whatever might be the other consequences, it is certain that after a world conflict of this kind, the world as we know it today will cease to be. Something else will emerge out of it, something different and those who survive that conflict, therefore, will live in a world probably the same but essentially different in very important matters not only because of the destruction involved in such a war on a vast scale, but rather on account of the bitterness and extreme violence and hatred which such a war will generate. Whatever progeny there may of the hatred, bitterness and violence of this type, that progeny can never be good.

So, the fate of our generation hangs by this little thread. Therefore, some of us feel that every conceivable and possible effort should be made to prevent that. I do submit that there is nothing wrong in that feeling. At a moment of this kind it is very dangerous for any person in a responsible position in any country to allow himself to be carried away by passion and to judge things merely in anger and hatred. Thus he will not serve his country or the world. I say so with all humility, because I am myself often carried away by anger and passion, although I try to restrain myself. But I do feel at the present moment that I would be completely unworthy of my position, if I allowed myself in this context of world events to suffer my judgment to be perverted by passion or by anger and, therefore, become unbalanced. Whether I succeed or not—I do not know—I will at least make every effort to that end.

We have a tremendous responsibility. Not that India, as she is constituted today, can play or does play a very important part in world affairs. Those countries which have big battalions or economic and money powers play a big part. We have neither big battalions nor money power. So we do not play any big part and we do not claim to play any big part. But

whether we play a big part or a small part, inevitably we have to play a part and in that totality of circumstances that arise even that little part may count, and I believe it does count. Therefore, it becomes important for us what we do in these circumstances. To some extent our relations with some of our neighbouring countries of Asia are close. They are situated as we are, and we take counsel together, and, therefore, the part taken by us and the action we indulge in has a certain wider significance also.

Before I deal with this more fully I should like to give the House a few facts about Korea. Here is a country which through over two thousand years of recorded history built up a homogeneous nation with a common national character, cultural heritage, language and way of life. Korea stands between Japan and China. Yet, it is completely distinct—it is influenced by both or it has influence on the other countries too—but it is completely distinct from the two and has had a strong national feeling all the time. After the Russo-Japanese war, which ended with the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, Korea became a Protectorate of Japan. Five years later, in 1910, Japan annexed Korea. It put an end to the Protectorate and annexed it, and Korea became a full part of the Japanese Empire. Therefore, from 1905 on-wards till 1945, that is, till the end of the last World War, Korea was under Japanese administration. During this entire period there was a movement for independence in Korea—a strong movement. There were violent insurrections in Korea, on a big scale occasionally. It was more especially round about that year when we in this country started under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership a peaceful movement of revolt, about that time in Korea also something in the nature of a peaceful non-cooperation movement started and functioned against Japanese occupation. It failed. It was different in a sense, of course. And the Koreans suffered greatly. So, during all these forty years the people of Korea, or many of them, have

endeavoured and tried to free themselves. Many of them became exiles. Many of them during the last World War fought against Japan, in Chinese Armies and so on and so forth. So round about 1945—I think it was in August and September—when the armies of the Allies, the United States and the Russian Armies, entered Korea at different ends both of those Armies were greeted with great joy by the Koreans as Armies of liberation. The Koreans came up with their flags, in the case of the United States armies the United States flag and in the case of the Soviet Armies the Soviet flag, because they regarded them as liberators and hoped that their dream of freedom would be realized soon. Very soon the enthusiasm of the Koreans waned because they saw that the type of liberation that they had expected did not come.

I might go back and say something that had happened in war-time. In December, 1943, a Conference was held at Cairo where the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom and China declared that in due course Korea was to become free and independent. On July 26, 1945, this decision was confirmed at 12 Noon the Potsdam Conference and subscribed to by the Soviet Union. Later, after the American and the Soviet Armies entered Korea some kind of an arrangement had to be made to prevent them from overlapping, and thus Korea was divided artificially by the 38th Parallel for entirely military purposes. In 1946 a Joint Commission was put up—the United State-Soviet Commission—to form a provisional government for the whole of Korea. This Commission broke down. It made various attempts to solve the problem jointly, but it did not succeed and it broke down. Then in 1947 the General Assembly of the United Nations established a U. N. Commission on Korea to assist in the establishment of a unified independent Government of Korea. The Soviet Union voted against this Resolution and subsequently did not co-operate with that Commission, because, in fact, I rem-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]  
 member one of the members chosen on that Commission was from the Ukraine and he did not agree to join it, and never actually joined it.

I might mention that one of the sponsors of this Resolution on Korea in the United Nations at that time in 1947 was India. Later, when the Commission was being set up there, I might inform the House, we were not anxious to serve on it, simply because of our desire not to interfere too much in other countries' affairs. We are interested, we cannot help it. But we do not wish to interfere too much. We have got enough on our own hands. But when we said that at Lake Success, we were told "Your representative was one of the sponsors of this Resolution, so you must undertake this responsibility". So one of our representatives was put on the Korean Commission, and a little later that Commission chose him as its Chairman, so that for many months the Korean Commission had an Indian for its Chairman. Perhaps hon. Members know that he is at the present moment our Foreign Secretary here. We have had the advantage during all these days of his intimate personal knowledge of the Korean situation which he acquired in Korea as Chairman of this Commission.

So, this Commission assembled in January, 1948, under India's chairmanship at Seoul. They tried to get in touch with North Korea, that is, on the other side of the 38th Parallel. But the North Korean Government did not encourage them, in fact it did not allow them. Meanwhile, the two Governments on either side of the 38th Parallel had, if I may say so, solidified, and both were more or less military governments. In May, 1948, elections were held in South Korea under the auspices of this U. N. Commission. As a result of these elections the Republic of Korea was proclaimed. The Republic of Korea was proclaimed in South Korea because the North did not join.

Of course the electors voted in South Korea and that Government repre-

sented South Korea only. As a matter of fact the Northern Government too claimed to represent the whole of Korea and so there were two Governments of South Korea and North Korea each claiming some kind of mystical domain over the other.

**Shri Tyagi** (Uttar Pradesh): Was a North Korea Government duly elected as the South Government was elected?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** : I cannot say what process of election took place there, because we have not got enough facts about it ; some kind of choice was exercised and I really cannot say how it took place but it came into existence as it is called the People's Republic of North Korea. The United Nations General Assembly recognized the Government in South Korea as the only lawful Government of Korea. India declined to recognize either Government officially. I might say that we felt that this division between North and South Korea could not last. It was artificial and the less we confirmed the division the better. Although as a matter of fact our representative was still functioning in the United Nations Commission on Korea.....

**Prof. Ranga** (Madras) : Did we abstain from voting in the United Nations when the Southern Government was recognized?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru** : I am sorry I do not remember exactly what we did, but I imagine we must have done so. In April 1950, this year, elections were held in South Korea again. President Syngman Rhee was defeated in these elections. In May the North Korean Government attempted to send a party to South Korea to explore possibilities of unification, but that did not lead to anything. In fact, these men were arrested by the South Korean Government at the border. On June 25, North Korean troops marched into South Korea.

Now, so far as we know, condition in neither North nor South Korea du-

ring this period had been very praiseworthy or admirable. From North Korea about two million refugees gradually came to South Korea during the past year or two. That shows that conditions in North Korea, at any rate, were not such as those people liked ; they had to come away under pressure of circumstances. In South Korea also, about which we have far greater knowledge—thanks to newspaper correspondents and others who having been permitted to come and go there reported fully—the conditions were very far from good. But it is not my purpose, nor do I think it is the business of the House, to sit down in judgment with the information that we have on the conditions of North or South Korea and the internal conditions. The main fact that emerges is that here this division took place ; it was an artificial division and an unnatural one and there was a constant attempt on either side to get rid of it by some kind of compulsion if that was possible. North Korea talked of it and the South Korea talked of it. Ultimately North Korea on the 25th of June invaded South Korea. It is stated on behalf of North Korea that before they invaded South Korea had apparently gone across the border with some troops, but whether that is true or not I do not know. Obviously that is a very feeble plea. There have been border incidents all the time and possibly there might have been border incidents, but to make that an excuse for the very well planned big-scale invasion patently does not carry much force. So, whatever the past history might have been, it is perfectly clear that North Korea indulged in a full-scale and well laid-out invasion, and this can only be described as aggression in any sense of the term, so that when this matter came up before the Security Council of the United Nations it seemed to us quite inevitable that we should describe it as aggression because it was aggression. Irrespective of other factors, or our sympathies which might influence any future decision, it did not get away from the fact that it was an aggression of one country functioning as a State over another country. It may be des-

cribed, if you like, as 'civil conflict' ; it may be described as an attempted unification and all that, but I rather doubt if any of these excuses can be taken to be a sufficient justification for this kind of thing. It was aggression. Of course all the time we considered this question of the two States relatively small in area, not of too great importance in the world but important because they were client States of very great powers in the world. So, in essence any conflict between these two small States was a reflection of the larger conflict in the world, and, therefore, one had to be very careful because it might lead to that larger conflict taking shape. Anyhow, it seems to me that there can be no doubt at all in describing what North Korea did as aggression and I submit to the House—that we are completely justified in accepting and approving the resolutions of the Security Council because from the first Resolution the second Resolution also followed. That was the attitude that India took up and that is the attitude that is described in that Statement of June 29th. In that Statement the House will also see that we laid stress on the fact that we intend to continue to maintain our independent policy in this and other matters, that is to say, our future policy is not going to be governed automatically by other decisions by other countries whoever they might be. It is difficult in such a state of affairs to maintain a completely independent policy ; we are affected by events ; of course, we are swept by the course of events. Nevertheless, we feel, not only in consonance with our oft declared policy but even more so because it is important that we should not allow ourselves merely to be swept away and made to follow unthinkingly any particular line of action (Hear, hear). So that is the proposition that I place before you for your approval in this motion.

Since then other things have happened. Here I may say that we were rather concerned when we saw that this Korean situation was likely to be enlarged, or the consideration of it is

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]  
likely to be extended to include other situations such as Formosa or Indo-China. I am not going into the question of Formosa or Indo-China. They are separate. But, the fact of this enlargement seemed to us to be not only not right, but to have dangerous consequences from the point of view of world peace. Therefore, right from the beginning we made it clear that we supported the United Nations Security Council Resolutions and we did not extend our support to anything else beyond that.

Since then the House knows that there was some correspondence between our Government and Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson of the United States State Department. The correspondence has been published and has attracted a good deal of attention. As a matter of fact that personal appeal which I addressed to these leaders was only in continuation of the policy that we have pursued for months past diplomatically and it was nothing new except that a personal appeal was made at that stage. Ever since we recognised the new People's Government of China, it naturally followed that the consequences of such recognition should come. We recognised them for a variety of reasons into which I need not go, the main reason being the fact that a strong, stable and durable Government existed over the whole continent of China. It is none of our business to like or dislike Governments, though we can do so of course. But in recognising one normally does not go by likes and dislikes, but by the fact that they represent stable Governments. Otherwise, if we went by our likes and dislikes, then it may be that we may not recognise quite a good number of countries in the world. Each country would have a list of countries that they did not like. So, one has to take facts and the fact that the People's Government of China was firmly established in that great country, and there is not the least chance of its being pushed out of that country, compelled us, apart from other reasons, to recognise that Government as it led many other countries to do so, including the United

Kingdom. Having recognised it, it seemed to us not only illogical but exceedingly unreasonable not to accept the consequences of that recognition, which was that this China should function in the United Nations.

Having recognised the People's Government, it followed obviously that we should not recognise its predecessor Government in China which had ceased to exist on the Asiatic mainland. So, ever since we recognised China, in fact, if I may say so, a little before we recognised China, we have tried, in our dealings with the nations friendly to us, to impress upon them this view of the case and to point out that any other course would be harmful in the future. We have discussed it with countries in Asia, with countries in Europe and America, with all countries, in fact with whom we are fortunate enough to have friendly relations. With some, we discussed more intimately and with some a little less intimately. But, we put our view point before them all the time, because we were convinced that by not recognising a patent fact, the fact did not cease to exist. It was there. Ignoring it, did not make it vanish. It merely created difficulties and difficulties came. I do not know what might have happened if China had entered the United Nations at an earlier stage this year. But I am inclined to think that many of the subsequent dangerous developments, including this Korean development, might well not have taken place. As a result of China not being admitted into the United Nations and the representative of the old Kuomintang regime being there, the House knows that the USSR and some of their friendly countries, more or less, walked out of the various organs of the United Nations, more especially from the Security Council.

