

दूसरी बस्तियां हैं, जहां तकरीबन चालीस, पचास हजार छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले रहते हैं, उन का भी इन्तजाम होगा, ताकि ऐसी हालत न हो ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक पानी की बात है, ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वहां पानी नहीं था, लेकिन वहां हाइड्रेंट कोई नहीं था, जहां से पानी एक साथ ज्यादा ले सकें ।

श्री खुशबकत राय (खेरी) : उसी वजह से आग बढ़ गई ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह जो क्षेत्र है, जहां लोगों ने जबर्दस्ती, अपने आप, झुगियां बगैर बना ली हैं, वह उन कुछ जगहों में हैं, जिन को कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से ग्रन-एप्रूव्ड कालोनी घोषित किया हुआ है । वहां जितना बिलकुल ही जरूरी सुविधायें हैं, उतनी ही वे देते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा नहीं देते हैं । यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि फिर वे लोग वहां से नहीं हटेंगे । जहां बिल्डिंग बनाना नहीं है, वहां पानी, रौशनी और सबक बगैरह का इन्तजाम कार्पोरेशन करे, यह कहाँ तक मुनासिब बात होगी ? इसलिये, जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, वहां पर एक वाटर-टैप या । एक नाले को काट कर लोगों ने वहां आग बुझाने का इन्तजाम किया । जहां तक सारी झुगियों की बात है, वह प्रश्न विचारणीय है और कार्पोरेशन और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के द्वारा उस पर विचार हो रहा है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरे सवाल को माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं समझ सके हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूसरी बस्तियों के बारे में विचार तभी किया जायगा, जब वहां आग लग जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: An extensive statement has been made.

12:19 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

SITUATION IN CUBA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, the House is no doubt not only greatly interested but anxious about the developments in Cuba. I really cannot throw very much light so far as facts are concerned. We have no special source of knowledge. We get, of course, some pieces of information but mostly we ourselves have to rely on what is appearing in the newspapers. One of the difficulties about the accounts appearing in the newspapers is to sort out what is likely to be correct and what is likely to be incorrect. Because, there are a number of radio stations about—not here I mean—in that area, some public, some known and some unknown, some secret, which give out news constantly “this has happened”. And that news is not particularly reliable.

Anyhow, for some time past, some weeks past, long before this particular development in Cuba, there were reports in the American press about the likelihood of some such thing happening, about people being trained, and the possibility of some kind of an invasion of Cuba. Now, there are, I believe, a very large number of Cubans, Cuban exiles and other Cubans, living in the United States. I should imagine there are about a hundred thousand Cubans living in the Caribbean area outside Cuba. I do not know what their sympathies are. Many of them may be pro-the present Government, pro-Castro as it is called; many of them may be against, some undoubtedly are against.

There is one fact. Preparations have been made for weeks and months past for some activity of this kind, that is from the mainland. The mainland may be the United States territory or some other territory on the mainland. And it is rather difficult to conceive that all this could take place without the acquiescence

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

and, perhaps, the help of the authorities there concerned.

Then this invasion took place—of course, there is no doubt that there has been an invasion—and on a fairly big scale, armed invasion, by air, by sea and by land—by land, that is by forces which were landed.

President Kennedy has stated very firmly that he does not wish to intervene and that no Americans are taking part in this. We must accept that.

But the other point arises, that Americans as such are not taking part. But these people are coming from areas from the American mainland, and they could not very well have come or been trained or armed without the consent of the authorities there who undoubtedly sympathise with these people. That has been publicly stated many times. Now, this raises very difficult questions as to what exactly is intervention. One may not go oneself, but one may encourage others to go. And it is a bad precedent, I think, because in other cases elsewhere this may be utilised in a particular way.

Anyhow, we think it has been a very unfortunate development which has not only created all this turmoil and civil war in Cuba but rather bedevilled other international questions that were being discussed. There is this question of Laos. We appeared to be fairly near some progress in regard to Laos, in regard to cease-fire, and the Commission meeting in Delhi and a Conference meeting in Geneva afterwards. We were very near it: maybe today, maybe tomorrow some agreement may be arrived at; only small details and dates have to be discussed. Well, the sooner it is done the better. But I am quite sure that even the Conference on Laos that will meet will now meet unfortunately in a little more strained atmosphere than it might have a little previously, because of this. And all these things depend so much on the background,

on the countries' faith in each other's *bone fides* etc. All these things have happened.

I cannot say what the future developments in Cuba are likely to be. The newspapers today have announced that the rebel forces, that is the invading forces, have been defeated. Possibly that is correct. But, again, it is stated that these were the fore-runners and others may come afterwards. So it is difficult to say.

All that I would submit with respect, is that there should be no interference in Cuba by outside countries. If the Cubans themselves want either to do something to their present Government or not, it is up to them to decide. Others should not intervene.

So far as we are concerned, we have recognised, for the last two years, the Government in Cuba. Their Ambassador is here in Delhi; our Ambassador in Washington is also our Ambassador in Havana. We want this Government resulting out of the revolution in Cuba to function, and we sympathise, and we do not want the people of Cuba to destroy themselves in a civil war. In fact, it is not up to us to interfere or intervene there in any way. And I would suggest that no outside country should intervene or interfere on either side.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berepore): There is only one point. Has our Mission in Washington sent any emissary there to make on-the-spot studies, and what is the Government's information so far as the civil war situation in Cuba is concerned, particularly as to whether any large section of the Cuban population have, as has been reported, joined the so-called rebel invaders?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In Cuba?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And what is the first part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: Has anybody been sent by our Embassy to study the situation in Cuba? That was the first part of his question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No one has been sent. It is ver difficult for a person to go in an area and to report. He can report on what he sees round about him. When there are war conditions, he has to get his information from others. Probably, Washington is a better place to get information from various sources than sitting in one corner of Cuba. Of course, the information has to be sorted and seen as to what may be correct and what not.

As for the second part . . .

Mr. Speaker: Are there any Cubans taking part in the rebellion in Cuba?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: From the information appearing in the papers no doubt there are some people, but there has been no large-scale adhesion of the local population to the invading forces.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : जनावे-वाला, जरा मुलाहिजा फरमाइये कि क्या हालत है हमारी दुनिया की। अभी लाओस में जगड़ा था, कांगो में था और अब यह क्यूबा में भी हो गया है। यही बस नहीं है। किसी छोटो सी बात को ले कर रूस और अमरीका जगड़ा कर सकते हैं और दुनिया में लड़ाई हो सकती है। आप जरा मेहरबानी कर के फिर भी यह कहिये कि यू० एन० ओ० को पूरी ताकत दी जाय, उस की फौज हो और वह इतनी मजबूत हो कि वह तनाम दुनिया में अमन कायम रख सके।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): About Laos I want to know whether there is any intervention by any foreign country by way of supplying arms to the people in Laos?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Arms have been supplied to all parties in Laos, in great abundance repeatedly, and for a long time past.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 dated the 8th April, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2864/61.]

ACTION TAKEN ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I. Thirteenth Session, 1961. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 99].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII. Eleventh Session, 1960. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 100].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. V.II. Eleventh Session, 1960. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 101].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII. Tenth Session, 1960. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 102].