

If the Leaders want to meet the Prime Minister, they can certainly go and meet her. The rest of the members can continue with the Question Hour. If the Prime Minister is making a statement today, we shall have a discussion about it this afternoon.

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:** At the earliest today.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am myself saying that. Therefore, let us not do anything now which will bring down the standard we have kept up.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Does the Prime Minister agree to meet the Leaders of the Opposition?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Not now; after the Question Hour. If they do not want me to be present in the House now, then Shri Bhagat can deal with the questions concerning my Ministry.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI:** We have this assurance that sometime in the afternoon we will discuss this matter and that the Prime Minister will make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes. But I cannot assure him on which motion we shall discuss because there are a bundle of motions before me.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रश्न चल सकते हैं लेकिन—

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. No second round of discussion now. If the Leaders want to meet the Prime Minister even during the Question Hour, I would suggest they could go. Shri Bhagat and the other Ministers here will carry on with the Question Hour and answer on behalf of Government. It all depends on the Leaders and the Prime Minister. But I would suggest that we shall go ahead with the Question Hour.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री और नता लोग अभी जा कर आपस में बातचीत कर सकते हैं।

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### DEPRIVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TIBET

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\*571. **SHRI RANGA:**

**SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:**

**SHRI GADILINGANA**

**GOWD:**

**SHRI C. C. DESAI:**

**SHRI M. L. SONDIH:**

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether, in view of the changed circumstances in the Asian political situation and of the declaration of 1968 as the Human Rights Year by the United Nations, the Government of India would sponsor or co-sponsor a Resolution in the next session of the U.N. General Assembly against the continued deprivation of the Human Rights in Tibet and an appeal to humanity as a whole to the conscience of China to release the Tibetans from her stranglehold?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):** The Government will support any General Assembly Resolution calling for the cessation of practices which result in the deprivation of fundamental Human rights in Tibet.

**SHRI RANGA:** Just now the House is so full of what is happening in Czechoslovakia and the destruction of her human rights. Now the House should be in a position to appreciate even much more poignantly what has been happening for the past twelve years, if not for a much longer period, in Tibet. Why is it that the Government of India do not wish to take any initiative even now, at such a late hour, in asking the UN to take necessary steps and measures to get this question examined on the basis of human rights and enlighten the whole world as to what exactly and to what extent and in what horrible manner the civil and human rights of the people of Tibet are being destroyed?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** The two questions, Tibet and Czechoslovakia, cannot be compared because in one it is a question between two independent countries....

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** So what?

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:** Do not mislead the House. Tibet was never part of China.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Tibet was free prior to Czechoslovakia.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** Howsoever the hon. Member may shout, facts cannot be denied.

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:** I shall challenge him. He is telling wrong facts. Tibet was never part of China.

श्री रवि राय: तिब्बत कभी चीन का हिस्सा नहीं था। इनको वापिस लेना चाहिये गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nobody can put a question just now. The Minister has not completed his answer. If he thinks that the House does not want to listen to the answer, he is mistaken and it will be very wrong to go about in that manner. This cannot be allowed.

श्री रवि राय: गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** *Galat* does not mean that he should be interrupted like this. I will give him a chance later to ask a question. But he does not allow the answer to be given at all. If he wants to put his words into the Minister's mouth, naturally he will not accept it. He must say what he wants to say.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** As for educating the world about conditions in Tibet, the House knows that this matter has been raised in the General Assembly and last time India supported a resolution. The world known about the situation in Tibet, how the rights of the people are being suppressed there.