Now, that created a peculiar situation. It is not for me to criticise other countries. But, if I may say so, it was an unfortunate decision of the USSR to walk out of the Security Council and remain out for all this time. However, that created a new situation, because, immediately, the



very purpose of the United Nations was somehow affected by this change. The United Nations was established to bring in all the Nations, or, at any rate, all the more and less important nations in the world together. The UNO was never intended to be a group of nations thinking one way and excluding other nations which did not fit in with that way of thinking. If that was the idea behind the United Nations, it would not have been called that; It would have been called something else. Therefore, deliberately countries with different ideologies, different approaches to life, with even a certain hostility to each other, were included in the United Nations, in the hope that by doing so gradually they might tone down, gradually, they might, instead of going towards conflict outside, indulge in verbal conflict and not in more dangerous methods. At any rate, taking the world as it was, it was an attempt to solve the problems by peaceful means; not a very successful attempt.

It is very easy to criticise the rule and regulations of the United Nations, the power of veto and so many other things. It is easy to criticise what the United Nations has done since then. We ourselves have often felt a mood to criticise the United Nations in regard to some of its decisions relating to India. But, the fact remains that the United Nations reflected the difficulties that existed in life itself, in public affairs of the world today. You cannot create some organ which is superior to the state of the world, which becomes an idealist thing and which does not function at all. So, the United Nations consisted of these various nations thinking differently, sometimes looking at each other with suspicion and unfriendliness.

Now, with new China and the USSR and some other countries going out of the United Nations, it has assumed a new shape. It has ceased to be what it was meant to be, for the time being at least. Inevitably if this state of affairs persisted, there can be no other outcome than world war. There is no forum left for any attempt at

peaceful settlement. Therefore, those people who were greatly interested in the future of the United Nations, more especially the Secretary-General of the United Nation, Mr. Trygve Lie, Communicated repeatedly with the various member nations including us, earlier this year, pointing out these great developments and saying that if something was not done soon the United Nations would simply disintegrate.

Ultimately Mr. Trygve Lie went for talks to important capitals of Europe and America. I do not know, of course, all his proposals, but essentially the thing that he was aiming at was to put an end to the deadlock in the United Nations, especially that those great countries which for the moment were not represented there properly should be represented; because otherwise the result would be that the United Nations could not possibly achieve any results. Otherwise the United Nations, instead of being an organ for peace would inevitably drift towards being an organ for war or preparation for war. That was what Mr. Trygve Lie felt, and that is how we felt. And we continued in our own way pressing with various governments to solve this problem by agreeing to the inclusion of the People's Government of China in the United Nations and in the Security Council.

Therefore, when this Korean invasion took place and we tried to think what we could do in the matter there was a great deal of talk about mediation and India being a mediator, and I am afraid some of our own representatives abroad talked rather loosely and used such words meaning well, of course, and with all goodwill. But we had no intention of jumping into this in any such capacity as mediator or anything. We know our own limitations, our own weaknesses, and we have no desire to play an important part in this or any other affair. It is, therefore, with no desire to play any part, but rather with a keen realisation of this great responsibility that rests not on us only but on every country in this crisis, that we thought about it. And we felt again, as we

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had felt previously, that whatever the approach directly to the Korean question might be, one initial approach would surely help in creating an atmosphere which would facilitate the solution of that question, and we went back again to what we had previously said, that is, the inclusion of the People's Government of China into the United Nations. We pressed for that diplomatically and later through those personal appeals which I made to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson. Those appeals failed to achieve the result we had hoped for and matters remained where they were. Not quite, because the situation had worsened, and we had to face from day to day fresh positions, fresh developments in the United Nations and the Security Council, and the House must know in the course of the last two days what has happened at Lake Success at the meetings of the Security Council. I should like to pay a tribute here to our representative, Shri B. N. Rau, who is carrying a heavy burden, a very difficult burden and is doing so not only with ability, not only with integrity, but is succeeding—and that is a remarkable thing—in convincing everybody of his integrity and impartiality in this difficult state of affairs.

So that is the position. Now, to some extent, these highly important decisions, of course, should be our decisions and have to be the decisions of the full Government of India and of the Cabinet. If this House was sitting I should like to come to this House for every major decision so that it may confirm it; and I am glad that even now, nearly a month after this decision, the House is enabled to consider this matter. But decisions have to be taken from day to day. We meet in Cabinet frequently, and in order to have the advice of some of my colleagues at any moment it has been necessary to form a small Foreign Affairs Committee of some of our senior colleagues. Nevertheless, this great responsibility inevitably rests upon me as the House will realise, and I feel the burden of this responsibility

and I try to the best of my ability to follow the policy which I believe has been the policy which this House has repeatedly approved, a policy which I think is good for India and good for Asia and for the world, realising all the time that we cannot make too much difference in this conflict. I wish to make this clear because some of our people sometimes, some of our friends, some newspapers write, if I may say so rather pompously of India's position in the world. It does not do any good to be pompous or vainglorious about it. We have a certain position and, no doubt, if we function rightly, that position will grow and become more important. But our opportunities and our power to influence events are very strictly limited. People talk about what they call a "third force," "third parties," and "third grouping," without really analysing what all this means, because it means next to nothing in actual fact.

We are friendly and on most intimate terms with some countries of Asia. We tell them what we intend doing, and they tell us their reactions, but they can do what they like and we can do what we like, there is no compulsion about it. We are friendly with the countries of the Commonwealth. We inform them of what we intend doing, they inform us, and there is a constant stream of information going from one to the other. We agree on many matters, and we disagree on some matters, and we can disagree without doubting the other's *bona fides* in the matter. With countries which are not in the Commonwealth, we are also friendly and in constant touch, and in the course of the last month or two, since our Ambassador reached Peking, we have been in fairly regular touch with the Peking Government. From all the evidence that we have had from our ambassador about the Peking Government we feel that they have the most friendly sentiments towards us, which they have repeatedly expressed, and we have the most friendly sentiments towards the great country of China. It is not for us to criticise what they do internally

in their country, as it is not for them to criticise internal happenings in our country. That is for them and for us to decide. But I do not see why we should not take advantage, full advantage of these friendly sentiments, which we are fortunate enough to have in regard to these countries and from these countries, and why we should lose our balance of mind and rush into the fray and talk in terms of more and more conflict. As I said, and I want to repeat it, I do not think that any action that we may take will, for the present, make any radical difference in the world situation. Nevertheless, I think that in the long run it will make a very big difference, not because we take that action, not because we are a strong nation, but because I am convinced that the line we are adopting is the right line, and I have not the shadow of a doubt that ultimately, if we have to solve these problems, it will be by coming back to that right line of action.

Now I do not wish to criticise any country, because I know very well that my country and my Government are very much open to criticism. We all are and it is a foolish pastime to indulge in criticising each other: it does not help, it only creates ill-feeling.

But one thing I should like to say and I have said it in public on many occasions in various countries. I have drawn attention repeatedly to the importance of Asia in the new context of things. People may have thought that I am just trying to boost up Asia: It is not that at all, because I felt, for war or peace, events were happening in Asia, which would affect the world, as you see it today.

I laid stress on that. I laid stress on it because through sheer old habit the great countries of Europe, America, etc., have been functioning in the old ways on the League of Nations and now in the United Nations. Naturally, and I quite understand it, through sheer habit they have placed much more emphasis on the problems of Europe than on the problems of Asia. They are nearer to them, they

feel them, they understand them. Asia is a more distant continent, it is a troublesome place, it is a mysterious place, it is an unknown place. So their outlook becomes governed much more by Europe's problems than by Asia's problems. Now European problems are important for the world and for India, and I am prepared to say that it is very important for the world that this great Continent of Europe with all its cultural traditions should survive. It would be a terrible disaster if the culture of Europe goes under, and whatever our respective cultures may be in India, China or anywhere else, we also are today, partly at least, children of the culture of Europe. So it is with no feeling of disrespect that I speak of Europe and its problems. Nevertheless, as I pointed out, to judge the world today in terms of European problems is wrong: you get a wrong emphasis. Of course, they talk of Asia right enough. They talk of Asia, Indonesia, Japan and all these Asian countries. Nonetheless the whole perspective I have felt has been wrong and I have laid stress on this.

Another thing and perhaps an even more important thing is this, that there is little awareness, if I may say so with all humility, in the mind of the Western World of how the mind of the Eastern World functions—their mind and heart. They are cultured people in the West, very able people and they draw up statistics and write books and magazines and newspapers full of articles about India, Pakistan, China, Japan and Korea. The amount of material that comes out from capable hands is tremendous. And yet sometimes I feel that they have concentrated on the externals and not wholly looked into what lay inside the mind and heart of Asia.

Asia is a very big continent and there is a world of difference between the various countries of Asia, between the Middle East countries of the Arab world, of the Far East and South-East Asia, India or Pakistan; between China and us there is a great deal of difference. Nevertheless, for a variety

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of reasons, especially the history of the past one hundred or two hundred years, when European Colonialism flourished in Asia, certain common bonds have sprung up; certain common reactions have taken place and those common reactions still take place. One of the basic reactions in Asia is against colonialism. I know and have stated frequently that the old style colonialism is dead: I have no doubt about it. The old style empires are dead but it does not mean that they have completely ceased to exist or that they do not function in Asia or Africa: they do function. They may carry on for a number of years but I know that they lost their basic strength and cannot revive. Whether some new type of colonial control, which does not call itself colonial control but which nevertheless is control, would arise in the future, I do not know. But the point is this that the strongest urge in Asia, in every country of Asia without exception, is this anti-colonial urge and the positive side of it is nationalism. The strongest urge in Asia still is the nationalist urge in large parts of Asia.

Another powerful urge in Asia is the social urge, because Asia has been very poor and backward in many ways. It has not profited by the great wealth that has poured into the world since the industrial revolution came. In fact, the whole of Asia has been exploited and it has been a passive witness of that revolution.

And now Asia is wide awake to these differences and feels her poverty and distress and wants to remedy it and it does not want to wait too long in the process. There is this sense of social inequality, not only as between Asia and Europe or America, but social inequality in our own countries as between different classes, etc., which we have to face all the time and unless we solve them to some extent we shall go towards disaster, internal as well external.

So there is this strong feeling, and any approach to an understanding of the Asian problems must take into

consideration these three major factors. The kind of approach that is sometimes made by the Western European nations or the U.S.A. has something in it, no doubt, and some intellectuals here may understand it, and may be some may agree with it and some may not. But it is quite impossible for the average Asian to appreciate it fully in that way, because the sort of danger that they fear does not appear to him as a primary danger: at any rate, it is a lesser danger than some other and greater danger. I mention this because it is a subject worth study for all of us. I mention this in this connection, for however different we may be from the Chinese, the Japanese, the Arabs or Indonesians we have a greater understanding of each other than, I imagine, Europeans or Americans have of us in Asia. In spite of this fact the old methods continue: old habits die hard and the fate of Asia or of countries of Asia or of policies in Asia is determined by the leading statesmen of the Western world without much reference to the countries of Asia which are most concerned. That is an old habit that endures still. I do not mind it: I have no reason to object to it, because it is not right for any of us to object. Nobody can prevent me from conferring with other countries: they cannot force me not to confer with anybody. So I do not complain but I wish to point out that the danger of this is that that kind of trying to solve the problem without taking Asia into consideration is not the way to solve any problem. You simply come up against a blank wall and then you are surprised that this or that has happened and that country does not function in a particular way. That is simply because you do not try to understand what that country wants or what it was aiming at.

So, all these factors have to be considered. If we are in a position, apart from our general policy etc., perhaps to understand better what, if I may say so, the people of Korea might want or might not want, or the people of China or the people of

Indo-China or of Indonesia, whatever that is, should we put away our special knowledge, our special position, the special opportunities that we have for understanding all this, and without utilising them should we just push them away and function as a nation saying ditto to others who decide without that special knowledge? In any event, speaking for India, whatever happens I am not prepared merely to say ditto to any country in the wide world. I think it is degrading for a country, as it is for an individual, just to be an automaton, just to be a puppet and to repeat what others say. But it is not from the point of view of national prestige, although national prestige has some meaning, it is not from the point of view of national pride or prestige that I am speaking, but in an earnest effort to help in some way in preventing a world catastrophe. And we are in a position to help so far as Asian questions are concerned; we are in a better position to throw light on them sometimes, to understand others or to convince them than some of the countries of the Western world whose methods, if I may say so with all humility, lack all subtlety. They are extraordinarily lacking in any approach to the mind or to the heart and, therefore, they fail. If we can serve a cause, if we are in a position to serve that cause of peace now or even later at any time, or even if conflict spreads later we might be able to serve that cause, then are we to give up that position simply because other people have lost their heads and function in an unbalanced way? I submit that we would not thereby be doing any service either to our country or to any other country or to the cause of that peace.

Therefore, we have tried to function in this way. It is a cautious way, it is a restrained way. We don't shout because there is nothing to shout about. We want to go by reason. I know reason does not go far when the battle-drums are sounded, but nevertheless a time comes when if there is right on the side of that small voice that has to be heard. As I said, I am convinced that at some

time or other that voice will have to be heard if these problems are to be solved. Meanwhile, our policy is, first, of course, that aggression has taken place by North Korea over South Korea. That is a wrong act, that has to be condemned, that has to be resisted. Secondly, that in so far as possible the war should not be spread beyond Korea, that no other questions should be tied up with this Korean struggle. And, thirdly, of course, that we should explore means of ending this war. The future of Korea must be decided entirely by the Koreans themselves, in what form or shape I cannot just now say.

