

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह एजन्सी है सेंट्रल इन्वेस्टीगेशन ब्यूरो ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या डिप्युटी मिनिस्टर से कुछ कागजात मांग गए थे; अगर हाँ, तो उनमें से कितने सही रहे और कितने गलत ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह वाद में देखा जायेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस जांच में देर होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : देर तो नहीं हुई है । अभी रिपोर्ट आई है ।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** May I know whether a loan of Rs. 1 lakh which was given to the family of the ex-Deputy Minister was given on a simple pro-note and whether it is the habit of insurance companies to do such a thing in any other case?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am sorry, I cannot go into those details.

**Shri Ranga:** In view of the fact that there is a Vigilance Commissioner appointed and the assurance of the Government that cases like this could be placed before him, why is it that the Government were content with the report that they are supposed to have received from their own Bureau of Investigation and why was it not sent to the Vigilance Commissioner so that they would be in a better position to examine the facts after being sorted out and with his recommendation?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The Vigilance Commissioner deals only with cases of Government servants and not with such cases.

**Shri Ranga:** Was it not a fact that as assurance was given by the concerned Minister when this question was being discussed?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मन्त्रियों या उप-मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ इस प्रकार के जो अभि-

योग लगाए जाते हैं, क्या सरकारी अफसरों के द्वारा उनकी जांच कराना नैतिकता के खिलाफ नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य यह सवाल मुझ से कर रहे हैं ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस जांच-पड़ताल का काम गृह मन्त्रालय करा रहा है । क्या अब इस काम को प्रधान मन्त्री ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी ने लिया हो, गवर्नमेंट रेस्पॉन्सिबल है ।

#### Unesco Conference in Paris

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426. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Sidheswar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the 13th General Conference of the UNESCO held in Paris on the 20th October, 1964.

(b) if so, the composition of the Indian delegation to the conference;

(c) the subjects discussed in the conference; and

(d) the proposals put forward by the Indian delegation.

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3577/64].

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस विवरण में इंडियन डेलीगेशन के जो प्रोपोजल्ज दिये गए हैं, उनमें नम्बर 4 में कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अगले दो वर्षों में कई बड़े कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए जायेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक युनेस्को की तरफ से इस बारे में कितनी मदद दी गई है और आने वाले दो वर्षों में सरकार ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही

करेगी, जिस से भारत में निरक्षरता में कमी हो ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** One of the most important items that were discussed in the UNESCO meeting this time was the eradication of illiteracy from the world and the UNESCO has undertaken a vast programme to do so within the shortest time possible. As a matter of fact, there is going to be a conference in Teheran. The Government of Iran sent a resolution to the UNESCO inviting the world conference for the purpose of doing away with adult illiteracy and the UNESCO has accepted that proposal and the conference will be held at the expense of the Government of Iran.

**श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :** इन दस वर्षों में हमारे देश में साक्षरता में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और आज से दस वर्ष पहले हमारे यहां कितने साक्षर थे और अब कितने साक्षर हैं ? क्या यह सही है कि आज भी दुनिया में सब से कम पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में हमारी गिनती है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या यह सवाल भी युनेस्को को तेरहवीं जेनेरल कांफरस से ताल्लुक रखता है ? यह तो बहुत जेनेरल क्वेस्टियन है । माननीय सदस्य इस कांफरेंस के मुताल्लिक सवाल पूछें ।

**श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :** हमारे देश में साक्षरता में वृद्धि करने के विषय में युनेस्को ने अभी तक हमें जो मदद दी है, क्या वह पर्याप्त है और क्या उससे ज्यादा मदद देने को कोई योजना इस कांफरेंस में बनाई गई है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The state of affairs, I agree, is shocking. We have millions of illiterate people all over the world. The UNESCO is fully conscious of this problem and it is doing its best. It is a tremendous problem which involves a very large expenditure. But the UNESCO has decided to concentrate its attention on this very vital problem.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** सभा-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि युनेस्को के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के कार्य-क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार का प्रस्ताव क्या था, उसको किस रूप में स्वीकार किया गया और उसके विषय में क्या निर्णय लिया गया ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Which proposal is my hon. friend referring to? We made several proposals.

