

real threat is the conventional threat and any effort to divert our resources from these preparations would certainly weaken our position.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in view of imminent nuclear explosion by China the Government consider that the development of nuclear weapons in our country is a "must" for our defence as well as to give some confidence in the minds of the Himalayan and other Afro-Asian countries that we have the ability to resist China?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, in the matter of nuclear weapons, the Government's policy or defence preparations have ultimately to function within the framework of the political decisions in the matter. This decision is already there and I have made it amply clear.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to the opinion that some world scientists gave who say that in the course of another four or five years China would not only become a full-scale nuclear power possessing atom bombs but also would have perfected a delivery system capable of reaching the targets set even in the United States of America and U.K.; if so, may I know whether the Government have ascertained the depth and dimension of the problem and the situation and also formulated certain long-term measures against this threat poised against our security?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, Sir, this question of the nuclear capabilities of China will have to be constantly considered. I gave that answer, that this will be kept under constant review. But the answer to that matter will have to be, certainly, found in the political policy of the Government.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I just wanted to know whether in the light of this opinion expressed by world

scientists the Government have formulated or have envisaged any long-term measures? He has been all along dealing with the immediate threat. I am interested in the future threat also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, my immediate concern is the immediate threat. For that matter, I have given the answer. About the long-term threat, certainly it will have to be considered in terms of the political policy, and that political policy of the Government has been made very clear.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कन्वेंशनल वार की तैयारी जरूरी है। जापान के पास सारे कन्वेंशनल वैपण्ड थे और उस की तैयारी इतनी मजबूत थी कि न यू० एस० ए० और न ब्रिटेन उस का मुकाबला कर सकता था, लेकिन दो एटम बम गिरने से जापान ने सरन्डर कर दिया। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को भरोसा हो और हमारे पड़ोसी देशों, नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम इत्यादि, को भरोसा हो, इस के लिए सुरक्षा मंत्री क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, the Defence Minister will be bound down by the general policies of the Government in the matter.

Indian Foreign Service

+

Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
*618. } Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri J. B. Singh:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to reorganise and strengthen India's Foreign Service; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as the Foreign Service is concerned we have found that it is not properly utilised. It has failed to place the foreign policy and viewpoint of our Government before the other countries with the result that we are losing our friends. In that context, may I know the reason for the Government not reorganising the Foreign Service?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Because, Government did not think it necessary to take up this question of reorganisation at the present moment.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is still necessary to possess a pretty wife to enter into and advance in the Foreign Service? This policy was announced on the floor of the House by the late Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh and myself would be precluded from entering this Service.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is still a necessary prerequisite for entry into and advancement in the Foreign Service?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has never been.

Mr. Speaker: The late Prime Minister has mentioned that.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is she repudiating the late Prime Minister? I want my son to enter the Foreign Service. So, I want to have this information.

Mr. Speaker: He must be having a beautiful wife. So, he is not precluded.

Shri Alvares: Is it not a fact that all wives are pretty to their husbands?

An hon. Member: Question.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for the External Affairs Ministry to decide that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that one of the conditions for selection of candidates for the IFS is that he should not have more than three children on 1-8-1956? Why was that condition imposed? Why should you prevent efficient and capable candidates entering the service if they have more than three children?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as recruitment is concerned, it is based on the results of the combined Indian Administrative Service and Foreign Service examination and interview. This rule was enforced when IFS-B was introduced. When an officer is posted abroad, Government is bound to give them various allowances for their children. Therefore, this limit was imposed on the number of children for which Government will be responsible, in so far as payment of allowance is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Government can say that only three children will be entitled to those allowances. Why should they have this condition?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no restriction.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have received a

deputation of members of the Indian Foreign Service complaining against the appointment of retired ICS officers and politicians and, if so, what action has been taken on that representation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There was no protest or any kind of complaint about the appointment of men from the public service in the Foreign Service.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As it is said that there is no re-organisation in view at the moment, may I know what steps have been taken to see that the entire service is geared up and conditioned to meet the situation which they have to face while serving in diplomatic service?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The recruitment and training of this service is based on that.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it true that of late discipline in the External Affairs Ministry or Foreign Service has been so loose that mandates issued by the Ministry are hardly responded to, listened to or obeyed by the officers and may I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to disturbing reports about one *charge D'affaires* and PRO, both of whom are supposed to have defied the orders one for transfer and another for recall to Delhi . . .

Mr. Speaker: He put that question earlier also. This relates to the re-organisation of service.

Shri Nath Pai: Re-organisation with a view to what? For enforcing discipline and ensuring higher standards.

Mr. Speaker: That could be stretching it too far.

Shri Nath Pai: That would be putting too narrow a construction.

Mr. Speaker: He has asked that question earlier also.

Shri Nath Pai: I am saying that there are reports. They may be correct or wrong.

Shri Swaram Singh: As regards any question about the individual officers, I would be reluctant to give a reply unless I have looked into the details. But I would like to assure this honourable House that there is no such thing as indiscipline. There may be individual cases which are not to our liking. But there should be no feeling that there is no discipline or that there is a tendency for indiscipline.

