

(i) **Proposed****Resumption of Nuclear Tests by U.S.A.; and****(ii) Airmen Captured by Naga Hostiles****Programme in Urdu**

138. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted for Urdu programmes in All India Radio stations at Dharwar and Bangalore;

(b) whether it is a fact that a vast portion of Mysore State population is Urdu-knowing; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not arranging adequate programmes in Urdu?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) Urdu programmes are broadcast three times a week for a duration of 35 minutes from the Bangalore Station. Urdu programmes are not broadcast from Dharwar Station.

(b) So far as Government is aware, only a small portion of Mysore State's population is Urdu-knowing.

(c) The Urdu programmes at present broadcast from Bangalore Station are considered to be sufficient.

Licences for New Industrial Projects

139. **Shri Anjanappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued many licences for new Industrial Projects during recent years;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such licencees have failed to take "effective steps" for execution of such new projects; and

(c) the action so far taken or proposed to be taken by Government on such licences?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The hon. Member has not indicated the period in respect of which he would like to have the information. However, it may be mentioned that during the last three years the num-

ber of licences issued for new industrial projects under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was 1474.

(b) and (c). Out of the aforesaid 1474 licences, 80 licenses were revoked, as the parties failed to take "effective steps" or implement the licenses.

Firms blacklisted

140. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms which have been blacklisted during the last 10 years;

(b) the reasons for the same;

(c) whether any representation is made by any one of them against Government's decision; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 858 (from 1-1-1952 to 31-12-1961).

(b) For contravention of the provisions of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and the orders framed thereunder.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Such representations are considered carefully and the original decision to black-list the firm is modified, where necessary.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENTS RE:

(i) **PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF NUCLEAR TESTS BY U.S.A.; and**

(ii) **AIRMEN CAPTURED BY NAGA HOSTILES**

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I have received notice from the Lok Sabha Secretariat—calling attention notice—to make a statement

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about the situation arising out of resumption of nuclear tests by the United States of America and India coming under the fall-out pattern of these nuclear tests. I was asked to make a statement on this tomorrow. As I may not be here tomorrow I seek your permission to say something briefly in regard to these matters.

First of all, if these unfortunate tests take place, there is likelihood always of the fall-out going in any direction. It depends on the prevailing winds; if there are large scale tests the likelihood is all the greater. But apart from that it is a matter of great concern to us that any such tests should take place. Unfortunately, last year, the prevailing—not a ban, but—agreement that tests should not take place was ended by the Soviet Union starting a series of tests and since then there have been some other tests by other countries. This almost mutual rivalry in having tests is, I submit, most unfortunate, more especially when in Geneva a conference is taking place to consider this whole question of disarmament, and particularly and separately the question of tests. While the conference is being carried on, when these matters are being discussed, if any tests are held, surely it will have a very bad effect on the conference and make any agreement exceedingly unlikely at least in the near future.

In fact, some of the unaligned countries represented in the Geneva Conference have put forward some proposals for the consideration of the nuclear powers and the nuclear powers have agreed to consider them. There is some gain. At least they have not rejected them outright. I would have imagined that as they are considering these matters, any test taken before this consideration is completed would surely come in the way of that consideration.

I am not referring to the far-reaching consequences of these tests. It is

said that every test has some harm following it. Hon. Members put questions as to the amount of fall-out and the radio-activity increasing. But possibly the radio-activity does not increase as much as the X-ray photographs taken show. But the point is, it is increasing gradually by all these tests and the time may come when it reaches a rather dangerous level, but a much more important point is this: that these tests may lead to a progressive deterioration in the atmosphere and a possibility of actual conflict, actual war. That is why the disarmament conference is meeting in Geneva and these tests lessen the chances of agreement and increase the chances of failure of the disarmament conference. Therefore, it is a matter of great importance and I am sure every Member of this House, and Parliament, will desire that these tests should not be conducted at least when this conference in Geneva is meeting. That is the very least that can be said. Personally I would say that they should not be conducted. Why are they conducted? Presumably for military reasons; presumably because each party thinks that by these tests it will discover some more powerful weapons and some more powerful way of using the weapons that they have. It may be a military justification. But I would submit with all humility that there are other factors which are even more important than these military justifications. I am no military expert; I cannot say anything, more especially about the nuclear tests, but it seems to me common sense that if this rivalry continues, both parties may get more and more adequate weapons to destroy not only the other party but themselves in the process and the world in that process. It does not lead to any satisfactory result.

