

Shri Bansal : May I know if we have any source of information as regards the Indian nationals who are imprisoned (here particularly in regard to one hon. Member of this House, who is imprisoned there for a number of months now)?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : We had, of course, full information when the senior officer of the Egyptian Government met them; he wrote in detail about each person he visited. But, he could not visit those who were not Indian nationals. In the case of one or two persons, there was a doubt whether they were Indian nationals or not and he was not allowed to visit them.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know whether it is a fact that support to this country was promised by certain foreign countries on the condition that India renounced its claim on Kashmir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : There was no such statement or promise of support.

Shri Kamath : Arising out of the answer to Question No. 354, Mr. Mukerjee's question, considering that Government seems to be strongly opposed to the use of force and even to Gandhian satyagraha to solve this problem of Goa, may I know what measures on the economic, diplomatic personal plane or level have been taken or are being taken by the Government to help an expeditious solution of this problem of the liberation of Goa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : We have taken, as the hon. Member probably knows, a number of measures on the economic plane. I do not say these measures solve the problem; we are constantly taking measures whenever feasible on the diplomatic and political plane. It is rather difficult to enumerate the diplomatic and like steps which we take from time to time.

Shri Kamath : Has there been any success or effect so far?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : It is difficult to measure success. In the final analysis, success will mean the elimination of Portuguese control; but it has not succeeded thus far. But I believe there is an ever-growing understanding in the world about the strength of India's case and position in regard to Goa.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker : Other questions will be reserved for the Short Notice Question.

Truce Violations in North Korea

***349. Shri Kamath :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been truce violations in North Korea; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) Allegations of truce violations have been made by each side against the other from time to time. On the 31st March, 1956, the United Nations Command ordered the Truce Inspectors from Poland and Czechoslovakia on the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to leave South Korea within a week and suspended the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in South Korea. The UN Command claimed that the NNSC had been faced with a situation in which no real inspection was possible in North Korea and unilaterally suspended performance on its part of those provisions of the Armistice Agreement governing the operations of the NNSC and the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in the area under the control of the UN Command. The Northern Command considered this unilateral action of the UN Command as illegal and in violation of the Armistice Agreement, amendments or additions to which latter can only be made by agreement between the two Commands.

(b) The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission considered the matter and recommended to the Military Armistice Commission that the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams be provisionally withdrawn from the specified ports of entry in both North and South Korea. It was pointed out that this withdrawal was provisional and did not change the legal status of the NNSC unless and until a mutual agreement in this respect is reached by the two sides of the Armistice Commission. The Northern Command have agreed to this decision of provisional withdrawal of the NNSC's teams for the present to the demilitarized zone, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the decision of the NNSC. The UN Command, however, has not accepted these conditions.

Shri Kamath : When truce came to Korea two years ago, was any machinery set up in Korea, as was done in Jammu and Kashmir, to supervise this truce and to prevent, to detect and to adjudge violations of the truce that was agreed to?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I will ask my hon. colleague to answer it.

The Minister without Portfolio (Shri Krishna Menon) : The armistice in Korea is maintained by the Military Armistice Commission. The basis of the Korea Agreement is that the truce has to be maintained by the two sides and not by a third party. There is supervision by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and there are Inspection Teams under article 36 of the Agreement, and their functions are governed by articles 40, 41 and 42 of the Agreement. But the whole basis of the Agreement in Korea is that the belligerent parties must maintain peace

Shri Kamath : What is the machinery to ensure, or at least to make it possible, that the belligerent parties maintain truce in the whole of Korea?

Shri Krishna Menon : There is a Neutral Zone between North and South Korea in which no belligerent action can take place. But there is no military force to keep them separate. If they should come into clash, and there is a violation of the Armistice Agreement; and what follows is not for me to say.

Shri Kamath : Is there any truth in the reports appearing in certain sections of the Press that there have been violations of the truce in the North, that is north of this Zone, and not in the south of the Zone?

Shri Krishna Menon : No, Sir. These violations that the Prime Minister referred to are violations of the Armistice Agreement in regard to the entry of arms. It is not — apart from words — a question of intrusion of territory. So far there has been none. The reports have been that there have been breaches of the Agreement in regard to stock-piling or mounting of forces on either side. And it is for that purpose that these Truce Inspection Teams have been appointed. As the Prime Minister pointed out, the complaint of the South has been that there has been no effective supervision in the North, while the complaint of the North has been that there have been violations of the Agreement in the South.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : In the context of these violations and other difficulties, is there any step in contemplation to solve this Korea tangle?

Shri Krishna Menon : It comes up every year before the United Nations, and is postponed for the next year. But the position is that the United Nations Command, and all those who supported it, took the view that the elections in Korea should be supervised by the United Nations. People like ourselves, and indeed all parties concerned, have agreed to international supervision which is different, necessarily, from United Nations supervision. At present there is no progress in that direction, though the Government of India have repeatedly made various suggestions and pressed the point of view that the unification of Korea should not be indefinitely postponed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : It seems from the answer given that South Korea is not prepared to accept the position taken by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, that is to go into the Neutral Zone, and there seems to be a deadlock. What will be the position now?

Shri Krishna Menon : The Northern Command has accepted the decision of the

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The United Nations Command has not hitherto expressed its agreement of it. The difference is that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has said that this is purely temporary. This does not alter the provisions of the Armistice Agreement; and, what is more, the Neutral Nations can re-enter whenever the Commission decides. Now, the Northern Command and the whole of the Commission have agreed to this step as a temporary measure.

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know whether after the expulsion of the two representatives, one of Poland and the other of Czechoslovakia, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is defunct or it is still functioning?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : It is still functioning, but it functions in the neutral, de-militarized zone.

दियासलाई के सहकारी कारखाने

* ३५०. श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या बाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री ३० मई, १९५६ के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या २५१० के उत्तर के मूत्र न्व में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों में छोटे पैमाने पर दियासलाई के सहकारी कारखाने खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम विचार किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ खोले जायेंगे ?

उपभोग वस्तु उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कामरूपगो) : (क) तथा (ख). बनारस में छोटे पैमाने पर दियासलाई का एक सहकारी कारखाना स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है और वह विचाराधीन है। अन्य राज्यों से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : जहाँ तक मुझे याद है उत्पादन-मंत्रालय की धोर से भी दियासलाई के छोटे छोटे कारखाने खोले जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो कोभापरेटिव कारखाने कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री (बाणिज्य और उद्योग) मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत खोले जा रहे हैं उन कारखानों में धोर उत्पादन मंत्रालय के कारखानों में क्या अन्तर है ?