Shri Hem Barua: Individual cases affect the services . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I have not called Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Basappa: For historical reasons, our Mission in London may be bigger than some of the Missions in European countries. But now in the case of some of the other countries like Germany, France and Italy, are we thinking of improving our Missions in those countries and are we also thinking of recalling some of them and sending better men there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is true, for historical reasons, our Mission in London is bigger than many other Missions. If the hon. Member goes through one of the answers given earlier, he will see how the number is being gradually reduced.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that the majority of Information Officers are being selected from amongst I.A.S. and I.F.S., the standard of the Information Service is very low. What action is going to be taken to reorganise the Information Service by selecting the Information Officers from amongst the experienced people?

Mr. Speaker: No reorganisation of the Information Service is contemplated.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This is regarding the reorganisation of the I.F.S. Service. The persons are selected from that service. That is why I asked this question.

Shri Kapur Singh: The standard is very low.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The assumption is wrong.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that our foreign Missions are categorised in a manner that senior officers go only to places where comforts are provided and that they would refuse to go to places like Indonesia and Burma with the result that these posts have to be kept vacant for a long time? May I know whether Government is taking any steps to so organise Ministry that it is the country's interest and not the officers' personal comfort that is made the guiding factor?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not true, because we have got a senior officer in Indonesia at the moment and these posts are not lying vacant . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that our foreign Missions . . .

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, normally, your protection should be available to us and not to the Government. It is her duty to defend the Government but it is far more necessary to defend the vital interests of the country. Is it not a fact that nobody wants to go to Rangoon, nobody wants to go to Colombo, nobody wants to go to Guinea—because the status is not decided . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Our foreign Missions are categorised. There is category 'A' where the best comforts are available; then, there are category 'B' and category 'C'. There are places where our interests are more vital coming as category 'C' and category 'D'. The senior-most officers are not prepared to go there. May I know whether that is not a

fact? No answer has been given to this. I want to know whether we are reorganising our Missions in a manner that the interests of the country are paramount and not the comforts of the officers.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree with the presumption upon which this question proceeds. It is not the comforts that should be available but it is the interests of our country in relation to that country which should be the guiding factor. It is true that there is categorisation of these places. But I would like to inform the House that that is with a view to effect transfers so that certain place where there are some discomforts might be in one class and the person can also naturally say that he should not, one after the other, get stations where there might be physical discomforts or greater hardship of service. But I agree that in these matters the interests of the country should predominate, and that will be the guiding factor in filling up these posts.

Shri Shinkre: Is there any plan or idea before Government to reorganise the very Ministry of External Affairs as a first step towards the reorganisation of the Indian Foreign Service?

Mr. Speaker: The main question is only in regard to the Indian Foreign Service.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether Government have discovered that many of our comparatively better men do not like to go to countries where conditions are not particularly comfortable and those countries are really countries which could be properly friendly with us? Have Government discovered this unwillingness on the part of the majority of our comparatively good Ambassadors to go to the comparatively uncomfortable countries, and if so, what steps are being taken in that direction?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would not accept that our better types of Amba-

assadors do not want to go to countries where there are discomforts although those countries may be friendly with us. That type of Ambassador cannot be regarded as a better type of Ambassador, who would not like to go to a place where the interests of the country demand that he should go but where because of physical discomforts etc. he is reluctant to go. Therefore, there is no such thing as what the hon. Member has suggested. I do not accept that suggestion at all.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chauduri: May I know whether this categorisation and other things are responsible for keeping some of the vital Embassies like those in Colombo unmanned till now and for a pretty long period? What is the special reason for it?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is not correct. In regard to Colombo I have tried to explain the position in answer to questions. There is no such general thing in relation to the posting in Colombo.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बढ़ती हुई इन्डिसिप्लिन को रोकने के बारे में यह सोचा है कि फारन सर्विस में जब डिप्लोमेट्स भेजे जाते हैं तो इस से फारेन सर्विसेज में डिस्टिस्टिफिकेशन पैदा होता है और उन को जो प्रमोशन मिलना चाहिये उन का वह हक मारा जाता है । इस डिस्टिस्टिफिकेशन को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : न तो कोई इन्डिसिप्लिन है और न कोई डिस्टिस्टिफिकेशन है । डिस्टिस्टिफिकेशन माननीय मेम्बर के दिल में है और वह मेरे जवाब से दूर हो जाना चाहिये ।

Pensions of Deceased Soldiers

- + Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri P. R. Chakraverti
- *619. Shri R. S. Pandey:
- Shri Ulkey:
- Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Defence be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a large number of cases the question relating to the pensions of the military personnel killed during the last Chinese invasion has not been decided so far;

(b) if so, the number of such cases;

(c) the number of cases where question relating to the payment of arrears of salaries and allowances of such deceased personnel still remains to be decided; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The number of such cases is small, being only 271 out of over 3,000 cases. Even in these cases, a pending enquiry award (equal to the family pension plus children's allowance, normally admissible) is already in issue, except in three cases in which the heirs nominated for family pension have migrated to Pakistan.

(c) 73 cases.

(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The delay in deciding the outstanding pension cases is mostly due to want of reports from civil authorities after necessary investigations, as to whether the claimants satisfy the conditions prescribed for the grant of family pension. Such investigation is necessary, under the rules; but as this has led to delays in finalising pension cases, Government have recently modified the procedure in this regard. Under the modified procedure, no civil investigation is necessary; and pension will be sanctioned on the basis of claim forms completed by the eligible heirs and attested by certain local authorities. This modified procedure will also be adop-