**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** No. (2):

"...The Indian delegation proposed that the scope of the Organisation and activities of these international non-governmental organisations should be broadened so as to include the continents of Africa and Asia. This view was accepted by the General Conference."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव का ब्योरा क्या है और युनेस्को ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As the Resolution mentions, our representative pointed out the importance of non-governmental organisation in helping the programme of the UNESCO. If my hon. friend wants more details, I can supply them to him.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** On page 7 of the statement it is stated:

"The Indian delegate said that ethical and moral considerations demand the exclusion of Portugal."

May I know what was the result of the Indian Delegation's approach and whether Portugal was excluded and, if not, why not?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As my hon. friend will see in para 11, Portugal was excluded....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am talking about the UNESCO.

**Shri M. C. Chaglia:** Portugal is not a member of the UNESCO. Portugal used to be invited as one of the non-Member States. As you know, there was trouble in Geneva because the Director-General said that he could not exclude Portugal and the conference broke up and the African members walked out. The Indian Delegation at the UNESCO strongly supported the African group for the exclusion of Portugal and the decision now is that no non-Member can be invited unless the two-thirds majority of the Board issues an invitation. So, we have made sure that Portugal will not be invited to UNESCO or to any conference held under the auspices of UNESCO.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The tenth proposal made by the Indian Delegation was as follows:

"India moved a very important resolution concerning the development of National Commissions set up by Member-States for co-operation with UNESCO."

Another proposal made by the Indian Delegation was as follows:

"The Indian Delegation, along with some other countries, sponsored a resolution concerning the contribution that international non-governmental organisations are making to the realisation of UNESCO's objectives and the execution of its programme. The Indian Delegation proposed that the scope of the Organisation and activities of these international non-governmental organisations should be broadened so as to include the continents of Africa and Asia."

May I know the specific forms of co-operation for the national commissions and also for the African and Asian nations, which have been accepted by the UNESCO under these two resolutions?

**Shri M. C. Chaglia:** The feeling was that there should be greater collaboration between Asian and African countries. We brought that about in the UNESCO itself. For the first time, we were fortunate in having an Asian-African group which worked together, with the result that the Asian nations secured one more seat in the governing body or the executive board and also Africa; another result was that it carried the budget as the African and Asian countries wanted it. Further, the idea is that we have national commissions in different parts of the world, and these national commissions should work together both on a regional basis and with the help of the headquarters at Paris.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** In spite of the various reports submitted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the help given by the UNESCO, the percentage of literacy among women is hardly 8. May I know what special agencies are there to eradicate illiteracy among women in India?

**Shri M. C. Chaglia:** The Ministry of Education is attaching the greatest importance to the education of women. I am supporting every scheme which supports education among women. Therefore, apart from the UNESCO, my hon. friend can count on the Ministry itself giving every support to women's education.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या यूनेस्को का कॉन्फ्रेंस में यह भी तय हुआ है कि गांवों में जहां गरीब आदमियों को दिन में काम करने और रोज़ी कमाने का मौका मिलता है, रात में रात्रि पाठशालायें खोल कर निरक्षरता को दूर किया जाए ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is asking about night schools for villagers.