And here may I say that people talk about war? Of course, everybody knows how terrible a world war today is likely to be, but one might even pay a terrible price if one is sure of a more or less reasonable solution at the end of the war of the problem you have. But curiously enough, most people and even eminent statesmen get mixed up in solving the problem between realising the objective they are aiming at and victory in war. The two are not necessarily synonymous and past history shows us that they are not. The war is won, won completely, overwhelmingly, and immediately the victorious Powers find, as they found at the end of the last war, as they found at the end of the 1914-18 war, that somehow the objective they aimed at was not there; they had not realised it—in fact, fresh and greater problems had arisen. So, it is not good enough. We have to be clear as to what our objective is and we have not to get misled into thinking that mere victory in war necessarily means getting that objective.

So, I beg to place this Resolution before you. It is a simple Resolution, it does not say much. I have tried to place before this House the background of my thought on this problem and all I can do is to assure the House that to the best of our ability the Government will try to give effect to our policy in the way that I have stated.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

[Mr. Speaker]

"This House approves the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Korean situation as stated in the announcement dated the 29th June 1950, and the action taken thereafter."

Before we proceed with the debate on the Motion, in the short time at our disposal we might clear the ground as regards the various amendments. I should like to know which of the amendments are going to be moved. I shall call upon those hon. Members who have given notices, one by one.

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab):** I am moving it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think instead of taking time in formally moving the amendments, they can be taken as read from the Order Paper excepting in the case of amendments which require further amendment by deletion of inadmissible portions.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I beg to move:

"That in the motion--

(i) for the words 'This House approves' the words 'In the opinion of this House' be substituted; and

(ii) the following be added at the end:

'are not in conformity with our often repeated professions of neutrality and non-alignment with any power bloc.'

**Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar):** I am moving it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I might point out to him that under our Rules of Procedure sub-parts (i) and (ii) of part (ii) seem to be inadmissible. He can make those points, but they seem to be generally covered in part (i) of sub-part (ii). Therefore, I propose to allow only part (i) and part (ii) sub-part (i), and not allow sub-parts (ii) and (iii) of part (ii) as they are more or less arguments in support of what he is going to say under sub-part (i).

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** I agree to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, those two sub-parts might be deleted and the remaining portions moved.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** I beg to move:

"That in the motion--

(i) for the word 'approves' the words 'considers that' be substituted; and

(ii) the following be added at the end:

'has committed the country to a policy which would inevitably involve the country into far-reaching entanglements with conflicting imperialisms'."

**Mr. Speaker:** Then Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. He has just addressed a letter to me to enquire whether the other portions of his amendment were deleted under my orders. I have to say, "Yes" to that; for the same reasons for which I am deleting portions from the amendment of Prof. Shah, but all that ground can be covered in what has been admitted here in the first part. So he moves his amendment as amended?

**Prof. S. L. Saksena (Uttar Pradesh):** Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That in the motion--

(i) for the word 'approves' the words 'considers that' be substituted; and

(ii) the following be added at the end:

'has without prior sanction of this House committed the country to a policy which is inevitably bound to involve the country into war, sooner or later'."

**Shri T. Hussain (Bihar):** I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added:

'and invites the peoples and Governments of Asian countries particularly to lend support to the peace initiative taken by the Prime Minister of India'."

**Shri Syamandan Sahaya** (Bihar) :  
I beg to move my amendment.

**Mr. Speaker** : I propose to delete from it the following words:

“based upon.....conflagration”  
as this part is argumentative and is a sort of a speech in support of the amendment.

**Shri Syamandan Sahaya** : I agree, Sir. I beg to move :

“That at the end of the motion the following be added :

‘and is of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to rearrange and reinforce the armed forces of India’.”

**Shri Naziruddin Ahmad** (West Bengal)  
I beg to move :

“That in the motion for the words ‘action taken thereafter’, the following be substituted :

‘action already taken thereafter’ and is of opinion that to implement their policy, the Government should send a token army to oppose the aggression in Korea’.”

**Mr. Speaker** : I shall just read the amendments as allowed by me, so that they may be taken as placed before the House :

Amendments moved :

“That in the motion—

(i) for the words ‘This House approves’ the words ‘In the opinion of this House’ be substituted; and

(ii) the following be added at the end :

‘are not in conformity with our often repeated professions of neutrality and non-alignment with any power bloc’.”

“That in the motion—

(i) for the word ‘approves’ the words ‘considers that’ be substituted and

(ii) the following be added at the end :

‘has committed the country to a policy which would inevitably involve the country into far-reaching entanglements with conflicting imperialisms’.”

“That in the motion—

(i) for the word ‘approves’ the words ‘considers that’ be substituted; and

(ii) the following be added at the end:

‘has without prior sanction of this House committed the country to a policy which is inevitably bound to involve the country into war soon or later’.”

“That at the end of the motion the following be added:

‘and invites the peoples and Governments of Asian countries, particularly to lend support to the peace initiative taken by the Prime Minister of India’.”

“That at the end of the motion the following be added:

‘and is of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to rearrange and reinforce the armed forces of India’.”

“That in the motion for the words ‘action taken thereafter’, the following be substituted:

‘action already taken thereafter’ and is of opinion that to implement their policy, the Government should send a token army to oppose the aggression in Korea’.”

No other amendments are moved.

**Shri Shiva Rao** (Madras) : This is a very important debate and I would like to know whether we shall be given an extra hour, because possibly the Prime Minister or his Deputy may want to speak again, in which case the amount of time available to other hon. Members of the House will be extremely limited.

**Mr. Speaker** : I have often expressed myself against the idea of extending the sitting beyond five o'clock, but in this case, we are going to discuss the Korean situation tomorrow also. So there is no question of sitting beyond five.

*The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.*

*The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Das.

Shri Goenka (Madras) : There is nobody on the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Speaker : They will be coming.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad : The movers of the amendments should be allowed to speak first.

Mr. Speaker : I was first looking for the movers of the amendments. Among the people who have given amendments, I first looked up to Sardar Hukam Singh but he did not seem to be anxious to speak. So I shall call upon Sardar Hukam Singh afterwards.

Sardar Hukam Singh : I was anxious to speak, but on account of the procedure that is followed, I did not press my claim.

Shri B. Das (Orissa) : I may say for the enlightenment of my hon. friend Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad and Sardar Hukam Singh, that though each of them belongs to the individual party of one, they have to remember that the motion has come from the Government and the Government party which has the majority in this House must have the first priority to speak and support.

Mr. Speaker : Both the hon. members are experienced parliamentarians ; so no explanation is necessary.

Shri B. Das : I voice the sentiment of India, and this House no doubt, that we are all grateful to our Prime Minister for the foreign policy he has adopted. He has followed the tradition of the Father of the Nation, who though no more with us still guides us in our ideology of peace and non-violence.

Our policy is that of non-violence and our objective was and is peace.

Unfortunately the western world is divided into two factions, each one rivalling the other in its aggressive intentions and stock-piling of atom and hydrogen bombs. That is the ideology of the West. That is not the ideology of the Asian countries. My ideology has been so well defined by my leaders in the past and by the Prime Minister of India today.

If the world is in this morass, who is responsible for it? Britain again wants to play her old game of intrigues. She wants the Asian countries to be the base of Western intrigues. England wants Ceylon to be the base of her naval activities. America wants the Pacific islands to be a spring board for submarine warfare. Why this fear complex amongst these powerful nations? I know U.K. has no status; she is now a fifth rate power. She is playing the part of jackal to U.S.A. for the pickings.

I am a pacifist. I do not want any war. From the days of the Spanish Armada to the days of Waterloo, U.K. had made the continent the base of her war operations. Now they want to turn the Asian countries for a similar purpose.

The Western ideology is war and brute force. The ideology of the Orient, which India voices and which was voiced so inimitably by my leader, the Prime Minister of India, is that of world peace—the policy of live and let live. What right has the United States to interfere in the conflicts in Korea or to continue her occupation of South Korea, Japan and the other Pacific islands. The U.S.A. has got into that Western complex because the Americans are the descendants of the Anglo-saxons and the continental people. She chose Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the cities to test her atom bombs, because they are Asian cities, and they are not concerned about the resultant deaths and destruction.

We want to allay that fear complex of U.S.A. and the other nations who think in terms of blocs, and believe that



fighting will bring about world peace and human happiness. Human happiness will not be brought about by war or by fighting. It must be by peaceful settlement. My Leader, the Prime Minister of India has said why India supports the U.N.O. In 1925 President Wilson laboured so much to build up the League of Nations but it was ruined and destroyed by the intrigues of the United Kingdom.

**Prof. K. T. Shah :** Was it in 1925.

**Shri B. Das :** Dates do not matter—I think it was 1920-21. We are more concerned with the events. It was Britain that destroyed the League of Nations and the United Nations is almost going to be destroyed by the five Big Powers, one or the other exercising its veto. India as a messenger of goodwill and the angel of peace preaches the ideal of peace. Why do independent nations exist? Do they exist only to fight, to manufacture atomic and hydrogen bombs? That is not the way that world peace will be achieved. As long as there is life in India, as long as we have followed the principles of our Great Master, Mahatma Gandhi, we will be no parties to these intrigues and machinations.

I was surprised and I think the United States must be ashamed that one of their official spokesmen said the other day that U.S.A. will not submit to any arbitration by Asians. This is unqualified impertinence on the part of the United States spokesman and which I condemn. My Leader had just now spoken and he said that Asians do not want to be the colonial exploiters of any lands of the Europeans or their common descendants the U.S.A. May I enquire what has happened to the Munroe Doctrine? What has happened to it and where is that doctrine of righteousness when two Nations living in the farthest parts of the world decide to blast the world and to use bombs to kill everybody and yet U.S.A. talks of aggression. If there is aggression in Korea by U.S.S.R. it is equally aggression by the U.S.A. in South Korea and in Japan.

What business have Westerners or Americans to come to Asian countries

and expound their doctrine of frightfulness? It reminds one of Hitlerism. In the United Nations if India supports certain move, the reason is that India hopes and looks for the world peace. I do not see my hon. friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram here but I find in his recent trip to Geneva, India, through him, has rendered signal service to all the nations. The European nations have long been condemning the common man's lot and exploiting him. The cry of the labour in Europe and in America was "strike, strike". They live on strikes but my hon. friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram as President of I.L.O. in his last speech at Geneva said: "It is not strikes that will save the world. It is work and we advise the world to work and bring prosperity". So India has always a message to the harassed nations of the world that it is not frightfulness, it is not revolts, and massacre that will bring peace and human happiness to the world, it is work and it is living on the well-known lines of Gandhian principles.

One was surprised that Mr. Truman in one of his statements referred to Korea, Formosa and Indo China in the same breath. He corrected himself later and I was glad that he did so. I am afraid he had no business to include Formosa and Indo-China and Korea on the same level and my leader, the Prime Minister of India has quite rightly said that India has nothing to do with Formosa and Indo-China. If we support the United Nations, we support it for its very existence so that it does not share the fate of the League of Nations. We support the United Nations and give it our moral support so that it shall continue its good work, provided the five Big Powers allow it to continue its good work. We are discussing the foreign policies of the world nations including ourselves. England's foreign policy has been the policy of Machiavelli and Chanakya. I may tell the House that U.S.A. today follows the same Machiavellian policy which U.K. so much developed to the advantage of not only of U.K. people but the peoples of Western Europe but I am glad our foreign policy is based

[Shri B. Das]

on truth, peace and justice. We do not covet other people's property ; we do not covet other people's ideology. We want to follow our own ideology. but I as an Indian warn the Continental nations, U.S.A. and even Russia that we will not subscribe to any ideas that they harbour and any idea that they may have to run the world through their foreign diplomacy. Our diplomacy is straight, honest and based on truth. Unfortunately we happen to be sufferers through world events. As my leader pointed out it is the people of Korea that must determine the sovereignty of the Korean State and I do not know whether that will happen, when there is turmoil in the world and when swash-buckling Powers like the U.S.A. and Russia are thinking of war, of preparing more atomic bombs or hydrogen bombs to crush the harmless Asian citizens and bomb them out of their existence.

Yesterday and the day before we had a discussion on our economic policy. In this connection I wish particularly to refer to the speech of the hon. the Finance Minister, whom I congratulate on his very able maiden speech. It was a well reasoned speech but it was a speech of a Chairman of a Board of Directors. It was not a speech of a chosen Minister addressing the Members of Parliament on the economic policy of the nation. We talked yesterday of devaluation. I want to know whether foreign diplomacy did permit the U.S.A. to inform India of its intentions of devaluing sterling currency. I refer particularly to the United Kingdom with which we are so much associated unfortunately. Up to the mid night of 16th September, last year, Mr. Attlee or Mr. Cripps had not the grace to inform India that they agreed to the devaluation of sterling. That is treachery which the United Kingdom very often plays against India. The sterling balances ought to have been much higher because we provided the Allied Powers articles of war and food worth Rs. 5,000 to 8,000 crores and somehow the costing was done at pre-war prices.