**SHRI RANGA:** My point is this. Why should not the Government of

India themselves sponsor this resolution, at least now? I am not asking the Government of India to do it for the first time. So many other countries which are so far away from Tibet and which are not associated with Tibetan culture as intimately as we are have come forward to sponsor a resolution in the United Nations on several occasions. At least now, why is not the Government of India prepared to take courage in both hands and raise this question, not against a friendly country but against communist China which has invaded our country unprovoked? May I also draw attention to the fact that once the United Nations had appointed a committee on forced labour in Soviet Russia? At that time Soviet Russia did not allow that commission to come there. Still the Commission carried on its work and published a report on the conditions of life of humans in Soviet Russia. Many things came to light thereafter. Why should not our Government take some such step, take the initiative on this occasion and go to the United Nations and invoke its aid in order to see that these people are helped to some extent at least?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** While appreciating the point of the hon. Member, we should realise that this has to be looked into from all aspects. The first and foremost consideration is that it should help the people of Tibet. If because of the strained relations between India and China, if India takes the lead and initiates such a move in the General Assembly, probably the Chinese will exploit it... (*Interruptions.*) The hon. Member may not agree with the reasoning given by me. I am only saying that it is probable. This question of Tibet should be viewed more objectively without bringing in the India-China strained relations. According to our judgment, this will make the position of the Tibetan people worse and China will deliberately exploit it to its political advantage. While agreeing with the wishes expressed that the suppression of the Tibetan people's rights should stop, I think the stand that we

have taken is correct, namely, if this matter comes up in the General Assembly, we shall support it. That is the best stand that we can take.

**SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:** An international committee of jurists have examined this question of violation human rights in Tibet and they have also recommended that it should be raised in the U.N. May I also remind the Government that the Jamshaheb of Navanagar as a representative of India in the steering committee of the United Nations had given an assurance that the Tibetan question would be solved peacefully and gave a guarantee there. In view of this may I know from the Government whether they are going to raise it on the floor of the United Nations?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has answered that question.

**SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:** The point is whether they had it in mind.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** That point is always before us.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Is it not a fact that according to wall posters appearing in Peking during the last year the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chen Yi, who was severely attacked—including physical assault by the red guards who scaled the walls of the Chinese foreign office, something which we do not do here—was charged that he advocated a so-called capitulatory policy towards Indonesia, Burma and presumably Tibet.

In this context may I know whether Government of India have considered the effects of the Cultural Revolution in creating wide ranging antagonisms within Chinese ruling elite on foreign policy issues including that of Tibet, and whether in objective terms the Prime Minister is in a position to accept the complete reversal of the international attitudes towards Tibet as exemplified by, in the case of China, the undermining of its professional diplomacy and the emergence of large-scale infighting in Tibet by the Red Guards and those

opposing them, in the case of the Soviet Union unmistakable evidence of fresh scrutiny of the southern border of China along side Tibet, for example in the *Journal New Times*, and in the case of the United States—I hope my Communist friends will appreciate it—the emergence of a pro-Peking lobby which derives its confidence from the fact that while last year China was involved in ugly and violent incidents with nearly three score countries, there was no crisis with the USA and the Ambassadorial level talks at Warsaw continued in a satisfactory and comfortable manner....

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is the question? The whole foreign policy you are giving by way of a supplementary.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** This is an important background. I wish to make it clear that I am not one of those who want tension between India and China. I look forward sometime later for good relations between India and China—I do not hesitate to say that. May I know whether instead of passively voting for resolutions brought by others on Tibet, which are drafted by other people and which may actually lead to raise tension, there are other possibilities through which Government can in a sober manner simultaneously lower tensions with China while firmly supporting the favourable trends of thinking in favour of Tibet by taking initiative and themselves sponsoring a resolution in their own words, which would be a balanced and carefully worded one, at the United Nations?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** We are in touch with other nations and we can certainly influence the wording of any particular resolution which may come up. As the Minister has pointed out just now we have given very careful consideration to this matter and we do not think it will be in the interest of the

Tibetans for us to take a leading role in this.

**SHRI RANGA :** Have they consulted the Dalai Lama, Sir ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I meant members of other countries in the Human Rights Commission. (*Interruption*).

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** Sir, Tibet has been reduced to a vast prison house by China by now. As the military occupation of Tibet by China has been complete and Tibet has been used as the springboard of war preparations by China against India it has affected India's security also. In the context of that may I know what steps Government are taking or propose to take in the interest of our security to neutralise Tibet and to restore the status of Independence so far as Tibet is concerned. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in his book *Glimpses of World History*, 1939 Edition, page 842, has written "Tibet was independent".

