

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1614

Third Series

Volume VI, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 6 to 18, 1962/Sravana 15 to 27, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 13, 1962, | Sravana 22,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Social Education

*215. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Govern-
ment's plan and programme for social
education; and

(b) whether any concerted effort is
being made in this field in conjunc-
tion with Ministries of Community
Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-
operation, Information and Broad-
casting and Scientific Research and
Cultural Affairs?

**The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Education (Shrimati Sounda-
ram Ramachandran):** (a) A statement
is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir, with the Ministries of
Community Development, Panchayati
Raj and Co-operation and Information
and Broadcasting. [See Appendix I,
annexure No. 62].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know what is the content and pro-
gramme of social education and the
agency employed for it?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:
The agency will be—it is contained
in the answer—through the Com-
munity Development department and
the States also will take up that pro-

1434 (Aj) LSD—1.

gramme. As regards the content, it
has been worked out what should be
the social education content to be
implemented in these blocks by the
Community Development Ministry in
consultation with the Education
Ministry. The main features are—
they are given in the answer—literacy
classes for men and women and follow
up work; libraries and reading rooms.
All this is given if you see this. And
discussion groups for education in
citizenship.

Mr. Speaker: What is given need
not be read.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:
All that is given. The supporting and
ancillary services provided by the
Ministry of Education under its Social
Education programme are also given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know what has been spent by the
Ministry of Education during the year
1961-62 and whether they have taken
note of the features, specially the
anti-social things which have come to
notice during the general elections?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:
Money has been provided for competi-
tion in books and for voluntary insti-
tutions. The Community Develop-
ment Ministry as well as the State
departments have their own pro-
grammes. I have not got details of
the money we have spent. The Third
Five Year Plan provision is Rs. 89
lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: What has been spent?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:
In 1961-62, actually Rs. 12.30 lakhs has
been spent.

डा० गोविन्द दास : [जहाँ तक समाज
शिक्षा की भाषा के माध्यम का सवाल है,

क्या हर प्रान्त में उस प्रान्त की भाषा माध्यम है या और कोई भाषायें ऊपर से लादी गई हैं ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Naturally, the social education programme is essentially an adult education programme and also it is literacy programme. It cannot be through any other language except the regional language and the mother tongue.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद सुनाया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से दरखास्त करूंगा कि हर बार इस सवाल को न उठाया कीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक दो प्रश्न तो हिन्दी में होता है और उस का उत्तर भी अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है । मैं कहता हूँ कि जो अंग्रेजी में बोलें उन को अंग्रेजी में उत्तर दिया जायें । मगर मैं देखता हूँ कि हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर भी हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जात । फिर हमारे यहाँ बैठने से क्या लाभ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोशिश की जाती है कि हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर भी हिन्दी में ही दिया जाये । लेकिन अगर किसी वक्त कोई कठिनाई हो तो स्वामी जी माफ करें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने भी कठिनाई है । हमें भी माफ किया जाना चाहिये । हम जरूर चाहेंगे ।

श्री बड़े : अगर आप हिन्दी में कह दें तो अच्छा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यत्न करूंगा जहाँ कहीं जरूरी होगा ।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Is it not a fact that there is provision for social education in many of the departments and that either duplicate services are given for one and the same purpose

or no services are given at all in certain cases?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: To avoid overlapping and duplication, there is the Co-ordination committee of the Community Development as well as the Education Ministries. They work out programmes and these programmes are implemented. It is a minimum programme. Their annual seminar was held in Hyderabad last year. Every six months there are meetings. There also they have worked out a common programme so that overlapping and duplication are avoided. Again, a few days back, we had a conference of the Development Commissioners and representatives of the Education Ministry. We all had a talk on social education, with a view to improving the programme and expanding it further. So, every effort is made to avoid duplication as well as overlapping.

Shri Tyagi: Was not this very programme being carried out by the district boards and the zilla parishads and community development organisations, and if so, what is the justification for this duplication of machinery and control?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There is no duplication. The purpose is to avoid duplication. I must admit that we have not done much for social education programme. But duplication is avoided at every level by having a joint committee and joint programmes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the same programme was not being carried out by the zilla parishads and other bodies.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No, not that I know of.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: May I know whether the Central Government are reviewing the results in regard to adult education year by year, and if so, what the results are, and what progress has been made as far as adult education is concerned?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Yes; as far as adult education is concerned, in their seminars and in their annual conferences, the work already done is reviewed, and further programmes are evolved. But, as I pointed out, I must admit that our progress is not very satisfactory in regard to adult education. So, we had a common meeting to evolve further programmes. We are trying to have the minimum programme. Social education is a very huge thing, and we are finding it very difficult. So, we are now trying to have the minimum programme in regard to adult literacy and citizenship training, and we are going to take it up as quickly as possible through the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tyagi: Why not save money?