Thus U.K. and U.S.A. profited enormously and they never returned what were our dues. Yesterday, the Finance Minister gloated upon the fact that the cost of living of commodity prices has gone up by 2½ per cent in India, and in U.S.A. it has gone up 16 per cent, and in U.K. it has gone up six per cent, since September last. He forgot 1939-40 basis. He was talking of a fallacy and in view of the limited time at my disposal I shall deal with this at the appropriate time when the supplementary estimates come before the House.

That fallacy ought not to have been uttered while we are discussing the economic distress of India. I believe in World Peace. I hope the nations of the West including Russia also want it, and I am glad to find that M. Malik made it clear at Lake Success that Russia stands for peace, that Russia is not for war. Then this House ought to consider and the world ought to consider who is for war, unless it is the swash-buckling continental Powers or even America which may have too much gold or too many hydrogen bombs. I once again support whole-heartedly the motion moved by our Prime Minister and I also commend to this House and to the world at large that the policy which India has advocated is the best policy for the world.

**Sardar Hukam Singh :** The last World War began in 1939 and though the fight in the battle ground ceased in 1945 yet the cold war continued up till the time when this conflagration in Korea took place. This Korean affair is a demonstration of how dramatically a cold war can suddenly develop into a hot war which may prove a menace to the whole world. India has all along taken a position so far that it is neutral, it does not want to align itself with either of the two blocs that have conflicting ideologies and warring interests. But my fear is that we have not been able to hold to our professions and as soon as the test was applied our professions looked hollow and shallow. In the statement which was made by the hon. the Prime Minister today it has been admitted that it should be the Korean people who should deter-

mine their own fate. Secondly, that the division of Korea into North and South Zones or countries, whatever we might call them was artificial and unnatural. Thirdly, that there was no recognized government either in North or South Korea—at least India did not recognize any of these two Governments. Now the question arises whether the policy pursued and the action taken in this respect are really in consonance with our declared policy which we have always trumpeted, sometimes even without necessity, that we are strictly neutral and that we would not align ourselves with any Power or bloc in this world. When it is made clear that the partition was unnatural and artificial surely we can presume that there must be a keen desire on the part of the citizens living in that country to unite and become one nation. And if there are Powers in this world that are trying to keep them apart, then it is not that they are trying to restore or maintain peace in this world but that they are serving their own purposes, and their motive is not free from suspicion. A neutral Power, so far as an ordinary man can understand, should not, when an opportunity comes and the issue is very crucial, vote on one side or the other. In this respect I think Egypt demonstrated its neutrality by keeping out of voting, while India did show that it had interest in one bloc and it was a prisoner and not a neutral Power. When we vote on such an occasion and even after that proclaim that India is neutral, nobody is going to believe us. That is my first point.

The second is this. We have been told that though there are countries wedded to this institution of U.N.O. which do not believe in one ideology and have different policies of their own and are free to pursue them—even then this was an institution that was brought about so that it would be able to maintain peace, because it would afford them fighting ground so far as arguments and words were concerned and perhaps they would have less occasion to go to the other battle-

field. Then it was necessary that on every occasion when important matters came up for decision, all those countries which had pledged themselves to the U.N.O. should participate in the deliberations and arrive at decisions. I do not mean to say that every decision can be arrived at by unanimity. There are bound to be differences of opinion. What I want to stress here is that as soon as one important member of the U.N.O. thought it proper to keep out of this organisation, then certainly it ceased to serve the purpose for which it had been established. If Russia was keeping out of those deliberations, then all the issues deliberated upon and decisions taken were one-sided and the decisions were not of the U.N.O. but only of one bloc and one side. If India in spite of the absence of U.S.S.R. thought it proper to continue there and take part in those deliberations and even voted on them, then I submit most humbly that it was siding with one bloc and it was not maintaining its neutrality.

My next point is that, as has been said just some time before by our hon. Prime Minister, India had recognised the Chinese Peoples Government. Really I agree that it was the right course to do because that was the *de facto* Government in the country.

Then, what justification was there to allow the representative of the old Kuomintang Government to continue on the membership of the U.N.O.? If India had lodged any strong protest against that and if the U.N.O. was continuing in spite of this glaring defect, what did India do to show its neutrality by its participation in the presence of such a mistake? It was not a mistake; rather it was a deliberate act. It could be assumed that the powers that were there were not fulfilling the functions that have been entrusted to them and were not proceeding according to the Charter, but were rather going into one bloc and those decisions should not have been considered as decisions of the U.N.O. India should not have participated when it really believed that injustice,

[ Sardar Hukam Singh ]

was being done there in not allowing the Chinese Peoples' representative to be represented there.

Then, my next point is that when we believe that there was no established Government, or at least India did not recognise that either in North Korea or in South Korea there was a regular Government and when even the division was artificial and unnatural as we have been told, and certainly there was a desire, as I have said before, amongst the people and citizens of that country to unite, these great powers, America particularly, were not fighting a war to keep away or obstruct an aggressor. But, they were fighting a battle of their own to keep up imperialism and were exerting their utmost to keep up these unnatural divisions so that they might not unite. India in supporting these resolutions has aided in this effort to keep these two portions, unnatural divisions of the country apart. Therefore, this action of India is not in consonance with the declared policy of neutrality. Rather it has weakened the case of Asian countries for whose emancipation it has been crying. I would rather go so far as to say that if a number of bandits from North Korea—it did not matter whether the number was large or small and what were the weapons that they used—fell upon the citizens of South Korea, it was purely a family affair, or at the most a civil war. No outside power had any authority or justification to interfere in that quarrel of theirs and our Government by supporting these resolutions has certainly offended against the declared policy of this country. Our representative ought to have known that our own affair,—the Kashmir affair I mean to say—had been before the U.N.O. Pakistan invaded a part of our country and they also admitted that it had sent its armies into the Indian territory. In spite of that, this organisation, the U.N.O. had not thought it fit to declare Pakistan an aggressor. Mediators have been sent and other devices have been adopted. But, so far, Pakistan has not been declared an aggressor. Where was the hurry, I do not understand, for India to

take up the cause of these nations—America and its satellites and support their one-sided decision which they had adopted for their own interests.

My last point is that subsequent events have clearly shown that the South Koreans are fighting not against the North Koreans, but they are fighting MacArthur's forces and making common cause with North Korea. America is fighting its own battle. In these circumstances, it was certainly incumbent upon us, when we take up the cause of Asian nations that we ought to have at the most kept aloof and not gone into this battle which was purely a fight between two blocs and not between one Government aggressor and the other Government aggrieved.

On these five points, my conclusion is that the Government has transgressed the limits that it had prescribed for itself and has not remained within the limits of neutrality and that the policy that it has so often proclaimed has been, I should say, departed from.

Prof. K. T. Shah : I have listened with the utmost attention to every word that fell from the hon. the Prime Minister in support of his motion. And if I am obliged to table an amendment to that motion, will you permit me to say that it is in no spirit of carping criticism that I have brought it? I shall soon give some reasons for the view I have advocated in this amendment. But here let me add, Sir, that I consider opposition for opposition's sake to be futile, neither beneficial to the country as a whole nor of advantage even to the opponent. Those points, therefore, in the speech of the hon. the Prime Minister as well as the net result thereof which I consider require wholehearted support, will unstintingly be supported by me.

In one particular at least I am at one with him, and that is in his sincere efforts to restore peace, to uphold the rule of law, if I may say so, in the disputes between nations, and to seek the settlement of such disputes by friendly negotiation, by adjudication, if such a term could be used, by negotiation and conciliation. If, notwithstanding this, I am suggesting a certain

different approach, it is rather a difference of opinion with regard to the particular steps that he has taken, and evaluation of the consequences of those steps or the appreciation of the results he seeks to achieve. Not only am I one with him in regard to the general desire to maintain peace in the world; but I have before now commended, and will commend today, his general policy of the neutrality of this country, between the various conflicting blocs now darkening the face of the earth.

I would, however, add, Sir, that while one cannot expect anything else from the spiritual heir of the Father of the Nation, one must nevertheless say that, busy as he is with the practical cares of administering the foreign affairs of this country, he may be inclined to over emphasise circumstances, or exaggerate the force of immediate conditions. He must realise and bear in mind the ideals and also the concrete steps by which those ideals were to be implemented as already set forth by his and my *Guru*.

Sir, Neutrality, as he has, I think' himself said somewhere, is not Isolation. I agree with him. Nor should Neutrality be the creed of those who are unable to do otherwise. Yesterday, Sir, I was amazed and astounded to hear from a Cabinet Minister of his maximum responsibility and maximum impotency. Sir, if our Neutrality is the outcome of a consciousness of our maximum impotency, then I for one am afraid, I cannot underline or accept it.

Neutrality, Sir, even if we have no armed forces sufficient to make good our word, is of the soul. It must be born of the consciousness of the moral right, and I trust the Prime Minister of India, in his pursuit of Neutrality, thinks only of that, rather than of neutrality dictated by the insufficiency of forces at his disposal, of the particular organisation of the armed forces of this country being only for the defence of his country, and of the consequent inability to do anything else to make that neutrality respected. Ours, Sir, I hope is a Neutrality not of impotency; but that it is the neutrality

of the spirit which we would like the world as a whole to adopt. And in those efforts which the Prime Minister has made to secure such neutrality, to uphold such neutrality to observe such neutrality, I say, Sir, I wholeheartedly support him.

In the particular steps, however, that he has taken to see that the general policy he has been following is carried out, I fear it is not possible for me equally cordially to support him. And that, not only because of the legal difficulties of the case, as I view the matter; not only because of the political consequences that I apprehend will follow from these steps, but also, and above all, because I feel that the moral ground that he has taken, or he would be expected to take, would be very much undermined by the particular steps that he has taken.

Sir, I will not go over the legal aspect of the matter, which my friend Sardar Hukam Singh has just put forward. I would like to add, however, that the cardinal doctrine on which the League of Nations has been founded—I beg your pardon Sir, I mean the United Nations' Organisation has been founded—and which I think is one of the first articles of the United Nations' Charter is the sovereign equality of every member nation, and consequently the right of each nation to determine its own affairs in its own way. The immediate forerunner of the United Nations Organisation or the United Nations Charter was the so-called Atlantic Charter, one of the outstanding articles of which was that the signatories to that document would like every people to have the government of their own choice freely expressed. I am not quoting the exact words, but I think the sense is correct. That spirit is expressed also in the preamble of the U. N. Charter, as well as in the leading article of the very first chapter of that document.

Taking my stand on that, I think that so far as the Korea dispute is concerned, the position taken by us on the first day in agreeing to the resolution proposed by the United States was in-

[Prof. K. T. Shah]  
 compatible with the general policy of our own country. The United States—may I mention in passing,—and if I am wrong I would be glad to be corrected—had already taken up arms and repelled by force of arms—the so-called invasion that had occurred before it came to the U. N. subsequently to get its own action ratified. That seems to me to be following the dictum of an old time judge, "Sentence first, argument afterwards". This is a position which I hope is such as, even by implication, would not be accepted or endorsed by our representative on instructions from our Prime Minister. I consider, however, that not only was it not in consonance with the correct legal position of the question; nor in consonance with our own policy. There is another position that may well have been taken up and has been taken up by some other nations, viz., refraining from voting in the Security Council.

What is more important is the exact nature of the war that goes on in Korea. Everybody knows that behind this war, behind the excuse of the Korean invasion are fighting the clashing ambitions and warring imperialism of the United States of America or the Anglo-saxon block, on the one hand and the United Socialist Sovietique Republic on the other. I for my part have no hesitation, as I have already told one of my friends this morning, in saying that I have no sympathy for any brand of Imperialism, whether it be white, red, black or brown. I do not believe in Imperialism of any kind. Whatever may be my ideological sympathies, so far as this particular action is concerned, I am free to confess, Sir, that I see no difference whatsoever, whether you call it aggression or not, in the action of the two parties which are really and essentially the actors behind the scenes, and, if I may say so, are ranged against one another. That bodes no good to the world. The world is menaced by the dark clouds that we have seen gathering on the horizon for the last few years and I for one am not satisfied that the steps we have taken are likely to dispel those clouds.