**SHRI NATH PAI :** It is in "a letter to his daughter".

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** If the position of Tibet is so, why is it that the Minister of External Affairs has said that Tibet was under the control of China ? It is a very wrong thing to say. It contradicts Mr. Nehru and also this Government. In any case it contradicts the policy of the people. In the context of that, may I know what positive steps Government are taking or propose to take to ensure security by neutralising Tibet and restoring the status of independence so far as Tibet is concerned and whether Government are prepared to recognise the emigre government under the leadership of Dalai Lama in this country or not ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** We have recognised Chinese sovereignty over Tibet.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHY :** Suzerainty.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Whatever the conditions were earlier on, world conditions do change and, I think, we have to live with the

realities of the situation. We cannot ignore facts. We feel deeply concerned about the atrocities which are committed there and about what we hear of young people, teenagers, being taken away from their parents to Peking or other parts of China and so on. It is also true that Tibet is used as a base for propaganda against us.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Not only propaganda but aggression also.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** I said, "war preparations".

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** As far as aggression is concerned, we have to look to our own security arrangements and to strengthen them, which we are doing. We have also to look to our own propaganda machinery and to strengthen it and make it more effective. But I do not really see the connection with the question that is asked about sponsoring this matter in the Human Rights Commission.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** General Assembly.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Why can an emigre government not be set up in India ?

**SHRI SWELL :** The Prime Minister has rightly said that in all these things that are happening in Tibet or anywhere else in the world the most important thing for us is to look to the security arrangements of this country. In the international field two things have happened recently: the decision of the Soviet Union to sell arms to Pakistan and the invasion of Czechoslovakia the news of which we have heard only today. These two things have given rise to a widespread feeling in the people of this country and of the world that India should reappraise and reshape her foreign policy. It is wisely said that in this process of reshaping our foreign policy the most important thing is to mend our fences with our neighbours. I would like to know from the Government whether they subscribe to this fundamental policy of mending our

fences with our neighbours. It is recognised that among our neighbours the most portentous is China. May I know whether this Government will reappraise its foreign policy with a view to mending its fences with China... (Interruption) ? Let me put my question. You are not to answer it; the Prime Minister is to answer it. You are entitled to your own views and I am entitled to my own. If the Government subscribes to this policy of mending fences with our neighbours, may I know whether it will be helpful to us even now to raise this question again, however much we may feel for the people of Tibet, at this moment ?

**SHRI RANGA :** Aha ! Aha !

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** There is some validity in what the hon. Member has said. In this limited matter I must say I agree with what the hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, said that we must not regard our relationship with China to be hostile for all time to come. But an atmosphere has to be created or certain things must happen before we can have better relations.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** The best solution is to set up a Tibetan Government in India.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Hear, Hear.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I am beginning to see some hope for the country.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE :** I quite appreciate the difficulty that may be before the Government of India in sponsoring the resolution regarding Tibet. But in view of the fact that the Government of India is prepared to support the resolution in the United Nations, if moved, may I know from the Government if, in case small nations are prepared to sponsor and move the resolution, the Government of India will move a step forward and fall in line in co-sponsoring the resolution sponsored by the small nations ?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Let the co-Minister answer the question.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** It has been made clear that we are not co-sponsoring any resolution. But we will support the resolution.

**श्री रवि राय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, भले ही सरकार को राय नहीं है लेकिन हम लोगों की तो यह पक्की राय है कि तिब्बत कभी इतिहास में चीन का हिस्सा नहीं था। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की फिलहाल जो चीनी नीति है क्या सरकार इस पृष्ठभूमि में कि वहाँ अत्याचार हो रहा है, जनोसाइड हो रहा है, अपनी नीति बदलने की कोशिश करेगी और जैसे कि पेरिंग सरकार को मान्यता दी है इस सिलसिले में ताइवान सरकार को मान्यता देने की कोशिश करेगी ?

**श्री ब० रा० जगत :** माननीय सदस्य तिब्बत से ताइवान चले गए। इन दोनों का रिश्ता तो मुझे कोई मालूम नहीं पड़ता।

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI :** The Prime Minister spoke about the interest of the people of Tibet. She has herself admitted of the atrocities committed by China on Tibet. Yet we have not taken any initiative to sponsor a resolution in the Human Rights Commission in this matter. In view of the fact that we committed a mistake earlier by accepting the sovereignty of China over Tibet, because of the changed situation, whenever the question of admission of China into the United Nations is raised would it be the stand of the government that they would no longer support any such move for admission of China ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I think the hon. Member is contradicting himself because the whole point of our sponsoring China's membership of the United Nations is that it would be easier to bring her to book about all these matters.