I think I may say on behalf of this House that we are greatly concerned

about the prospect of the resumption of these tests, because there can be no doubt that if the United States resumes them, undoubtedly the Soviet Union will do the same. It is not a question of one party being more to blame than the other. I am not here to blame, but to beg and to appeal to the nuclear powers to refrain from having these tests, giving full chance to the Geneva conference to come to an agreement.

Mr. Speaker: In connection with the subject matter of the other statement, would the hon. Prime Minister like to refer to Shri Hem Barua's letter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shri Hem Barua has sent a letter.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I explain before the Prime Minister replies to it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely, he has written a letter in explanation of it. Does he want to explain his letter now? Well, Shri Hem Barua has said that there are some discrepancies in the statements made by my colleague, the Defence Minister, in regard to our airmen who have been in captivity there. Well, the slight discrepancy is due to additional information having come. Even today I cannot give any definite information except to say that the Burmese Government or the Burmese forces have come to some conflict with the Naga hostiles in Burmese territory and have, we are told, partly surrounded a group. It is possible—I do not know definitely—that our airmen who have been kept by the Nagas are in that group—that our airmen who have been surrounded by Burmese forces. It is very difficult for me to give any more accurate information except that we hope that the Burmese forces—we cannot go into Burma, we have to stop on our border, we can only go with the permission of the Burmese authorities and the Burmese authorities do not naturally like very much other forces coming in and so we do

not go—will succeed in their endeavour. They have, evidently, tried, to help us by dealing with the Nagas who go there from our territory, and we hope they will succeed in their endeavour.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, may I ask a question on the statement? Earlier you were pleased to rule that you would allow one or two questions arising out of it.

Mr. Speaker: Any one of you may put one or two questions.

Shri Nath Pai: My questions are on the statement about tests. Sir, one would readily agree with the statement made that he expressed concern for the whole House and not only the party of the Government which he heads today. May I ask whether that concern was conveyed to the United States Government, because their determination to resume tests was made clear by President Kennedy who said that "unless an agreement is reached with the Soviet Union by the end of this month we would". May I also know whether he has received a communication from Earl Russell expressing perhaps the anxiety of the large part of mankind suggesting that some ships be sent; if so, what is his reaction?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have expressed our views in regard to tests so many times and on various occasions in the United Nations, in the Disarmament Conference and elsewhere. But it is true that we have not sent a formal communication to the State Department on the subject because we thought our views were well-known and are being repeated. If I say something here in this House, that is official enough and I have no doubt it will reach President Kennedy and the State Department. I cannot say what they will decide, but they will pay heed to what our Parliament says.

As for the second part of the question, about my receiving some message from Earl Russell, I have received a message from him suggesting

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that we should send one of our ships, presumably a war ship, towards Christmas Island, hoping that our sending it will prevent the atomic tests. I am a great admirer, as I have said often, of Lord Russell and, specially, his crusading zeal in regard to stoppage of atomic tests and in favour of disarmament. But I confess that I have not quite understood this proposal of our sending one of our war ships to Christmas Island and what the consequences of this will be.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made this appeal to several other nations also.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to say something about his letter?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. The hon. Prime Minister has given a gist of my letter but that does not explain the whole matter. I have written specifically in my letter that yesterday, on the question of this capture of IAF men by Naga hostiles, the Defence Minister said: . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has said that there was some difference.

Shri Hem Barua: The Defence Minister told us yesterday:

" . . . we received a signal from the Military Attache in Rangoon which informed us that our Embassy had received an unconfirmed report that these Naga hostiles have released our IAF officers in Burmese territory"

During the question hour in the Rajya Sabha the Minister of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, stated:

"The airmen are, however, still in the custody of the Naga hostiles."

Mr. Speaker: The first objection is that he cannot refer to anything that happened in the Rajya Sabha during the current session.

Shri Hem Barua: I have referred to it in order to pin-point the discrepancy here. The whole country is agitated over this question and wants to know where those people are, whether they have been released in the Burmese territory or they are still in the custody of the Naga hostiles.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope the hon. Member would listen as much to what others say in the same way as he wants others to listen to him. He would no doubt understand that the position is not clear. It is said, presumably by some Naga hostiles, that these airmen are in Burmese territory, surrounded by Burmese forces. Some people say that they are released, but they are not confirmed; we do not know. In fact, we are doubtful as to the fact whether the have been released yet; may be, in future they may be released.

Mr. Speaker: We will take up the next subject.

12-22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
DISTURBANCES IN BORDER AREAS OF
MALDAH DISTRICT

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The continuing disturbances in the border areas of Maldah district in West Bengal".

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This matter concerns the West Bengal Government. We have asked for a full report from them which we expect to receive in a day or two. The information that I have in my possession is that the incidents took place in