

विवादित है, वह कहां तक सेक्रेट है। अगर हम समझते हैं कि वह सेक्रेट है, तो ठीक है। इस बारे में कोई दो तर्क नहीं हो सकती। घमरीका के एक राइटर जो जेफ गुडवार ने बैंक के बारे में एक बड़ी अच्छी किताब लिखी है, जिस का नाम है "मैनेजिंग दि पीपल्स मनी"। उस में उन्होंने कहा है—

"Safety for depositors is perhaps the one objective of monetary management in regard to which there should be no dissenting voice."

इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपील जरूर करूंगा कि हमें इस बात की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये, ताकि लोग जो रुपया बैंकों में जमा कराते हैं, वह महफूज रहे। मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि जब कि पहले इस हाउस में कई दफा कहा गया कि बैंक को कभी भी नेशनलाइज नहीं किया जायगा, आज यह कहा गया है कि इस वक्त श्री टाइम नहीं आया है और अगर जरूरत पड़ी, अगर देश के लिये जरूरी हुआ, तो इस तरफ जरूर कदम उठाया जायगा। यह टाइम का पूरा मवाल है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जब ऐसा टाइम आया, तो जरूर इस तरफ कदम उठाया जायगा और बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने की कोशिश की जायगी। मुझे यह भी पूरा विश्वास है कि मौजूदा बैंकिंग सिस्टम में जो डिफेक्ट्स हैं, जैसा कि एगोरेस दी गई है, उन को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायगी।

यह देखते हुए मैं हाउस से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि मुझे इस रेजोल्यूशन को बिड़ड़ा करने की इजाजत दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment first to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House recommends that in order to check tax evasion,

increase the national income, stop illegal remittance of Foreign Exchange, stop rising trend of foreign Exchange, stop rising trend of prices, and provide extra funds for meeting the requirements of the Plans, the Banks, be nationalised."

The motion was negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now the Resolution by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.33 hrs

RESOLUTION RE REFERENCE OF TIBET ISSUE TO THE U.N.O.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that Government should refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations."

Sir, the General Assembly of the United Nations is going to meet from the 15th September, 1959. The Government of India have decided to raise the question of China's admission into the United Nations. By this Resolution, I want this House to recommend to the Government that the Tibetan issue should also be raised in the United Nations.

India had been a strong champion of the United Nations, and that is the only ray of hope in the world threatened with nuclear wars. We have all along maintained that international conflicts should be settled by sitting round the table, the use of force should not be resorted to and that all disputes should be settled by negotiation. We have adopted an independent policy in the international sphere away from the warring groups because we think that it is the only correct policy not only in the best interests of our nation

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but also in the interests of world peace. By this policy, India has achieved a certain stature. We command respect. The peoples of the world look to our Prime Minister when they are in distress not because we are militarily stronger, not because we have armaments, but because we try to adopt a policy based on moral considerations in the international sphere. This moral force which India has come to possess demands that whenever there is any aggression we should support the just cause; and in the past, when the independence of any nation was threatened, India did not keep quiet. We also supported the right and the just cause without being afraid of any power.

You are aware that the question of Tibet was raised in the United Nations in 1950 when the armies of China marched into that country. On the 25th October, 1950, the Chinese army entered Tibet and on the 7th November, 1950 the leaders of Tibet sent a complaint to the United Nations against the Chinese aggression. On the 18th November, 1950, the representative of El Salvador moved the United Nations formally and asked the General Assembly to create a special committee to study what measures should be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to assist Tibet against the unprovoked Chinese aggression. But when the Steering Committee of the United Nations met, the Indian representatives asked the Committee to drop the whole matter and gave the assurance that the Chinese forces that were advancing had stopped and that the Committee need not go into this matter.

The Government of India wanted that China and Tibet should settle the issue by peaceful negotiations and our Prime Minister advised the Dalai Lama to come to an agreement with Communist China, in view of the assurances given by the Prime Minister of China, who visited India during

those days. As a result of our assurances, the Dalai Lama came to an agreement, the 17-point agreement, with China.

I need not go into the history now. What has happened in Tibet is clear. It is clear that the Sino-Tibetan agreement of 1951 has been violated. The Dalai Lama has been forced to leave his country and to seek refuge in India. With him, thousands of Tibetans have come to our country. Even then, the Government of India wanted the situation to calm down in the hope that wisdom will prevail and a satisfactory solution of the Tibetan problem will be found out.

What is happening in Tibet is very painful to all the lovers of freedom and to all those who believe in human dignity. They are aghast at the fate of the Tibetans. Now, it is not a question of Tibetan independence or autonomy. But the question is whether Tibet will remain as an entity, whether Tibet's distinct personality will survive or the Tibetan people will be annihilated. We are aware, and the Dalai Lama has confirmed, that a large number of Chinese are being settled in Tibet. 5 million have already been settled and 4 million are in the process of being settled. Besides this, there are a large number of army officials.

