

Shri Hem Barua: When such incidents have taken place not only before Tashkent but after Tashkent also—the recent one was in West Bengal—why is it that Government have not decided to push them out, these Pakistanis, whenever they get into our territory whether it is in Assam or West Bengal?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, action is being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: I just want to know why they did not use their armed strength to push them out.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Next question.

Indian candidature for U.N. Security Council

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*1163. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered her candidature for an Asian seat in the U.N. Security Council at the elections to be held during the 21st Session of the General Assembly this year; and

(b) if so, the chances of securing this seat for India and the efforts made in this direction?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has approached other Governments for support for its candidature but as the elections will take place only during the XXI session of the U.N. General Assembly commencing in September 1966, it would not be possible at this stage to assess the chances of India securing election to the Security Council.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the bloc that is under the direct or

indirect influence of the U.S.A. or the bloc that is under the direct or indirect influence of the Soviet Union or the countries which are under the influence of France are favourable to this proposition which has been put forward by us?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have approached, as I have said, other countries, who are members of the United Nations, but in a matter like this, I would suggest that perhaps it would not be quite proper for us to discuss the prospects of the election which is to take place in another six or seven months' time. We are approaching all governments and generally their replies are that they will take a final attitude nearer the time of the election.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether Pakistan has also come forward as a candidate in competition with India and whether some other countries of Afro-Asia like Iran and others are also coming forward to compete with us and, if so, which are the countries that are competing with us for a seat on the Security Council. Has the External Affairs Minister any knowledge of that or is it still in the limbo?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that after India indicated the fact that they are a candidate for a seat in the Security Council—and this took place in December, 1965—about a month later, Pakistan also started approaching other countries saying that they are also a candidate for a seat in the Security Council. There are indications that a West Asian country would announce its candidature.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the countries which are friendly to India as well as to Pakistan are just trying to evolve a formula so that India may become a Member first and then after sometime Pakistan may also become a Member and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri Swaran Singh: Not to my knowledge.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether, on the basis that India is one of the major Asian nations which from 1920 onwards has had the status of an international entity, the Government of India have explored the possibility of securing a permanent seat for India on the Security Council and whether, in a wider context, the Indian Government have finalised their position in respect of the possibility of undertaking a charter revision on the whole?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is obvious that a permanent seat on the Security Council cannot be given to any country without a revision of the charter. As regards the other substantive part of the question as to whether India, in view of her position in the international community, has suggested for a revision of the charter, to secure a permanent seat on the Security Council, we have not taken any concrete steps.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why? The answer must be accompanied by reasons. We are not concerned with *ex cathedra* pronouncements of the Minister. We must know the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: He says, "No, we have not taken any concrete steps". Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: India is the biggest power in Asia. What are the reasons? He must give reasons.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the recent statement made by Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia about the desirability of Asian States meeting together, informally or formally, in order to discuss questions relating to them, may I know whether the Government has responded positively to that suggestion and consulted the fellow-Asian Members of the United Nations to make sure that our rightful claims to inclusion this time in the

Security Council are not given the go-by?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that the statement of Prince Sihanouk related to meetings within the framework of the United Nations. The hon. Members of this House would, no doubt, be aware that from the time of the last General Assembly, the Cambodians are keeping only a symbolic link with the United Nations. They are not actively participating in the discussions or even in the voting in the Committees of the United Nations. But we have always been in favour of having consultations or even in participating in meetings that might be arranged either amongst the Asian countries or amongst the Afro-Asian groups.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that giving five seats to five nations creates a kind of hegemony, in this world, of five nations based on reasons which are not at all clear to us, excepting that they were victors in the War, may I know what comes in the way of Government, having regard to its self-respect and self-interest, in initiating necessary steps to see that the charter which is totally inequitable in this regard is revised—the charter giving five nations a permanent veto power makes a mockery of the United Nations; I think, we are going to get the support of many countries—and what prevents the Government of India from initiating the necessary steps in this direction?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Inertia.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a wider question, but any one who has kept himself informed about the origin of the U.N. Charter knows that the various countries who now exercise the veto insist that they should have the veto. The main thing that was urged at that time was that the pattern in the United Nations was such that there was an in-built majority for a certain group of countries and in issues of peace and war, only those

countries which had a decisive role in determining as to whether there should be peace or war, should be able to exercise the right of veto; any revision of the Charter cannot take place unless those who have got the right of veto also agree. So it is not a matter of a majority being raised and to ask for the revision of the Charter. It is a much more complicated issue and I think, on one occasion, our representative, Mr. Krishna Menon, rightly pointed out that....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Forget all about it.

