

Shri M. E. Krishna: What are the special items of clothing which are manufactured in ordnance clothing factories which cannot be manufactured in private concerns?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That is not for me to answer at the moment. The question here is that the ordnance clothing factories are unutilised because the maintenance demands of the army will be less, and how they are being utilised. We are making every effort and there is no question of shifting what is being done to the private sector.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that arising out of this shortage of workload nearly 5,000 workers in the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, Parachute Factory, Kanpur, and the Clothing Factory, Kanpur, have been declared surplus and they are expected to be reverted or retrenched; if so, what steps have been taken to see that they are not retrenched but are offered equivalent alternative jobs and work is procured from other Government departments like the Railways.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: If this question had been tabled as a substantive question, I would have collected the figures; but our effort is to utilise the capacity and not to retrench the workers if we can prevent that.

India's Support to Dalai Lama

- *63. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Ram Singh:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' of March 10, 1967 under the heading 'Dalai Lama seeks India's political support';

(b) if so, the nature of political support which is being sought or has been sought from the Government of India; and

(c) to what extent the Government of India has agreed to help him politically?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes. The statement referred to therein contains the Dalai Lama's views and was issued by the Dalai Lama without our concurrence.

(b) and (c). No specific proposal has been made by the Dalai Lama to us. We have supported a resolution in the United Nations regarding the "continued violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet". The Dalai Lama has expressed the hope that India will continue to give such support at the United Nations as called for the "restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Tibetan people". The Government of India have sympathy for the people of Tibet in their present plight and will continue to give support to moves in the United Nations aimed at the restoration of their fundamental rights and freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

जी क० ना० तिवारी : प्रश्नी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह तिब्बत के लोगों के फंडामेंटल राइट्स को सुरक्षित रखे जाने के सब कदमों को सपोर्ट करेंगे और इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नी तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोशिश की गई है और प्रागे क्या किया जा रहा है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, China is not a member of the United Nations and China ignores any Resolution passed by the United Nations. It is very difficult to suggest what action can be taken at present to compel China to respect a Resolution passed by the United Nations.

श्री श्री श्री सिन्हा: क्या यह सही है कि दलाई लामा ने युनाइटेड स्टेट्स का एक समूहों की ओर दूसरे देशों में जा कर अपने देश को लिबरेट करने का प्रयत्न करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार से परामिशन मांगी थी और उन को वह परामिशन नहीं दी गई; यदि हां तो उन को वह परामिशन क्यों नहीं दी गई?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir, as far as I know, the Dalai Lama wanted to travel in India and other Asian countries. We said, we had no objection; if those countries invited him, we would see to it that all facilities are assured and all amenities given in the country to which he went. There is no question of our saying 'No' to him.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: In view of the assurance given earlier by the Indian Government that the Dalai Lama will not be allowed to take part in political activities, will the Government stick to that stand and ask the Dalai Lama to keep himself aloof from all political activities? I would like to know whether any pressure is being brought on the Government to give political support to the Dalai Lama and if so, from which Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: To answer the second part first, I am not aware of any pressure from any country to give support to the Dalai Lama. With regard to the first part, we have given an assurance and we stand by that assurance.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister just now informed the House that they have taken this matter in the United Nations. May I know whether, while discussing this matter in the Human Rights Commission, any assessment was given by the Indian Government about the conditions really operating in Tibet today and, if so, whether there has been any reaction of the Human Rights Commission to that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The very fact that the Resolution was carried by a large majority, if I remember correctly, shows that the United Nations was satisfied that the human rights were not merely ignored but were crushed and that fundamental freedoms were being denied and the principles of the United Nations Charter were being violated.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The first part of my question has not been answered, that is, whether any assessment has been made by India about the conditions operating at the present moment, there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The reports that we have been receiving, authentic and official, show that the conditions in Tibet are practically gruesome. Their ancient culture is sought to be destroyed; their religion is sought to be interfered with. We are horrified at what is happening in Tibet today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether any request was made to the Government of India on behalf of the Dalai Lama to permit the Dalai Lama to function here as an emigre government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir.

Shri Balraj Madhok: In view of the fact that Tibet had always had an international personality of its own and in view of the fact that it was the forcible occupation of Tibet which led to the direct military confrontation between India and China, may I know whether the Government of India has taken any steps to secure the liberation of Tibet because the question of Tibet is not only the question of human rights but it is a question of suppression of independence of an independent country? What steps have the Government taken in that direction?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member knows that we accepted the position that Tibet was a part of China...

Shri Balraj Madhok: It was never.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I maintain it. We also made it clear to China, when we accepted the position that Tibet was part of China, that China would respect the autonomy of Tibet and that she would grant as much autonomy as possible. This is the position. Now, the hon. Member wants us to completely change our policy. It is really a suggestion for action. If the House wishes, we will certainly give another look at our policy. But the policy so far, all these years, of the Government has been that Tibet is an integral part of China. But she is bound to give Tibet as much autonomy as possible, to respect her fundamental rights and human rights to which all citizens are entitled.

Shri Tulshidas Jadav: The hon. Minister stated that China is not a member of the United Nations. May I know how long it will take to solve this question? The position is that China is not a member of the United Nations and the United Nations is not willing to take her. For how long will this go on and when will this question be solved?

Shri M. C. Chagla: When the United Nations passes a resolution, it does not mean that it binds only those who are members of the United Nations. Those who are not members may refuse to carry it out but a resolution passed by an international organisation, by the United Nations, especially on the question of human rights, is one which binds the whole world, and if China has any respect for international opinion, she would respect the view taken by the United Nations.

Shri F. K. Deso: In 1954, when this question was raised in the United Nations by El Salvador, India opposed the question to be discussed, that is, the illegal occupation of China over Tibet. May I know whether the new Government still follows the same policy or there has been any change in the outlook of this new

Government regarding illegal Chinese occupation of Tibet?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is going to the very past history. In the last many sessions India has supported the Resolution on Human Rights which has been tabled at the instance of the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama himself wanted a particular Resolution to be tabled and we have supported that Resolution.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Deraiment of Assam Mail

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SNQ2 **Shri Hem Barua:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many passengers were injured and some died, when six bogies of the Up Assam Mail went off the rails near the Sitalpur Station on the Sonepur-Gorakhpur Section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total number of the passengers injured and died; and

(d) the total amount of loss to the railway property due to this accident?

The Minister of Railways (**Shri C. M. Poonacha**): (a) and (c) The train which derailed between Nayagon and Sitalpur Stations of the North Eastern Railway on 18-3-1967 was 9 Up Kanpur Express and not Assam Mail. In this accident no one was killed; however 18 persons sustained injuries, of whom 17 proceeded on their journey after being rendered first aid on the spot.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 28,000/-.