The whole aim of China is to reduce the Tibetans to a minority in their own country and thus to destroy the Tibetan personality. It is a new phenomenon; it is a new type of imperialism. Except in South Africa, the western countries, I mean the imperialists, subjugated other races, but they never tried to outnumber them in their own country so as to wipe them out completely from the map of the world. France has subjugated Algeria, but the Government of France respects the distinct personality of Algeria. But it appears that the people of Tibet will have to go the way of Inner Mongolia. Oster

Mongolia, though not truly independent, has something of its own, but Inner Mongolia has been annexed and it has ceased to exist as a separate entity. That is happening in Tibet. The Human Right Charter, to which the Communist China is a party—because the Charter of Human Rights was approved at the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asians attended by China—these human rights are being violated in Tibet. According to the International Commission of Jurists, the people of Tibet had been denied, and are still being denied, the right to liberty, life and security. Forced labour has been inflicted on the Tibetans; tortuous, cruel and degrading treatment is being inflicted on them, rights of homes and privacy have been violated, freedom of movement within the State and the right to leave and to return to Tibet have been denied, marriages have been forced upon unwilling parties, property rights have been arbitrarily violated and freedom of religion and worship have been systematically denied. If the human rights are to be violated in this manner, and by a nation which is seeking admission to the United Nations, the world, and especially our country, cannot and should not remain a silent spectator.

In addition to the violation of human rights, the International Commission of Jurists has come to the conclusion, and they have evidence to show, *prima facie* case of a systematic intention to destroy in whole or in part Tibet as a separate nation and to put an end to Tibetan interest. A *prima facie* case of genocide according to the Convention of 1948 has also been made out by the Commission. I need not go into these charges. Unless a commission of independent countries can go into Tibet and find out for themselves what is happening, nothing can be said. In addition to this, Dalai Lama has stated that during this upsurge 65,000 people have perished and the people of Tibet have

been denied freedom to frame their future according to their own ideas and conceptions.

Now the question is raised that since China is not a member of the United Nations no useful purpose will be served by referring this question to that august body. May I submit that India joined the nations who branded North Korea as an aggressor though North Korea was not a member of the United Nations. We did not say at that time that since North Korea is not in the United Nations we are not going to join in condemning North Korea as an aggressor. We want that China should be admitted to the United Nations because we have faith in the United Nations and we think that whatever the form of Government the people of China may have since the Government of China is the actual government and is actually in possession of the administration of that country. China should be admitted to the United Nations. But everything does not depend on us. China is not there. But it does not mean that we should not refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations.

Another point made out is that if the Tibetan issue is referred to the United Nations it might intensify the cold war. When the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt took place the whole world joined in denouncing that aggression and no country, including ours, raised the apprehension or the fear that no, the Anglo-French aggression should not be denounced because it will become a part of the cold war. The Tibetan issue has nothing to do with the cold war. It is a question of the rights of man. It is a question whether smaller nations can exist in this world or not or will they have to lose their entity, will they have to be wiped out. India has a moral duty to the people of Tibet. We have a moral responsibility apart from the considerations of India's security, with our age-old relations

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with Tibet how can India remain silent when before our own eyes a nation, the personality of the people of Tibet, is being destroyed?

Suppose, India does not refer the question to the United Nations; some other country may raise it. I would like to know what will be our policy in that case. We cannot prevent other nations from raising that issue. What shall be the policy of our Government? All our attempts for a peaceful solution of the Tibetan tangle have failed. In spite of the best wishes of our Prime Minister, the Chinese communist leaders are not prepared to heed to the voices of wisdom, reason and justice. On the contrary, they are branding India as imperialist and also the Indian people. India relinquished its extra-territorial rights that accrued to us from the Britishers. The other day, our Prime Minister objected to the boundary line between India and China being called as the MacMohan line: actually objected; he said, he disliked, I think because the very name MacMohan smacks of British imperialism. As Shakespeare has remarked, there is nothing in the name. But, it showed how deep our feelings are against imperialism. But, then, the Chinese communists are branding us as imperialists.

Propaganda against India, against the people of India, has been let loose by China. According to a journalist, he has estimated that in seven days from April 23 to 30, China, through its official newspapers, news agencies and radios, has published, distributed and broadcast 77 articles, commentaries and editorials, totalling more than 40,000 words, condemning India in the most unrestrained language imaginable. Indians in Tibet are being harassed. Police are still posted in front of our Mission in Lhasa. Indian currency has been declared illegal. Cartographic aggression

including 30,000 square miles of territory of India is still there. Our protest notes are not even replied to. Do we think that, in the present circumstances, China can be induced to accept the just demands of the Tibetan people? The Dalai Lama has clearly stated that he and his fellows are not against social or economic reforms in Tibet. But, now, that stage has passed and I do not think there is any other course left for India but to mobilise world opinion against the Chinese aggression of Tibet. Even though China is not a member of the United Nations, if the Government of India takes that issue to the United Nations and we are in a position to mobilise world opinion in favour of the Tibetan people, I am sure something good will come out of it. As a nation who has faith in the United Nations, that is the only course left open for us.

17 hrs.

When the Government of India have decided to raise the issue of China's recognition and admission into the United Nations, in spite of all that is being done and said against India by the Chinese Communist, I think it is but proper that the Tibetan issue should also be raised by our Government in the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Government will have the benefit of knowing the wishes of the House in this matter, and I am sure my resolution will get wide support, and Government will accept it and will discharge the moral duty to the people of Tibet as a free nation.

With these words, I move the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should refer the

3699 Resolution re: SRAVANA 30, 1881 (SAKA) References of Tibet 3690
Issue to the U.N.O.

Tibetan issue to the United Nations."

जी बजर्राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तिब्बत का प्रश्न पिछले कुछ
दिनों से इतना गुल्मीपूर्ण प्रश्न बन गया है कि
उसका हल यदि असम्भव नहीं तो कठिन अवश्य
प्रतीत होता है .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
अपनी स्पीच समाप्त कर जारी रखें ।

17.02½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Saturday,
August 22, 1959|Sraavana 31, 1881
(Saka)