**SHRI RANGA :** Never, never.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** While appreciating the obvious embarrassment of Shri Anandan Nambiar

whenever the issue of Tibet vis-a-vis China is raised in this House....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it for Shri Nambiar to answer this question?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** While government's point has been made very clear about sponsoring or co-sponsoring any resolution, I would like to know whether the government will take a leading role in mobilising world opinion towards the inhuman treatment meted out to the Tibetans by the Chinese whenever this issue has been brought before the United Nations by some other country.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** As the Prime Minister has stated, we are already in touch with other governments on this respect and if this resolution comes up in the United Nations General Assembly we would support it. While supporting it, the exchange of views with other governments also takes place. We will certainly make our views clear to other governments.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** The hon. Minister began his speech by saying that there is no comparison of Tibet with Czechoslovakia and he also said that Tibet is part of China. May I know whether he is prepared to appoint a committee of historians to go into all the facts regarding Tibet in relation to China and India and arrive at a conclusion whether Tibet was ever part of China. You have made the original mistake of admitting that Tibet was under the suzerainty or sovereignty of China. Can't we rectify a *bona fide* mistake we have committed earlier? so, the first question is: are you prepared to appoint a committee of historians to find out whether Tibet was ever part of China? If anything, it had friendly relations with India. But it had its own passport and foreign policy; it was never part of China. Then you said that we should improve our relations with China. I quite agree with you. But how can we improve our relations with China when by the occupation of Tibet the biggest

barrier of geographical distance dividing India from China has been removed? Unless and until Tibet becomes free and our very confrontation with China disappears, there can be no peace with China. My question is this. Are you prepared to take concrete steps to see that Tibet is restored its autonomy or freedom, whatever name you may give it, so that the ground may be prepared for improving the relations between India and China in the times to come?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Is it the hon. Member's contention that by sponsoring this resolution, Tibet will become free?

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** What about my first question? Are you prepared to go into the question of independence of Tibet or its being a part of China? I want a specific answer.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by having a committee of historians. We have seen, whenever experts meet together, they always have different views on the subject.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN:** Last time, when this issue of so-called suppression of human rights was brought in the U.N., not a single non-aligned country supported it except India and some of the satellites of America ... (*Interruptions*)

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN:** I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government have tried to find out the reason why not a single non-aligned country supported the resolution when it was brought in the U.N.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I can give the list of the countries. The description I leave it to the hon. Member. The draft resolution was co-sponsored by Ireland, Malayasia, Malta, Philippines, Thailand and some other countries. (*Interruption*) 43 countries voted in favour. I can lay the whole list on the Table of the House.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** You name them... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you kindly sit down? You read out only 5 or 6 names. Either you read out all the names....

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I do not have all the names now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. He will lay it on the Table later on.

**SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH:** Our hon. Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of the country of Buddha, Ashoka and Gandhi. In view of the fact that Buddhism as the Indian religion recognises Dalai Lama as the living Buddha, may I know what specific steps the Prime Minister propose to take to translate into action the sentiments of sympathy and grievances which were expressed just now?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** If I may go back to the earlier question, I shall read out the list of the countries which I have just received. Those who voted in favour were:

Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great British and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta.

Those who voted against were:

Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mali.

And those who abstained were:

Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Austria, Ceylon, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldive Islands, Mexico.

The Resolution was adopted by 43 votes to 26, with 22 abstentions.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI:** She has not replied to Mr. Shivajirao Deshmukh's question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** His question was also covered by the answer.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** The question has already been answered earlier... (Interruption). If the matter comes up, we will support it.