**Shri M. C. Chaglia:** We have not worked out the details, but certainly that is a very important suggestion which we shall bear in mind.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Did the Indian Delegation submit any proposals to the UNESCO with a view to commemorating the contribution of the late Prime Minister to a better understanding among people, and if so, what was the reaction of the UNESCO to those proposals?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, we have proposed that the 14th of November will be observed as children's day all the world over. There is also a suggestion that there will be a round table of cultural leaders to be organised on Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the modern world, and this round table is going to be convened in New Delhi in 1965-66. Apart from the round table the UNESCO programme to be financed by voluntary contributions will include Nehru memorial conferences convened every two years to bring together the world's leading thinkers, philosophers, educationists, artists, writers and publicists to consider some of the great themes of human civilisation which distinguish eastern and western cultures and reveal their common bonds, Nehru memorial fellowships to be awarded both to young people with a marked avocation for pursuing work and living in the spirit of Nehru and to a small group of senior thinkers and philosophers who wish to fulfil, after a distinguished career, that same avocation. Member-States have been invited to make voluntary contributions of at least \$ 100,000 for this programme in 1965-66.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I ask the hon. Minister of Education whether it is not possible to break open the seal and widen a little the circle out of which this delegation was chosen and similar other delegations are chosen?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As the hon. Member will find, this was the smallest delegation that any important country has sent to the UNESCO.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** That was not my question. I want to know whether the circle out of which the choice is made cannot be widened a

little to include other people who are not near enough to the hon. Minister?

**Shri Ranga:** Near enough to the ruling party.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The country is very large, and the delegation was very small. So, it is very difficult to give representation to every section.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May we have an explanation from Government, may be from the Minister, as to why there is this contradiction in our stand on this matter? All these years since independence we have been fighting for the inclusion of every country in the UNO. In UNESCO, we have taken up the attitude of excluding one country—does not matter whether it is Portugal or whichever country it is. We are fighting for the inclusion of mainland China in the U.N. But now there is a contradictory slant in our attitude on the question of the admission of Portugal.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The answer is very simple. UNO constitutes a political platform of the world. UNESCO constitutes a cultural platform. It represents the conscience of mankind.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** It is part of UNO.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** UNESCO represents the conscience of mankind and in that forum we cannot have a country which is guilty of what Portugal is guilty of

श्री शिव नारायण : शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बहुत छोटा डेलीगेशन इंडिया से गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मँबर गये थे और कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है यह क्या ?

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** It is in the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question 427. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Before the answer is given, may I point out that the heading given of the question 'Portuguese Regime in Goa' is incorrect? The Portuguese regime is a thing of the past there. The proper heading should have been 'Political prisoners in Goa'. I think a little more care should be exercised in giving titles to questions.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** It refers to the past, those who were sentenced at that time.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The title should be 'Political prisoners in Goa'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Noted.

#### Portuguese Regime in Goa

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\*427. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representations against harsh sentences awarded during the Portuguese regime in Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to review the cases of all prisoners in the Union Territory; and

(c) whether any relief has been given to the victims of Portuguese atrocity?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu have set up a Committee to study harsh sentences awarded during the Portuguese regime and to make recommendations.

(c) Since liberation the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have reduced sentences on prisoners on three occasions.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** How many people have got this sort of reduction in sentences and how many are still in prison, those who were imprisoned because of activities against the regime at that time?

**Shri Hathi:** All who were political prisoners have been set free. A general amnesty was given on Republic Day, 26 January 1962. The remaining are those who complained that harsh sentences disproportionate to the offence, have been given. This is being looked into.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Has any compensation been paid to those victims whose properties were confiscated by the then regime?

**Shri Hathi:** That is being looked into.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** What specific measures have been taken to rehabilitate people whose houses and properties had been practically demolished?

**Shri Hathi:** So far as property confiscated is concerned, I think they have restored it. Some other measures are being taken by the Goa Government.

**Shri Alvares:** Is it not a fact that there are at least two political prisoners detained in Portugal? What is Government doing to secure their release?

**Shri Hathi:** I require notice.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Have Government taken any steps for rehabilitation of the ex-political prisoners in Goa?

**Shri Hathi:** As I said, the Goa Government is looking into their cases.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Has any compensation been given to those who were killed in Goa in political activities or were executed?

**Shri Hathi:** I will get the information from the Goa Government.

**Shri Shinkre:** Have Government any measures or programme to pay ade-