Sir, the exigencies of Imperialism have in recent times forced many unnatural divisions on the face of this earth. Ireland was parted into two by the exigencies of British imperialism notwithstanding a century or more of fight by the Irish people for their own home-rule. This country, too, if I may say so, has been parted, not so much by the desire of the people of this country, but by the exigencies of alien Imperialism, by the machinations of the foreign exploiting domination that was here before. And though we may seem to acquiesce in and be silently suffering to-day as a consequence of that forced and unnatural, artificial and criminal division and partition of this country, I cannot help saying that the interests of the exploited masses all over the country, and all over the world are the same. Speaking for myself, Sir, I would therefore, say that, as a citizen of India, as an Indian I would not submit to the logic of such a *fait accompli*. I will not for ever sign away the right of this country to see that those who have been unnaturally parted from one another are reconciled and re-united.

This, however, is a case apart. I am applying its analogy to the case of Korea. The north and south of Korea have, on the admission of the Prime Minister himself, been artificially and unnaturally severed from one another. They are part and parcel of the same country. The people of the North have, with the help that they have got from outside, invaded the South to bring about a reunion. It is a local matter in my opinion, a civil war if you want to dignify it by that term. But, technically speaking,—and again on the authority of the Prime Minister himself,—I am free to say that, since we at least had not recognised either the North Korean Government or the South Korean Government, by whatever exact nomenclature they may be called, we certainly cannot call either of them an aggressor.

Aggression, in the language of international politics, must mean an invasion by force of a recognised, constituted government on another; and not by unrecognised horde of people, how-

ever numerous they may be, forcing their way into another.

This is not merely a petty-fogging technical point of legal terminology which I am putting forward before you. There is deep substance behind it. If you recognise the right of every people to choose the form of Government that they would live under; if you recognise the right of every people to be one, united, consolidated people among themselves, and if you realise that the people of Korea have been 'unnaturally, artificially and arbitrarily forced apart from one another, then I say that any interference, no matter under what excuse it may be, by any outsider is a violation, not only of international justice but also that it is a crime against that country.

The Prime Minister was pleased to say that Imperialism and Colonialism are dead today. I agree with him that imperialism, in the sense in which it used to be understood in the past, may be dead. But a new Imperialism is born, which is more deadly, I assure you, than the Imperialism of the Czars or the Britons. It is the modern Dollar imperialism, which seeks to undermine not only our economics and politics; but subjects us so completely by tempting offers of assistance in our economic development to make us forget for the moment and lose sight of the fact that we have a soul of our own to save.

This Dollar Imperialism is a menace which is no less terrifying to me than the imperialism which we have fought against, and won against, happily for our country, at any rate, under the leadership of the Great departed one. The Dollar Imperialism is all the more insidious, because it is invisible and imperceptible. It offers you temptation, votes large sums for your economic development. They have voted large sums to help the backward countries, which I believe is the Fourth point in the President's Programme.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya (Mysore)** : Only 8 million dollars.

**Prof. K. T. Shah** : The figure does not matter. The fact is important that they have made such grants. Do you

think it is charity? They are good believers in charity beginning at home. It is for their own protection, security and defence. They are making a new kind of cannon fodder all over Europe and Asia to see that the danger they apprehend does not overtake them unprepared. We shall fight their battle, shed our blood, and waste our resources so that they can prepare themselves meantime, against the danger they dread.

There is the Korean example before you. They were not able to repel it in six weeks, because they were not prepared. They have taken the lesson to heart. They are assisting other countries by tempting offers; and they will see to it that they get enough time to prepare themselves. Meanwhile you bleed to death.

The suggestions for American assistance have come by way of loans for improvement of armaments. We who believe in peace, we who are the disciples, if not heirs, of Gandhi's teachings, should certainly not worry about improving our armaments, and prepare ourselves to offer a first line for America's defence, and the defence of Anglo-Saxon capitalism.

At any rate this temptation should have no meaning whatsoever. And to those whom we can warn, we ought to say: "Beware, beware of the Devil coming quoting the Bible before you." The Devil can quote scriptures. And none is so clever in these matters as the Non-Conformists of the Anglo-Saxon world. The people of America are Non-Conformists. The Non-Conformist philosophy is a very easy and convenient arrangement, according to which they feel that their mode of life, the American way of life, is the only proper thing, not only for themselves, but for all of us. Therefore it is that at every point we will be offered to be assisted, provided we take the line, provided we follow suit, and say ditto to everything that they would like us to do.

I congratulate the Government on their ability not to say ditto to the American view in regard to Korea,

[**Shri Hanumanthaiya**]

at least, on the second occasion so far as the despatch of armed forces to Korea is concerned. I am glad the Prime Minister has resisted the temptation that the fluttering American press might put forward. It was said by Shakespeare somewhere that "Caesar hates flattery ; but when I tell him so he is most highly flattered." This, I hope, will not be the fate of our Prime Minister. I trust that the great honours which have been bestowed upon him in this country and abroad, the love and reverence with which he is looked upon in many parts of the world, will not mislead him into believing that this love, this reverence, this regard and following is independent of the great torch that he bears, the great ideal that he upholds. Once he forsakes it or departs from it, and falls a victim to the charms of America, or Monsoon in Dollar form, he certainly will lose all this love and respect bestowed on him in this country and abroad. I, therefore, warn him and the Government that the policy which he has adopted is pregnant with the possibility of getting this country involved in the conflicting imperialism of Russia and America. As I have said, in my ideological sympathies, I have no love for the modern Stalinist Russia, which wants you, under the tempting pretext of legalism for the moment, to stand up and say "Hands off Korea". But I certainly do not believe any more in the Anglo-Saxon policy of making us a cat's-paw as it were, or making cat's-paws of China, Indonesia, and Formosa, so that they may wage a fight on behalf of their own clashing ambitions and eventually not even come in for the spoils. Wars, Sir, decide nothing. They only end in a stalemate, no matter who is the victor in the field for the time being. Wars always end in some kind of settlement, which only sows the seeds of new conflict, new terrors for the world. If this Government honestly believes in its mission for world peace ; if this Government sincerely upholds the ideals that we have been brought up

on, the sooner we cut as under from our bonds with America and England, the better for us, for Asia and for the world. By their offers of loans, technicians and standardised products the new Imperialism has caught us in its tails, for if once we use such standardised product, we shall for ever need all the parts and accessories from the same source. It is high time, therefore that we, once for all, categorically denounce any association or involvement in the policies of aggression by clashing imperialisms which are pulling in opposite directions. I would be the first to congratulate the Government and support most cordially the decision if it is taken in that form.

**Shri Biswanath Das (Orissa)** : Sir, rise to support the motion moved by the hon. the Leader of the House. His last words are pregnant with implications and I hope that the resolution will receive the unanimous approval of the House.

In his concluding speech the hon. the Leader of the House said that aggression has to be condemned and resisted and that is why India has accepted Resolutions 1 and 2 of the U.N.O.

My hon. friend Prof. Shah, representing Bombay has spoken of dollar diplomacy. I do not know how these come in a discussion which is so important and vital. No country is going to offer free anything to another. I do not believe in benefits being offered by other countries to us without any corresponding benefits going to them from our people. I am a great believer in our ancient Indian theory of *ādān* and *prādān*. No one always expects *ādān* without corresponding *prādān*. Therefore, if America or any other country offers any benefit to any country it certainly on its part expects a return. No country, to my mind, is so very philanthropic as to offer anything and everything for nothing. My hon. friend the Professor ought to have learnt that the people of Asia have been insisting on America for help.



Why ? If you don't want the economic ideal of the West, by all means follow Gandhiji's ideal of economic reconstruction. You don't have to go to the West, you don't have to think of the West nor of her dollar diplomacy. You do away with all the help that America offers to you or any other country offers to you. Say that we will be self-content. But that is not what my hon. friend would like to have. You cannot have *brahmacharya* and at the same time enjoy the blessings of a married life. You cannot industrialise India and at the same time be free from the help and guidance of the West. That is the reason why the Father of the Nation wanted to free himself away from the shackles of the West, confining himself only to India and making India self-reliant to stand on her own legs. But that is an ideology not acceptable to my friend. Why then talk of big things without realising their implications. I don't go either with Russia or with America. Both have their respective ideologies. I have hatred for none, but I would like to have my own ideology, the great ideology that has been kept before us by our *shastras* and the great ideology that has been put into practice by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. They are enough for me if I am able to follow them. So, my place is neither here nor there.

But today, placed as we are, there does not seem to be much option. Sir, I consider this as a very great occasion. I appeal to hon. Members to talk with restraint. The Government is facing a difficult situation, a situation which heaven knows may lead anywhere. Under these circumstances, more restraint and less airy talk is helpful and useful. The Government of the day have conferred certain benefits upon the people ; they have given India a stable Government. Generally a slave people, after freedom, take recourse to actions which lead them to revolution and untold hardships on the people. Think of China, think of other neighbours, what troubles, what sufferings the people had to undergo there ?

Bless God that due to the *tapasya* of the Father of the Nation and the *tapasya* of the leaders and saints of India, today we are one of the few countries of this great Continent of Asia which is not only enjoying a stable Government and law and order to its possible extent, but also maintaining an administration strong in itself and a military force able enough to ward off any aggression.

Sir, we recognise the troubles of the Government which had to work under difficult and dangerous circumstances, but at the same time I must plead with my leader and hon. Members constituting the Cabinet that I am not able to understand certain of their actions. I will state them here. They have decided with the full approval of the Party and of the House that we shall be a party to no bloc. It is a well-known fact that the U.N.O. today is divided into two blocs. We have decided that we belong to no bloc. Whether belonging to no bloc brings you to a third bloc or not is for the future to judge and for the future historian to record. But the fact remains that India has taken a definite and distinct step knowing full well the implications. Having taken the step and having known the history and ambitions of Russia from the beginning, I have a right to approach the Leader of the House to explain to us why he chose to enter into that unfortunate Commission the Korean Commission. "The events of 1946 and 1947 were enough for anyone to see that these are difficult and dangerous places. God save us from the Korean Commission". That ought, I claim, to have been our position, the position of my country consistent with the position that we have taken. I have a claim on my leader to ask him to explain to us why this position was given the go by and why India chose to be a member of the Korean Commission. The hon. Leader of the House has furnished us some explanation. I am very sorry he was not audible, of course, due to causes for which he himself is not responsible, but it is our misfortune that we were

[Shri Biswanath Das] not able to hear him in full. But whatever it is, the little that I have been able to hear, I must confess, is not satisfactory. More explanation is necessary in that regard because that is the beginning of our troubles and having accepted that position, namely the membership of the Korean Commission, having even accepted the alleviated position of Chairmanship of the Korean Commission, I feel and I claim that there is absolutely no other position left to the Government excepting the position they have taken.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker you will please pardon me if I take you to the two Resolutions of the Security Council. The first Resolution expresses grave concern over the armed attack on the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea, then calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and calls upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith and requests the U. N. Korean Commission to communicate its fully considered recommendations on the situation with the least possible delay. I again take you, Sir, to the second Resolution of the Security Council which says *inter alia* :

“Having noted from the report of the United Nations Commission for Korea that the authorities in North Korea have neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces to the Thirtieth Parallel” etc.

Now, there is no other alternative for us but to act upto these resolutions. If these are the decisions of the U.N.O. on the report of the Korean Commission, I put it to the House : where is your position ? The only position that is left to the Government of India is to line up with the resolution. I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the House for having taken the earliest opportunity of declaring, at the top of his voice, that India—both the Government of India and India as a State—has nothing to do with Formosa or Indo-China. Our acceptance of the U.N.O. reso-

lution extends only to warding off the aggressor from South Korea. To that we are committed. I claim that there is no alternative. My only complaint is that, situated as we are, a boy democracy with very little to fall back upon, having to face a dangerous food situation with absolutely no help from any other State, we should not have gone into that glorified position of membership of the Korean Commission. But having gone, with the full knowledge of its implications, there is no other go now. Our position always was, is and will remain :

“Let the world and its people be blessed with happiness and prosperity.”

Our ideal is that we want happiness, peace, amity and prosperity for the whole world, whoever the person concerned may be. We have a great heritage and a noble mind. We have to our credit leaders who have established a reputation of their own in the world. With this heritage of the past and the present, I am not afraid of the future. So far as we are concerned, I think that the resolution moved by the hon. the Leader of the House is the only possible course that India can adopt. Having accepted the resolution, the commitment cannot be escaped, namely, to oppose the aggression in Korea. We have nothing to do with any other State.

The question may well be asked: “Well, you have all your regard for the U. N. O. and its resolutions No. 1 and No. 2. Why then should you take a neutral and ineffective attitude by offering only medical aid ? If you are so very anxious to maintain the prestige, power and influence of the U. N. O., why don't you do something effective ?” Sir, I must frankly confess that having accepted the resolution I must plead guilty to this charge. I plead guilty, but I plead inability. Those who know India and her present condition, those who know the state in which England

left India, those who know the conditions under which we had to face the greatest of great difficulties—namely, the problem of accomodating and rehabilitating 65 lakhs of refugees, which figure has now mounted up to 9 or 10 millions—anyone who knows these things will sympathise with us. The biggest of big organisations, the U. N. O., backed by the dollar imperialism of my hon. friend, and all the power and influence of Russia, England and other countries were unable to rehabilitate only 8 or 9 lakhs of Arab refugees. It was left to this unfortunate and hard-pressed Government to find means of rehabilitation for 9 to 10 millions of refugees besides all her attendant difficulties. Look at her distress. If I today become generous at the expense of my starving people—who are starving for want of food and other necessities of life—if I become generous at their expense, will it reflect credit on you or even on myself? "*Phalam, pushpam, toyam*" (flowers, fruits and blessings)—that is all that I can offer you as a token of goodwill and moral support. That is what India is capable of today and that is what she is offering.