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल इस समय सदन के सामने है, उस का जवाब देते हुए हुकूमत की तरफ से यह बताया गया कि यदि हम उस प्रस्ताव को स्पॉन्सर करें या को-स्पॉन्सर करें तो हमको देखना होगा कि क्या वह तिब्बतन लोगों के हित में है या नहीं है। मैं हुकूमत से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बती लोगों के हित में क्या चीज है या क्या नहीं है—उस का फैसला हम लोग खुद करने जा रहे हैं या उन लोगों के साथ, तिब्बत के प्रतिनिधि दलाई लामा यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन से बातचीत कर के फैसला करेंगे? यदि उन्होंने उस को अपने हित में बताया तथा आपको स्पॉन्सर करने के लिये कहा तो क्या आप स्पॉन्सर करने को तैयार हैं?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत:** मेरे जवाब का माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा अर्थ लगाया है। मैंने कई कारणों में एक कारण यह भी बताया था कि सम्भवतः चीन इस बात को लेकर कि हिन्दुस्तान इस मामले को उठा रहा है और चीन व हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं—वह इसका फायदा उठायेगा ..... (व्यवधान) ..... यह

बात किस के हित में है या नहीं है—यह मैंने नहीं कहा था . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** It is an insult. You are following Kutzen Bach. It is an American lie. You are following it completely. I can prove it. We can debate it anywhere.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I hope, the hon. Member will be more balanced in his approach. No country, no person, can influence my mind. I have paid through my blood for this country . . .

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Shed it once again. Do not stand on your laurels. Do not think of the past. Think of the future.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I was saying that a number of considerations are involved in this and when we determine this question, we do it keeping in view all those considerations. One of the considerations, as I said, which is taken into account in determining and coming to a valued judgment in this matter is what would be the best course to adopt keeping in view the objective that we have to guard against suppression of human rights, fight it and do whatever is possible. With that objective, we have taken the steps which we considered to be the best. This is what I said . . . (Interruptions)

**श्री रवि राय :** दलाई लामा के साथ बातचीत करेंगे क्या ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has said that the decision is taken based on what is good for India and what is in the interest of India. It may not necessarily concern the Dalai Lama. You cannot force him to do that.

Mr. Nambiar.

**SHRI NAMBIAR:** May I know whether, in view of the fact that we have to render friendly assistance to Tibet and to the people of China and create a better understanding between the two countries, it will be possible for the Government of India to consider the feasibility of sending out the Dalai Lama from the borders of India? He is creating the trouble between India and China.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Let them try; let them try sending out the Dalai Lama. The Government will rot.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** We want an assurance that the Dalai Lama is an honoured guest.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour has to be utilised only for getting information and not assurances. If any hon. Member asks for an assurance during the Question Hour that will be wrong. Question Hour is meant only for eliciting information.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI:** Let us know what the reply is, whether they will send the Dalai Lama out.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** We have given, and from times immemorial, India has given, refuge to people who have been persecuted on religious or other grounds in other countries. This was the reason why we welcomed the Dalai Lama when he came here.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Let Shri Nambiar see what has happened to the Panchen Lama.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** Not only the Dalai Lama himself but large numbers of other Tibetan refugees are in India, and the Government of India and other voluntary agencies are . . .

**SHRI RANGA:** And the nation also.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** . . . are helping to settle them and also to look after them.

**SHRI NAMBIAR:** He is doing political work here.

**SHRI RANGA:** My hon. friend ought to behave properly. The Dalai Lama is our honoured guest. He should not speak like this. (Interruptions)

**श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया ने कहा है कि जो तिब्बत में हो रहा है उससे उन्हें चिन्ता है और वे पूरी तौर से तिब्बत के काबू को आगे ले जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी दलाई लामा ने यह प्रार्थना की कि तिब्बत



के इन्टरेस्ट में यह बात है कि भारत यू० एन० ओ० में तिब्बत के काज को स्पान्सर करे? और क्या दलाई लामा ने, चीन तिब्बत में जो एट्रासिटीज कर रहा है उसकी तफसील दी? दूसरे यह कि जब चीन हमारे साथ होस्टाइल एटीट्यूड रखता है, मीजो, पाकिस्तान और नागाओं के सम्बन्ध में तो क्या भारत सरकार दलाई लामा की सरकार को यहां पर मान्यता देगी?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think all these questions have been answered here so many times. He wants to know whether the Dalai Lama's Government will be recognised.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I have talked to the Dalai Lama, though I must confess not recently. And as far as I recall, he had appreciated the Government's point of view. The Dalai Lama is not a political person, and, therefore, it is difficult for him to assess the political consequences of such moves.