Shri Swaran Singh: ...when countries agree to revise the Charter, probably the necessity to revise the Charter may not be there.

Shri Joachim Alva: How does Government expect any dividends out of the present policy of representation in the United Nations? In the first place, how does Government expect any dividends from small groups of delegations in the name of cutting down expenditure—very small ineffectual delegations? Secondly, if you send a little larger delegation, you crowd it with ineffectual officials. Does Government have any plan of sending any effective, dynamic and active delegation so as to rouse the people on the floor of the United Nations and see that our goods are delivered?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to have a look on his right because that hon. Member was a member of the Delegation....

Shri Joachim Alva: One member alone cannot deliver the goods.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A dynastic rule is going on in this House.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sure that this House and the hon. Member would certainly consider him as an effective and also a dynamic person. There were also other members of this House—Mr. Thirumal Rao—and another member of the other House.

When Members of Parliament are to be included, who, according to my humble opinion, are all very effective people, one has to make a choice between hundreds of effective persons and the choice is likely to be criticised.

Shri K. C. Pant: Leaving aside the question of revision of Charter and confining myself to the point of principle, I would like to ask whether, in view of the fact that the membership of more and more U.N. bodies is being enlarged to make them more representative, the Government do not feel that the permanent membership of the Security Council also needs to be enlarged on the basis of the same principle.

Shri Swaran Singh: That itself will amount to asking for a revision of the Charter to ensure that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is what we are asking.

Shri Ranga: Surely I can take it that the Minister is not opposed to asking for revision of the Charter. What has happened to all those talks—I do not know whether India was a party to it or not—which have gone on for more than one year in regard to the need for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations and more especially in regard to giving representation to the Afro-Asian countries on the Security Council. I do not wish to take the time of the House in either approving or disapproving the selections made by the Government from Members of Parliament; and I need only to draw the attention of the House to the fact that all their selections had been only on their own side and also on their yes-men side.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, I hope the hon. Member and this hon. House know that the revision of Charter has already taken place to give increased representation, particularly to the Afro-Asian countries, both in the Security Council and in the Economic and Social Councils.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not adequate.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that we had been pressing that the membership of these bodies, both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, should be increased further. This is a move in the right direction; the membership of the Security Council has been increased, as also the membership of the Economic and Social Council.

Shri Ranga: What about permanent members?

Shri Swaran Singh: About increasing the number of permanent members, there was no move. This is a matter about which any move, unless the permanent members themselves are likely to agree, is not likely to yield any useful result.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know why Government are not taking any initiative in the matter?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I seek one clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Ramakrishna Missions in East Pakistan

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1164. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaiya:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement issued by the General Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission in its annual meeting, held in Bihar, on the 2nd January, 1966 that the Mission had no information about its eight centres in East Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that four ascetics members of the Ramakrishna

Mission, working in East Pakistan had been detained in custody there for a considerable length of time; and

(c) whether the property belonging to the Mission had been seized by East Pakistan Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The four detained members of the Ramakrishna Mission had all been repatriated to India by the 25th December, 1965.

(c) According to available information the property belonging to the Mission has not been seized by the East Pakistan Government.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: May I know whether at the Tashkent Conference this question was raised about the treatment that had been meted out to the Ramakrishna Mission workers?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, this Ramakrishna Mission question was not specifically discussed.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Taking into account the incomparable and disinterested social service that has been carried on by the Ramakrishna Mission for more than half a century, may I know whether Government today admit the urgency of looking into the amount of sufferings that are being brought on the minority population of East Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree that the Ramakrishna Mission has been doing very useful work of a humanitarian character and has always risen above communal consideration. It is unfortunate that their functioning was obstructed in Pakistan and that these admirable gentlemen who were in charge of the work were detained for some time and later on they were repatriated. This was not a proper act on the part of Pakistan. At the time of hostilities, however, they did it.

About the question of minorities and their safety, that is a matter about