Having spoken so much so far, I would now speak a word about myself. I always used to feel even in the years of 1944-45 within the closed doors of jail that America alone was taking a living interest displaying a lot of sympathy for the sufferings of India. She used her influence with Britain on the side of Indian nationalism. When Indian nationalists were hard-pressed in this country, America was one of the few countries where they could find a safe refuge. The late lamented President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, that great soul, was taking a very keen interest in freeing India as is revealed from the memoirs of so many leading lights in America. When Mahatma Gandhi was about to die, making every one anxious, it was the American representative who brought pressure on England to release him.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Before our independence, it was this great free country that had recognised India and agreed to establish an Embassy. These are weighty reasons which make us feel thankful to the American Republic, but however great my regard and respect and affection may be for Americans and America as also for the stand which she has chosen to take specially on the South Korean question, I must plead with them—of my difficulties and help consistent with my ability. My moral support will always be with Americans and the U. N. O.

Shri E. Husain : On the 25th of June last war broke out in Korea and the same day the Security Council of the United Nations passed a resolution declaring that North Korea had invaded South Korea and that hostilities should cease. India as a member of the U.N. Security Council supported that resolution. Thereafter, our Prime Minister sent personal messages to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson for a speedy and peaceful settlement of the Korean dispute. Our Prime Minister suggested two things : (i) that Communist China should be admitted to the Security Council ; (ii) that America, Communist China and Russia with the co-operation of other peace-loving nations of the world should get together within the Security Council and work out a peaceful settlement of the present Korean dispute.

Now the points for our consideration are three. No. 1: was India right in supporting the Resolution of the Security Council ? No. 2: was our Prime Minister right in doing what he did ? No. 3 : what should be our attitude ?

I will take these points one by one. The first point is—was India right in supporting that Resolution of the Security Council ? Now, Sir, the Security Council resolution was that North Korea had invaded South Korea and that hostilities should

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Immediately cease. It is a fact that the North had invaded the South—there can be no doubt about it. There is a *prima facie* case. The other part of the resolution is that hostilities should cease. Of course, nobody wants war and so hostilities should cease. So, there was no harm in our supporting the resolution of the Security Council.

Russia was of the opinion that the resolution of the Security Council was illegal. In my opinion, Sir, Russia is wrong. Russia is a permanent member of the Security Council and she could have attended the meeting of the Council and exercised her right of vetoing the Resolution of the Council. Each permanent member of the Security Council has a right of veto. It was the fault of Russia that she did not attend. India's support of the resolution of the Security Council meant that the machinery of mediation should be forthwith set up and no more than that. Surely, Sir, it does not mean that India has joined one bloc against the other. It could not possibly mean India's entering into any dangerous alliance either with Russia or America. It would be wrong to say that India is supporting the United States of America. If India was on the side of America our Prime Minister would never have suggested that Communist China should be admitted as a member of the Security Council. It is clear, therefore, that India is not siding with the American bloc. India is a free and independent nation and is a member of the Security Council. Therefore she cannot remain a silent spectator of international affairs. Isolation would be bad for India. We cannot ignore events. Therefore, India was right in supporting the resolution of the Security Council.

I now come to the second point—was our Prime Minister right in acting as he did? What did he do, Sir? He suggested two things: one, that the Communist China should be admitted to the Security Council and the other that Communist China, Russia and the other peace-loving nations should

get together within the Security Council and settle this issue peacefully. The first thing is that the Communist China should be admitted to the Security Council. What is wrong with this suggestion? Mr. Dean Acheson said that the question of the admission of Communist China into the Security Council is irrelevant at the stage. He said that there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities and the North Korean forces should retreat to the 38th parallel, after which the question of representation of Communist China could be taken up. I am afraid he is wrong. There are five members on the Security Council and one of them is China. China means the Government of China of the present day and that is Communist China. Therefore, there is no option but to admit Communist China as a Member of the Security Council. So, our Prime Minister was right in suggesting that Communist China should be a member of the Security Council.

The other thing that our Prime Minister suggested was that America, Russia, China and other peace-loving nations of the world should get together and find out a peaceful solution of the Korean dispute. This was an excellent suggestion, Sir. It would mean that China and Russia would become active members of the Security Council and this, in my opinion, was the only and the best way to end the Korean conflict in a peaceful manner. So our Prime Minister has taken a wonderful stand. He has taken steps to prevent the spread of war. His intervention was right and laudable. India occupies a unique position in the world; so does our Prime Minister. India's role as a sobering force is well recognised in the world. She has the advantage of being a non-partisan. Yet, she cannot remain a silent spectator of international events. She is the guardian of peace and all peaceful nations will rally round her. She cannot segregate herself ignoring the happenings around. Our Prime Minister wanted to localise the Korean war. He will thus be the saviour of humanity. He is the only

person who will be listened to by every peace-loving nation of the world.

The last point is—what should be our attitude? The situation is undoubtedly grave. The fate of the world hangs on the balance of the hour. We cannot remain passive spectators. We must stop aggression by persuasion; we must find out a peaceful method of settling the Korean issue; we should not get ourselves entangled in war. We should be neutral; but neutrality does not mean 'do nothing'. Our neutrality must be dynamic. The United Nations stands for peace. We must give our moral support to the United Nations. Above all we must follow our leader, the Prime Minister.

With these words, Sir, I support the motion of the Prime Minister and I do not move my amendment.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay):** We are grateful to the hon. the Leader of the House for initiating a real debate on foreign affairs. On the last occasion during the Budget session we had a chance to debate foreign affairs, but, unfortunately, Sir, the Indo-Pakistan relations clouded the whole issue. To-day, for the first time, we are face to face with a world issue, an issue of great importance, and we have to determine what our policy is going to be. Our great Prime Minister, who is also our first Foreign Minister, has laid down the cardinal principles that govern our foreign policy. We have three factors to face in regard to our foreign policy. What are they? The first is the moral aspect, the second is the real aspect and the third is the ideal aspect. In taking the moral aspect we have to take into consideration the statement made by our Prime Minister when he was on tour in the United States of America. That declaration remains the cardinal feature of our foreign policy. He said that wherever there is aggression, we shall resist and when freedom is in peril we shall not sit quiet. This is an authoritative statement by which we shall have to stand. That moral

declaration is backed up by the Embassies and the Legations that India has been able to build up within the three years of our existence. It was no mean achievement for a small young nation which had just attained its freedom to establish diplomatic relations either in Washington or in Moscow or in Peking. And we have established these three big outposts which are the ears and eyes of our foreign policy.

Then I come to the real aspect of our foreign policy. That aspect is this. We have our army, our navy and our air force. These three are the instruments of the foreign policy of any great country. Surely we cannot measure swords either with the United States or with Britain or with Russia. Young in freedom as we are, we have inherited these three weapons of war from the British who had built them for their own purposes—for guarding their frontiers in Singapore and the Nile and the Pacific Ocean and the cliffs of Dover. We inherited these, though they had been broken up to pieces. But we have managed to build them up within three years and keep them in a disciplined manner. Our army no doubt may be the best in Asia—our boys and lads are strong—we have a navy with perhaps some discarded junks of the British Navy, we have an air force which may not be the best in the world but our lads in the air force are as best as any in the world. These three are the instruments of our foreign policy. But we are not measuring swords with anybody. We are in the world as our friend, we have no foes, and these instruments shall not be hurled against anybody either near us or away outside. In fact, at the end of the first World War when Tanganyika was offered to India, India refused it, though it may be said that the British refused it—and they may have had their own intentions. But it is on record that India did not accept it or did not venture into any fields of aggression.

I am coming to the third point, namely, the moral aspect of our

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foreign policy. The moral aspect is a bright side of our foreign policy. That moral aspect is the treasure and the heritage given to us by Mahatma Gandhi. We hold dear to them even though he has passed away for there shall be real, strong and imperturbable. This moral policy that Mahatma Gandhi has given us has stood the test of the clash of arms, has stood the test of the atom bomb and anything that may hurt or that may vanquish us. We have inherited this ancient civilisation that when one cheek is slapped we give the other cheek. We have inherited it and handed it down the ages when the British, the Dutch, the French and the Portuguese kept their outposts here. We shall keep this moral aspect prominently in our programme of foreign policies. When perhaps the real instruments of foreign policy like the army, the navy and the air force may fail us the moral aspect may be triumphant and our last refuge.

Now, having briefly outlined our foreign policy with the instruments in our hands let us turn and see what are the instruments of foreign policy of the other countries. Down this century we had the statement of Franklin D. Roosevelt—and I think he said it in one of his most expansive, forthright moments—"that the Rhine is our frontier". America, as you know, passed through the same stages of our development. America had the Monroe Doctrine by which they said "we shall not touch our neighbours or those in a distant place; we shall mind our own affairs, and use our strength to build our own country". And America carried on successfully with that policy for a hundred years until it became a great Power and a great nation. We too do not want to resort to arms and weapons of warfare and are anxious to rehabilitate ourselves.

If America took a hundred years to build a China Wall around it and it was left to Roosevelt to smash it and say "the Rhine is our frontier", what about the other powers of the world? We have also known how in previous

times when the Foreign Secretary or the Foreign Minister of the British Cabinet stood up in the House of Commons. When for instance the late Viscount Grey stood up in the time of the War I or Lord Curzon during the Dardanelles crisis or the late Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister of the first Labour Govt. when a word was uttered by the Foreign Minister of Great Britain every eye and ear of the world was glued to it. The other parts of the world shook, quivered and trembled when a British Foreign Minister stood up in the House of Commons. May I say in all humility and in no spirit of bitterness that it is not so now? If the present Foreign Minister makes a statement in the British House of Commons, that statement does not command the strength and authority and influence that it used to command in the old days of his predecessors. For the power of Great Britain has passed away in the glory that was ten or fifteen years ago. And it has definitely passed into the State Department of America. Britain had built up Singapore as the outpost of its foreign policy, and built it up so strongly that with all the guns and all the armies concentrated at Singapore meant not to smash it. But Pearl Harbour did the trick. Hitler went over as far as Moscow. His predecessor, Napoleon, who thought that his foreign policy stretched up to the banks of the Nile also went up to Moscow. The failure of both of them proved the strength of an old proverb that even if you reach Moscow you will not succeed in conquering Russia. These are the marks of the foreign policies of these countries. There are no frontiers for any country nowadays. It is a global warfare now. India's frontiers which used to be regarded on the Persian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal have turned over to the side of Korea or perhaps the Pacific. No State is secure nowadays. In this world context the frontiers have undergone a remarkable change. We have to keep a wide eye and treat the skies as our objective and far off seas as our frontiers.

We deeply sympathise with America. As the previous speaker said we are deeply grateful to the United States for the great interest they took in our freedom movement. That is one of the four or five causes of the success of our freedom movement—the great fight that the Congress waged, the exit of the Tories, the emergence of the Labour Party, the intervention of America and the great contributions made towards this cause outside India by Netaji Bose—these have been the factors that have been responsible for our freedom. And one amongst those factors was certainly American sympathy. We are deeply grateful to them for all the great sympathy they showed to us in our fight. But we also sympathise with them in their predicament. America today perhaps is overwhelmed by a kind of strong neurosis, thinking certain sections of the world are their foes. We deeply sympathise with them. We do not find fault with them. We deeply sympathise with America especially when we find her kids perishing on the fields of Korea. No nation or father or mother or any human being can sit with folded arms and watch them thus dying. All the same we have to build our own foreign policy on three factors. One is the factor of idealism, the other is the factor of enlightened self-interest, and the third is an independent policy. The policy pursued by our Foreign Minister satisfies all the three conditions. In the first place it is ideal, in the second place it has enlightened self-interest and in the third place it is independent.

We have shown our idealism and our enlightened self-interest across our borders in the matter of China. Even if India were to be alone voting for China in the Security Council it would have been a great achievement. We have stuck to it due to the persistence of our Prime Minister and due to the wisdom of our representative Shri B. N. Rao. The present Government in China is an established fact. We cannot ignore it. China is our neighbour and we cannot raise

swords against them. Our Prime Minister and our Government and our country were once on the friendliest relations with Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek. But now we have to recognize the world forces that China cannot be ignored. No doubt the new China hurled many insults upon American consular officials and we felt that justice should be meted to these American officials when injustice was heaped upon them. In spite of this factor, we must come to the definite conclusion that China's case cannot be ignored. India is an old sister of China. We had to recognize China and having seen this conflict in this context we have to find what is the best thing to do as could not have rushed our armies into any conflict. As I said we offer great sympathy to America in her predicament. The strength of a valiant man is unknown; it cannot be overrun by fear. This is the policy that America can follow, perhaps a lot of things will come right in the world.