With regard to the details of the atrocities committed we have had some information from the Dalai Lama and other Tibetans, as also from other sources.

With regard to the last question of the hon. Minister I would say that if we think that China is doing something wrong, then it is not proper for us to behave similarly. We must stand by certain values and principles.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** In view of the treaty signed by both China and India guaranteeing the autonomy of Tibet, to which we are a party, is it not a moral duty on our part to take the initiative in the matter of protecting the human rights of the Tibetans directly and not wait in the sidelines?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** In political life, I think that one has to look at many aspects, and I do not think that we can just function in the air in a matter like this.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री:** क्या तिब्बत के एक मात्र धार्मिक और राजनीतिक शासक

श्री दलाई लामा ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की जनरल असेम्बली का एजेन्डा 29 अगस्त को पूर्ण हो जायेगा और यह अनु-रोध किया है कि उससे पहले भारत सरकार अपना मन बना ले? यदि हां, तो उसमें उन्होंने क्या कारण बताए हैं और भारत सरकार ने उसका क्या उत्तर दिया है?

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** It is a direct question, and we want an honest answer.

**श्री ब० रा० भगत:** उनकी तरफ से ऐसी बात लिखी गई थी मगर जो हमारी नीति है वह हमने स्पष्ट कर दी है कि ऐसा कोई रेजोल्यूशन आए तो उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** A very unconvincing answer.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** When the British were here they were exercising some control over Tibet. What are the circumstances now why we are not having that control? When the Chinese are committing such in-human acts in Tibet over the Tibetans, why are our Government so weak that they are not able to call a dog a dog? Further, there are so many Chinese agents in our country. Will Government consider the question of sending them to China from this country? My hon. friend Shri Namblar may be sent out from here.

**श्री चिन्मति मिश्र:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ह्यूमन राइट्स को दिलाना एक बहुत जरूरी काम है लेकिन तिब्बत को ह्यूमन राइट्स दिलाने के लिए चाइना से बैर लेना होगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इधर के लोग और क्या उधर के लोग इस सरकार को मदद करते हैं कि सरकार खेती के मामले में ताकतवर हो, कब-कारखाने के मामले में ताकतवर हो और एटम बने भी बना ले क्योंकि तभी हम चाइना का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे और

क्या इस समय हमारी सरकार इस पोजीशन में है ? (Interruptions)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They are traitors to this country. People like Shri Nambiar should get out of this country.

श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो दिलावाइये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अणुबम के बारे में कई दफा यहाँ पर बहस हो चुकी है।

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I just want to know from the Prime Minister whether when we are discussing the question of protecting human rights in Tibet she would do something to protect the human rights of the workers in India first.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : In view of the overwhelming opinion expressed in the House that Tibet matters should be taken up at the international forum, if possible sponsored by us or at least co-sponsored by us, is the Prime Minister willing to reconsider the Government's policy in this regard ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have already replied to this question.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is a demand from every section of the House.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The majority opinion is in favour of a change of policy.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have to look at our national interest. Government have to look at the long-term national interest. We feel that our present policy is framed having regard to that. We always welcome the expression of views by hon. Members and we always do take them into consideration. But we have to look, as I said, to the long-term national interests of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question No. 8.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : आज अध्यक्ष महोदय क्वेश्चंस चूँकि 17 मिनट बाद शुरू किये गये हैं इसलिए 12 बजे के के बाद 17 मिनट और क्वेश्चंस को दिये जाने चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : No.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

DEATH DUE TO FOOD POISONING IN MONGHYAR VILLAGE, BIHAR

S.N.Q. 8. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI N. T. DAS :  
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-  
DHURI :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 persons have died and 73 are lying in a precarious condition in the Monghyar Hospital in Bihar due to food poisoning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with the causes and the remedial measures taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

On the night of the 1st August, 1968, one Ekramul Haque of village Saturkhana, about two miles from Monghyr Hospital, gave a party in celebration of circumcision ceremony of his son. 110 people mostly children took food consisting of pulao, beef and vegetables and soon thereafter started becoming unconscious. 47 persons, including 41 children, had died by the time they were brought to the hospital. All the other affected persons, including 58 children, who were admitted to the hospital showed symptoms