

exchange of cultural knowledge between the two countries have been provided for.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know Sir, whether we will have additional Community projects under the Norwegian Agreement?

Mr. Speaker: There appears to be some misapprehension. It relates to the next question.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know Sir, whether Government are contemplating inviting a Cultural Delegation from Turkey and if so, will it include men like great Nizam Hikmet?

FIVE YEAR PLAN

*240. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Norway has agreed to help India's Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what amount of money has Norway agreed to give India as her contribution to the development plans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An initial amount of Norwegian Kroners 10 million equivalent to about Rs. 67 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. A copy of Agreement entered into between the Norwegian Government and the Government of India and the United Nations is available in the Library of the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the specific purpose for which this loan is going to be given to this country?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Towards the development of the country.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Norwegian officials are also going to be associated for carrying out the development of the country?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, Sir. A Norwegian Delegation headed by Professor Swerdup has arrived in this country with the object of getting a general idea of the development programme and to find out the precise way in which their assistance could be utilised for some select scheme or schemes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I repeat the other question, whether the Government can have any additional Community Development Project under the Norwegian Agreement?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is not anticipated, Sir, that this sum will be utilised towards the establishment of any additional Community Projects.

श्री हेमराज : नार्वेजियन कमीशन ने श्री भारतवर्ष का दौरा किया है उस सरकार से जो सहायता मिलेगी उसमें क्या भारत सरकार ने उस के खर्च के लिये कोई स्कीम बनाई है ?

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : उनके खर्च के लिये भारत सरकार ने कोई स्कीम बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ कि सवाल यह है कि जो एड (aid) वह देने वाले हैं उस के बारे में क्या भारत सरकार ने बिहार के लिये कोई स्कीम बनाई है ?

श्री हेमराज : मैं ने पूछा भारत के लिये जो एड नारवे सरकार से मिली है उस के खर्च के लिये भारत सरकार ने कोई स्कीम बनाई है ?

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : भारत के लिये तो सास कर बनाई ही जायगी ।

Shri A. C. Guha: Has this amount been earmarked for any particular scheme of development or a particular work?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As I have said the Delegation has arrived in this country to discuss with us particulars of the scheme. Throughout the meetings with our representatives and the Planning Commission, for the purposes of discussion we suggested certain schemes to them. Some are in the Himalayan Coniferous Regions and some for the development of the Travancore-Cochin area, another for the development of the Assam forest region and so on. The idea was to find the schemes where Norway could assist us with special experienced technical guidance and special supplies available in Norway. The Delegation has visited Kulu Valley and probably will be on their way to the Travancore-Cochin area. They returned from Kulu. I am informed they have come back from Travancore-Cochin. A further meeting

will be held between them and the Government of India representatives and the Planning Commission and we hope that finally a project will be selected.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Did the Government of India approach the Norway Government for assistance or was it the other way about? May I also know whether it is in conformity with the honour and self-respect of our country to go round with the beggar's bowl?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The other way about. I cannot see any violation of honour in accepting an offer of assistance made with the utmost friendliness.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the Government of India approached them for assistance or they offered it?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: He asked was it the other way? I said the other way. We did not apply.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: The hon. Finance Minister said that the Agreement was also signed by the United Nations. What has the United Nations got to do with this Agreement? Is it on any particular scheme?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: At the choice of the Government Norway processed this through the United Nations to give it an international character.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

PERSONS OF INDIAN DESCENT IN CEYLON

Shrimati A. Kale: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to make a statement on the latest position in Ceylon in regard to persons of Indian descent there and in particular his understanding of the term "ordinarily resident" with reference to the discussions which took place between him and the late Prime Minister of Ceylon in 1948?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The House will remember, Sir, that on the first day of this session, i.e., the 5th of November, a question was put to me by Professor Agarwal in regard to the rights of Ceylon citizens of Indian descent. My colleague, the Deputy Minister, answered that question. In the course of his answer, he expressed the hope that steps would be taken by the Ceylon Government to administer the Act governing citizenship in such a manner as to improve the conditions of such persons in Ceylon and facilitate their achievement of the franchise.

I regret to say that developments since then have belied this hope and the outlook at present is a depressing one. Recently an amending Bill to that Act has been introduced in the Ceylon Parliament. If this is enacted, the effect on the persons of Indian descent in Ceylon will be far-reaching. Out of a total of about seven lakhs and odd of Ceylon citizens of Indian descent, the vast majority would be excluded from the franchise. In addition, being denied citizenship rights, they would be subjected, as they are subjected now, to numerous disqualifications and difficulties such as being deprived of the Social Security and Insurance Schemes. There is some difficulty for them even to draw their rations. This is thus an important and urgent matter and I earnestly hope that the Ceylon Government will take a broad view in a matter affecting hundreds of thousands of their citizens.

Some days ago, I addressed a personal appeal to the Prime Minister of Ceylon expressing this hope. I regret that that appeal bore no fruit.

These persons of Indian descent in Ceylon are not Indian nationals. Most of them were born in Ceylon and they have lived there nearly all or a great portion of their lives. If Ceylon citizenship is denied to them, they become Stateless. To produce such an extraordinary state of affairs cannot surely be the object of any Government.

The amending Bill before the Ceylon Parliament has apparently been occasioned by a judgment of the Privy Council which upheld the decision of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. The question at issue is the interpretation to be put on the term "ordinarily resident" which occurs in the Ceylon, Indian and Pakistani Residents Citizenship Act of 1949. The Prime Minister of Ceylon has expressed his intention to give effect to the spirit and letter of his father, the late Prime Minister of Ceylon's undertaking in this matter. I am, to some extent, personally concerned, as I had the advantage of long discussions with the late Prime Minister of Ceylon in 1948. I can claim, therefore, to say what I understood the late Prime Minister had said and meant about this matter. Indeed, the original proposal was that of the late Prime Minister of Ceylon and I agreed to it. This was to the effect that as a proof of an applicant's real intention to make Ceylon his permanent home he should have his wife and minor children ordinarily resident with him. I should have thought that the meaning was clear. But the Ceylon Commissioner for Registration