We are torn between two ideologies and the other speakers have mentioned them. We are perplexed and we do not know where we stand. We know the ideology of Moscow and we have a kind of very high materialistic philosophy allied with freedom in America. We are really puzzled. We like the freedom of the democracies, for one can say anything about the President of the United States of America in the streets of Washington, and go Scot free; one can say anything about the King Emperor in the streets of London, and may go unscathed and not jailed. But one does not know how many voices are stifled in the countries of the Iron Curtain or other places when one says anything hard about the rulers enthroned in authority in those territories. America is a land where a few are chosen who become the dollar baronets and the others are left to fight for their daily existence. The American system is called a mirage and the Soviet system a camouflage of servility which is imposed on all the citizens. We, Sir, are torn between these two ideas.

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logies but we also stand firm by our great leader and master who died a martyr. We shall carry on his teachings in the manner that he had done when he was alive.

Much has been said about the 38th Parallel. There are other Parallels and there is a Parallel drawn across our own country and we expect our Anglo-American friends or the leaders of Western Democracies to come to our aid quickly. That Parallel has hit our vital interests—the partition of India—I refer to the Parallel which divided our country especially on the point of Kashmir.

Finally, Sir, may I say that th<sup>o</sup> Prime Minister has aroused world interest by his peace moves. I know that the path of peace-makers is very hard. Thanks are not many and complaints are quite a lot and I sincerely hope that our Prime Minister's role will be crowned with success at least in the near future. To quote the Bible : " Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven ". What should be done ? In the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations we expect our Prime Minister would lead the delegation to the U. N. O., so that he may be there personally to thresh out the great issues and thus add his personal weight in solving world problems.

**Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh) :** At time when the sombre shadow of Korea is lengthening itself over the grave deliberations of not only the Security Council but also over Asia and the world, it is heartening to hear the Prime Minister talking and striving for peace. I was anxious to hear what practical steps he and his Government were going to take in the immediate future of the settlement of the Korean crisis. Let us not be complacent in this crisis. The second world war was the fruit, may I say of the partition of Poland—I mean Danzig in the Polish Corridor. We do not fear ; we are not afraid ; we need not be afraid that this Korean partition also might lead to a third

World War. But, Sir, we cannot afford to be complacent and the Prime Minister himself has stated in one of his recent utterances that the chances for war and peace are 50 : 50 and the world will be in a sorry plight if the Korean dispute leads to the Third World War. Therefore, Sir, let us set about thinking what practical steps to take in the settlement of this dispute and resolution of this crisis. The salient fact that stands out in this embroglio or in this international confusion today with regard to the Korean crisis is the load-star of our policy, not merely today but what has been the load-star since 1947 in respect of Korea. We, Sir, have been always actuated throughout these two or three years, have been motivated by the desire for attaining the unity and independence of Korea. My hon. friend, Mr. Biswanath Das thought that we were not wise in joining the United Nations Commission on Korea. I differ from him. Whatever part we have played on the Commission on Korea has been very creditable and as far back as 1947 when the Foreign Secretary was Mr. K. P. S. Menon, India accepted the Chairmanship of the United Nations Commission on Korea. From that date onwards, we have been actuated by a desire to promote the unity and independence of Korea.

Last year in March 1949, the hon. the Prime Minister answered a question put by me on the subject of Korea and it is very pertinent at this juncture to recall what the hon. Prime Minister said in March 1949. After referring briefly to the genesis of the Korean partition, he went on to say :

" Ultimately, a Commission was appointed in, I think, 1947, by the General Assembly. This Commission you may remember, tried to give effect to the resolution of the United Nations. A Member of that Commission was also the Ukraine Government. But they did not attend and the Soviet Union also adopted a rather negative attitude in regard to it. The Commission



could not cross the said 38th parallel; it only functioned in what is called South Korea or the American part of Korea. This difficulty has persisted then and in fact, the barriers have become higher. Meanwhile, the matter was first placed before the Little Assembly and then before the United Nations and they said that we should go ahead in the part of Korea where we could function. We could not function in North Korea, but we could function in South Korea. Elections were held in South Korea last year and as a result of those elections a National Government for Korea was proclaimed."

Then, Sir, there was the Political Committee of the United Nations where, in December 1948, our representative, Mr. Setalvad in the course of his speech there, made out these points, apparently under instructions from our Government here. The main points that he made, to which the hon. Prime Minister referred on the 19th March 1949, were :

(i) Independence for the whole country in the shortest possible time ;

(ii) A unified Korea without the American and Soviet zones as now ;

(iii) The U. N. should not be a party to any arrangement which might weaken the prospects of independence of a unified Korea ; and.

(iv) The General Assembly should lend its fullest assistance to efforts to have conciliation between the two zones.

Then, Sir, lastly, he said that this was not a formula for peace, but a speech of our delegate there which, certainly, was made under instructions from the Government here.

Now, Sir, let us examine the position of India today *vis-a-vis* the stand taken by us as far back as December 1948. The Government's Press Communique issued on the 29th of June, 1950, refers to many things : to civil war in Korea and also to threat to

world peace. That means to say that the Government did not look upon this only or completely as aggression of one Government or one country against another, but also in part as a civil war, inside the country. The opening sentence of the Press Communique reads as follows :

"The Government of India have viewed with grave concern the developments in Korea involving as they do not only civil war but also a threat to world peace."

Now, Sir, it is unfortunate that it was couched in this language. We should have made our stand absolutely unambiguous and categorical, whether we regard it as a civil war or aggression by one State against another. If we regard it as a civil war, then, we have no business to be there. Nor can we support any other State, nor even the policy of the United Nations, to intervene in a civil war. There was civil war in Burma ; but, not even the United Nations took any hand in that. If that be the position that it was a civil war in Korea, then, I for one submit in all humility that our support to this action of the United Nations in South Korea against the North was not well justified. Later on this Communique goes on to speak about aggression by North Korea against South Korea. If that be the position, then the position changes. Then, of course, our attitude is understandable. Even then, may I suggest that one paramount necessity has not been fulfilled. Nowhere during the deliberations or discussions in the Security Council either in June or earlier or before that, has the voice of the Koreans been heard. The Korean peoples' voice is hushed in this crisis. May I say, Sir, that it was absolutely necessary to hear what the Koreans, South and North had to say about their own country. It would appear that on the evening of 27th June 1950, the Security Council recommended that the U. N. O. should endorse the military assistance already extended by U. S. to South Korea. The Council's resolution ignored,—mark the word ignored—

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the report from the U. N. Commission on Korea received earlier that afternoon. The Council passed the resolution in the evening. That very afternoon, the U. N. Commission had sent a report dealing with this very question. What did that report say? The report of the U. N. Commission received earlier that afternoon proposed that the Council should invite both the parties to agree to a neutral mediator. I do not know how it was that the Security Council, in its resolution of the 29th June 1950, made no reference whatsoever either in passing or otherwise to this report of the U. N. Commission on Korea, received the same afternoon. If the proposals of this U. N. Commission, which is a creation of the U. N., had been listened and paid any heed to, then, perhaps, the situation might have changed for the better. But, Sir, unfortunately, that was not to be and the U. N. Security Council completely ignored the U. N. Commission's report on Korea which proposed that the Council should invite both the parties to agree to a neutral mediator.

In this connection, Sir, may I bring to your notice and to the notice of the House, that when India's representative was the Chairman of the U.N. Commission on Korea, the Commission submitted its report to the Little Assembly in February 1948, that is, more than two years ago, and suggested that instead of separate elections in the American zone, a consultative election, that is to say, election of political leaders from both the zones should be held so that they might confer amongst themselves and with the U. N. on the establishment of national unity. This was submitted by the U.N. Commission on Korea of which Mr. Menon was the Chairman at the time, over which India had the honour to preside. But, unfortunately, the Little Assembly rejected,—mark the word, rejected—the majority recommendation, not a minority recommendation, of this Commission, and decided on February 20, 1948, ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> days later, announced on the ~~next~~ <sup>next</sup> day, by 231 votes to 2 to accept

the American proposal that elections should be held in the American zone on 10th May, 1948. This, again, I find it hard to understand. The Soviet attitude too has been intransigent in the matter of resolving the Korean dispute; but the American has not been more helpful, or I should say, less unhelpful in resolving the Korean crisis.

But, the situation that confronts us at the moment is this. The first resolution of the Security Council dated 25th June 1950 referred to the desire of the United Nations to bring about a complete independence and unity of Korea. That is the first part of the second para. But, later on, it went on to express concern about the aggression committed by North Korea. Sir, the situation, in all conscience, is a difficult one. But is a happy sign, a good augury for the future that the U. S. S. R. which had boycotted the Security Council since January last has returned to it, and we may hope that the Soviet may lend its helping hand in the resolution of this difficulty. But to me Sir, it appears that the only way out at the present moment is more or less on the lines that were adopted for the time being for the settlement of Kashmir. The least that could be done is that the Security Council should agree to having a cease fire in Korea. At the same time the northern army should withdraw to the 38th parallel, provided that simultaneously the United States pulls out all its troops from the south. Otherwise, if the northern army does not withdraw to the 38th parallel, and the cease-fire line is agreed to, I mean in the present position of the two armies, then I suppose the Americans would be right in staying where they are. But if the North Korean troops withdraw to the 38th parallel, the United States must pull out all her troops completely. And then Sir, it is absolutely necessary and imperative that America must agree to the admission of the People's Government of China, the New China, to the Security Council. That is the least desideratum for the settlement of the Korean question, not only for that question, but

also for a general settlement in the Far East within the framework of that settlement. Whatever decision the Security Council may arrive at with regard to the Korean question must be agreed to and abided by the parties, and the Korean people's voice must also be heard by the Security Council.

Sir, one last word about the help that we propose to give to South Korea. In the second Resolution and in the Iress Communique issued by Government we have pledged our moral support to the U. N. in their action in Korea, and President Truman, I believe mentioned at one of his conferences or speeches that the action taken by the U. N. was mere police action. But reports of the happenings in Korea do not confirm that it is mere police action. Recent reports, Sir, especially of the destruction in Yongdong and this morning's report about the destruction of Kumchon, recall events of the last war. These to my mind, are not police actions, and it is our duty in the Security Council to raise our voice against such warfare in the name of police action. Police action we know, we understand. This sort of wholesale destruction of men, women and children certainly is no part of police action. That duty lies upon us as a neutral who has taken the initiative for bringing about peace between the two blocs. Therefore, Sir, I am not happy over the decision of the Government to send a medical mission to Korea, especially at a time when our own people are in dire need of medical attention and medical aid. I for one feel that no useful purpose would be served by sending such a medical mission to South Korea. But apart from that, Sir, let us persist and persevere in our attempt to bring about peace, not merely between the two blocs, but for the whole of East Asia, for a general settlement of the Far East. Such a settlement has been long over due. There is Viet Nam, Malaya and Indo-China, and the general policy which was enunciated by the Congress soon after 1945, the policy which was contained in the challenge of "Quit

Asia", that policy has got to be fulfilled and realised and implemented and towards that we must bend our energies.

We wish success to the Prime Minister in his efforts to bring about peace and the solution of the Korean question. But looking back at the way in which this question was handled by us in 1947 and 1948, I for one felt that the acceptance of the Resolution as it stood, before the parties were heard, it was inconsistent with the policy we had followed, and with the sending of the medical mission to Korea I cannot associate myself. I therefore lend my qualified support to the Resolution that has been moved by the Prime Minister.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Mr. M. R. Masani.

**Shri Masani (Bombay) :** If it is in order, Sir, I would rather speak to-morrow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Then you lose your chance. Mr. Karmarkar.

**Shri Masani :** I shall speak, if you like.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Let me make it clear, for the position is rather embarrassing. Hon. Members who want to speak, they stand up, and some chits are also sent to me. I cannot ask simultaneously ten of them to speak. So when I call an hon. Member to speak he must be ready, otherwise he loses his chance. Mr. Karmarkar.

**Shri Karmarkar (Bombay) :** I rise to give my hearty support to the Resolution put before us by the hon. Leader of the House. I desire that in these very difficult times, we must realise and the world must realise the exact stand we have taken and the precise support that we have given to the U.N. Security Council's Resolution. It does not mean physical aid, in the sense that we have denied ourselves the opportunity of sending armed forces in support of the forces that already are there in South Korea. It is not a question of sending armed

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forces. It means India's determination, in spite of her own difficulties, to support the Resolution. Ever since the foundation of the United Nations, it has been the consistent policy of the Indian Government to support through the U.N. all measures that may be conducive to peace and welfare in the world. We have been criticised in the past for this attitude of ours. We have been asked repeatedly by some people why we should have this extreme enthusiasm for the United Nations Organisation. We have ourselves seen many a time our own attempts meet with frustration. Naturally sometimes we may ask whether there is justification for our participation in the U.N.

The true justification in our minds is that we do believe that the U.N.O. is serving a definite cause, which is the cause of world peace. We therefore thought it proper to adhere to the U.N.O. with steadfastness and sincerity in spite of the fact that many a time the decisions of various bodies have not been exactly to our liking.

We have ourselves been passing, as you all know, through extremely difficult times so far as our finances are concerned and as far as our economic life is concerned. All along we have been trudging alone, ploughing a lonely furrow in international politics. We have seen the large amount of aid, through the Marshal Aid Programme, given to Europe. We also know of the backward and undeveloped areas of the world to which if proper and timely help had been given might have helped democracy in a more effective manner.

In spite of all these seemingly adverse circumstances we have thought it right and proper to pursue sometimes a lonely path, sometimes a very difficult path indeed. Certainly we have been pursuing a path which appealed to us as right and we have been following it with perfect sincerity.

Today we find ourselves in a rather embarrassing position of having had to support the inclusion of China as a

member of the U.N.O. That particular attitude might not please a certain section in the United Nations. At the same time we have thought it fit to depart a little from our seemingly neutral policy which we have been pursuing during the last three years. We have adopted a policy which, in my opinion, has taken us a little further than we had permitted ourselves to do in the past.

In the past whenever there was a conflict between two opposing forces in the U.N.O. we just remained neutral in the sense that we did not align ourselves in favour of one or the other of the contending parties but today we find ourselves supporting a line of action definitely sponsored by one of the two contending groups. Why is that? Because we felt that our policy of neutrality on this occasion could not help there cause of world peace. As the hon. Prime Minister made it clear during the discussion on the External Affairs Ministry last year our policy is not one of inaction. Neutrality should not be interpreted as mere passivity. If a right cause deserved our support we are bound to support it. Our support at the present moment in the context of world affairs may make comparatively little difference to the course of events in the world. It is in that context that we and the world have to view our attitude towards the Korean question. I wish that the world appreciates the difficulties which India has to contend with in pursuing the policies which she has been pursuing in the United Nations Organisation. As a logical corollary to the path which India is pursuing our Prime Minister went a step further and made an appeal to both the contending parties to limit the issue of dispute. That approach unfortunately did not appeal with equal strength to either side. After all a deed well done is something worthwhile and to that extent India may be said to have contributed in her own humble measure to the cause of world peace.

However, in heartily supporting the resolution I have to ask myself a

question. Till now the course of the working of the U.N.O. seemed to suggest that the United Nations Organisation themselves would not be a party to an actual physical war, though the Charter contains provisions that might justify such a policy. If the present events are a foreshadow of what is coming, then it might as well happen that the next conflict might come about as between a large number of members of the U.N.O. ranging themselves under the United Nations banner on one side (as has happened in South Korea today) as against a group of other powers which might choose to flout the U.N.O. It is so, so far as the present question is concerned. Owing to many reasons we could not send arms or armed personnel to the scene of conflict but in my humble opinion it is quite worthwhile to consider this question not only as a short range question but also in a longer perspective.

In the recent past we know that in the various bodies of the U.N.O. there have been storms between the two contending parties. Today we find the U.N.O. ranging itself against the aggression by North Korea. Is it likely, one might be permitted to ask oneself, that the next global conflict might be between the majority of members of the U.N.O. on one side and a dissenting minority on the other? If so, does our present stand commit us to anything further than what is actually contemplated by us to be good either for us or the world. On that point it is very relieving to find the Leader of the House assuring us that this decision holds good only so far as the present issues are concerned. Our decisions on future issues might well depend largely on the circumstances prevailing then. But to me it looks as if those who are in a position to help us—by help I do not mean any free or charitable help but just mere accommodation by way of supplying the necessities and accept deferred payments—appear to be absolutely lukewarm so far as our needs are concerned. In view of that it is very likely that we shall take more time than we might otherwise to achieve

complete economic recovery. For a very long time to come it might be a very good policy for us in our own interests to keep as far aloof from world politics as possible. I am quite sure that Government will keep this question fully alive in their minds, because unless we make earnest efforts for economic recovery and to come up to a level with others, when we can think in terms of world peace, we cannot contribute of our best to the world's prosperity. It is this aspect of the question that troubles some minds more than others. So far as the foundations of the policy that Government have adopted till now are concerned it is absolutely a sound policy and is an adherence to truth, as far as we can think of it. It is a policy which all peace-loving nations are bound to endorse.

**Prof. S. L. Saksena :** I must confess that our hon. Prime Minister rose to the greatest heights when he addressed his letters to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson for peace in Korea. All that he has done since, I believe, has been in the best traditions of the Father of our Nation and our great country.

However, when I see the two earlier resolutions to which our Government has been a party I cannot reconcile the two. I feel that a mistake was made by our representative for whom I have great respect when he was suddenly called upon to give his assent to the resolution. The question of aggression in international politics is not a simple one and yet he was called upon to make his contribution offhand. I am sorry that when Yugoslavia raised the question that the North Korean representative should be first heard, our country remained neutral. I believe it was our duty to rise up and say that no man should be condemned without hearing him. We have acted without deciding on the issue whether North Korea has been guilty of aggression. And if that issue was to be decided, then the elementary principles of justice and jurisprudence demand that the aggressor, or the

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accused, should be heard. Our country, therefore, should have been with Yugoslavia in demanding the presence of North Korean representatives and I think it would have been worthy of us. If that principle was rejected then it was our duty to stay our hand and not to commit ourselves by saying that North Korea was the aggressor. We have heard enough from my friend Mr. Kamath to show that it was not so simple to say that North Korea was the aggressor. I have made studies into this question. I have gone through the brochure supplied to us and also through whatever literature has been available in the Library. I personally feel this is a very vexed question, much more vexed than the case of Kashmir where we felt aggression was so clear but where three years have passed without the Security Council being able to name the aggressor. I think in the case of Korea the matter is much simpler.

Korea was a slave for forty years under the Japanese. After the last war the Americans and the Russians divided it artificially by the 38th Parallel. A Korean Commission was appointed on the 14th November, 1947, charged with the task of re-establishment of the national independence of Korea. On 10th June, 1948, the Commission decided to inform the representatives elected to the Korean National Assembly as a result of the ballot of 10 May, 1948, that the Commission was ready for consultation. So, it was this Commission which was charged with the task of deciding how independence should come to Korea. It is also well-known that the Korean people are one single race and that they have been yearning for independence even during the period of the Japanese occupation. After the victory of the Allies it was understood that according to the official U. N. reports some 18,000 people have been killed in frontier and guerilla fighting against the Japanese. So, if 18,000 casualties occurred during two years of Japanese occupation, we can imagine how passionate the people have been to get their independence, and how much has been the obstacle put in

their way by American and Russian imperialisms fighting for their own interests.

It has been said by the Prime Minister in his review that elections were held in Korea and an Assembly was elected. But I want to remind the House that these elections were accepted by only one section of the people. The Annual Report of the U.N.O. for 1948-49 says:-

"On 6 December 1948, the First Committee took up consideration of the question of the independence of Korea. The Czech-slovak proposal to invite the representatives of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic to participate in the discussion was rejected by the Committee by 34 votes to 6, with 8 abstentions. On the same date, the Committee adopted a draft resolution proposed by China, amended by Australia, inviting the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote in the Committee's debate on the question."

That shows that the elections were not unanimous. They were carried out by a majority decision. The U.N. Report says as follows :

"The USSR draft resolution, among other proposals, called for the termination of the Temporary Commission. The representatives supporting the draft resolution expressed the following general views: The General Assembly had not had the right to take any action with regard to Korea, as that matter had been covered by the Moscow Agreement and should be dealt with by the Allied Governments concerned. Thus, the establishment of the Temporary Commission was a direct violation of international agreements and had no legal and constitutional basis. The consultation with the Interim Committee had exceeded the Commission's terms of reference, as the resolution of 1947 had called for elections in the whole of Korea. Moreover, the Interim Committee was also in their view an illegally established body. The Temporary Commission's decision to observe the elections in South Korea had been adopted

ed by a minority of the Commission, and of the four out of its nine members who had voted in favour of that decision, three were adherents of the United States' view and the fourth had expressed grave doubts regarding the advisability of the decision. The regime that had been established as the result of the elections which had been boycotted by all parties except the extreme right, was a puppet regime supported only by former Japanese collaborators and the United States military authorities. The will of the Korean people was expressed by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, which had been elected by an overwhelming majority of the population of both North and South Korea. In response to the wishes of the Korean people, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had announced its intention to evacuate its occupation forces by 1 January 1949, whereas there was no indication as to when the United States forces would be withdrawn. Immediate withdrawal of those forces would offer the best hope for Korean independence and unity."

I have read this from the Annual Report of the U.N.O. It shows that these elections about which so much was made were boycotted by one party and that only the South Korea took part in them, and there too a large number did not participate in the elections. At that time Soviet Russia had raised the point that the elections were not proper and that they should not be accepted as correct. Therefore, I contest the statement that the Southern Republic is any duly elected Republic. Again, it is also not true to say that if the two Big Powers do not interfere the South and the North would not come together. I am reading from the *New Statesman and Nation* an article on Korea where it is said :

"On June 7, for instance, the Pyongyang radio broadcast an appeal by the Democratic Front for the union of the Fatherland. It urged

that Koreans, North and South of the 38th Parallel, should together set up a legislative body. This, it proposed, should be convoked at Seoul on August 15, after a joint consultative council had worked out the conditions for peaceful unification. It added that everyone might participate except such 'traitors' as Syngman Rhee and others specified, but that 'the U. N. Commission should not be permitted to interfere in the task of unification.' The Commission reported to the Security Council that, in spite of these objectionable political conditions, this appeal represented 'an ostensible change in the North's previous attitude,' and that it had sent its own representative across the Parallel on June 10 to see the text of the proposals. He was to inform the three Northern representatives, who were bringing to the South the text of the Pyongyang Resolution that the Commission itself favoured the peaceful unification of the country—a possibility brought nearer, it may have seemed, by Syngman Rhee's loss, to the 'Independents' elected on June 1, of his Assembly majority. The Commission adds that when, next day, the three representatives of the North arrived in the South carrying copies of the Resolution for the main parties and personalities, they were 'immediately placed under detention by the Southern authorities, who have since tried to induce them to switch sides by showing them the facts in the South.' The result of this incident was an intensified radio battle between North and South, in the middle of which Mr. John Foster Dulles arrived in Seoul in time to assure the South Koreans of help in case of trouble."

It means that the North was prepared to come to an agreement with the South. It sent representatives but they were arrested by the Southern authorities and then the Americans went there. The people of the North had sent representatives to the South because there was no interference by a third party. What I say is that it is not proper to say that the Koreans are a war-minded people. But for the intervention of

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the Americans and the Russians they would have been a peaceful and independent people. And when there was fighting between the North and the South there was no case for the Americans to join the fighting. In fact, when they went there the Security Council had not given them the permission.

What I say is that our support to the Resolution was not proper. In fact, I am afraid of one thing more, because the Resolution says that the members of the United Nations should furnish such armed forces as they can in order to restore peace in S. Korea. This implies that we are committed to give such military assistance to Korea as will be necessary. I am happy 5 P.M. that our Prime Minister has turned down the demand for troops, but I do not know how long he can do it, because the Resolution definitely commits the member nations to send such assistance as they can to repeal the armed attack and restore peace. I do wish and I do hope that he will give us a definite guarantee that our troops will not be sent to that area and we shall be saved from the horrors of another world war. If this is done, I shall be satisfied, but the Resolution which has been passed and which we have supported is something which is very grave and serious and will commit our country to giving military assistance. I therefore think that before accepting the Resolution, the Government should have taken the House into confidence. Any involvement in war,

especially in an area like North Korea, is a very great blunder and before taking this step, the House at least should have been informed. Although our Government have given their support to this Resolution, I am glad that later on the Prime Minister has probably realised the opinion in the country and has modified his policy and has been successful in letting the world realise that he is sincere in his appeals. Our country has definitely gained stature and reputation for living up to its ideals. I hope the mistake that was committed in the beginning will now be rectified.

One thing more. Mr. Rhee does not represent the majority in his own Assembly in South Korea. Recently elections were held on the 1st of June and the result showed that out of a total of 210 seats, only 50 seats were won by those supporting him and the remaining went to independent candidates. All this shows that the Rhee Government is not a representative Government. While, therefore, I am happy that our Prime Minister has given a lead to the country by sending his proposals for a peaceful settlement, through which the world will be saved from the horrors of another war, I hope that the first error will be rectified now and we shall not be involved in any conflict which may have very serious consequences to our country.

*The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 4th August, 1950.*