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

Conference of State Ministers

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*216.	}	Shri Subodh Hansda:
		Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
		Shri S. B. Das:
		Shri Basumatari:
		Shri S. C. Samanta:
		Shri D. C. Sharma:
		Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:		
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:		

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Ministers incharge of the welfare of the Backward Classes has been held;

(b) if so, the questions discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held in New Delhi on the 26th and 27th July, 1962.

(b) A statement showing the list of items discussed at the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 63].

(c) The Conference was mainly convened to have an exchange of views on the recommendations made by the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission and also to discuss other items included in the agenda. The record of proceedings and the recommendations of the Conference is being finalised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: One of the points discussed at that meeting was the shortfall in the financial target during the Second Plan period. May I know whether any stress was placed on achieving the maximum physical targets during the Third Plan period, and if so, the procedure adopted for that purpose?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, during the conference, the Home Minister stressed that the Chief Ministers should review the progress in the States and see that proper utilisation had been made of the money provided in the Second Plan and also to have better utilisation in the Third Plan.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether any amount has been set apart outside the Plan, and if so, what it is?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think the hon. Member is referring to the sum of Rs. 260 crores that has been set apart by the Planning Commission outside the Plan outlay, and that is the amount that is going to be spent in the backward areas.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that one caste is classified as a backward class in one State, while in another State, the same caste having the same economic and social disabilities is not regarded as a backward class?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This might have been the case when caste was

the criterion for deciding backwardness. But now since we have adopted the economic criterion for the purpose, this will not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement, it is said that steps have been taken for adopting economic tests for determination of 'other backward classes'. What are those economic tests?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: People who draw more than Rs. 1,500 per year will be considered as not belonging to the backward classes.

Shri Sonavane: Members of Parliament were associated with such meetings when they were held on previous occasions. What are the reasons for the departure from this practice now?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The conference was held thrice before. This conference is a State Ministers' conference, entirely meant for the Ministers of the States dealing with backward classes to meet and discuss.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का परीक्षण किया जाता है ? आज तक बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में कौन-कौन जातियां आ गई इस बारे में हर एक स्टेट में निश्चय किया गया है । अभी स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेंस हुई थी । उस में भी कुछ जातियां इनक्लूड की गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को बैकवर्ड क्लासेज माना गया है और पुरानी लिस्टों में उन के नाम जोड़ दिये गये हैं और उन के नाम गजेट हो गये हैं ?

गृहकार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जी नहीं इस कान्फेंस में हम ने सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स पर विचार किया । वह भी एक तरीके से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में आते हैं लेकिन उन को हम सब से बैकवर्ड मानते हैं और जो दूसरे बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कहलाते हैं उन की कोई चर्चा इस कान्फेंस में नहीं हुई और न ही लिस्ट में उस सम्बन्ध में कोई तबदीली की ।

Shri Bade: He has not properly replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him another opportunity. Shri Swell.

Shri Swell: May I know whether the question of amending the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution was taken up at this conference? If not, why not, in view of the fact that this question has been hanging fire for the last ten years and the Prime Minister has given repeated assurances of such an amendment?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

श्री बड़े : मेरा सवाल यह था कि अभी तक जातीयता की दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज माने जाते हैं और उन के नाम हर एक स्टेट में गजेट में दिये हुए हैं । अब आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन का परीक्षण किया जायगा ऐसा नहीं लिखा हुआ है तो क्या हर एक स्टेट को यहां से आदेश दिया गया है कि अभी तक जो जातियां बैकवर्ड क्लासेज मानी जाती हैं वह निकाल दी जायें और केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो आयेंगी उन को ही यह सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the States have been communicated that henceforth the criterion would be economic and not on the basis of caste.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक प्रदेश सरकारों की बात है उन्होंने ने अपनी लिस्ट बनाई हुई हैं । बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की हम ने कोई वैसे लिस्ट नहीं बनाई है । दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक स्टेट्स की बात है हम ने प्रदेश की सरकारों को यह एक राय दी है कि स्कालरशिप आदि देने में उन को भीस टैस्ट अर्थात् कितनी किस की योग्यता है उस हिसाब से उन को देखना चाहिये और केवल जाति के आधार पर नहीं देखना चाहिये । इस तरह की सलाह प्रदेश सरकारों को हम ने दी है और वे विचार कर के अपना निर्णय कर सकती हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bade: This is important because the States have decided to proceed on the basis of caste and not on economic considerations.

Mr. Speaker: I know that everything that comes from the hon. Member is important, but sometimes I cannot accommodate him.

Shri Sonavane: This is an important question regarding the backward classes....

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

Universities in Third Five Year Plan

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- *217. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Daji:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Subbaraman:
Shri Maruthiah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri K. Pattinayak:
Shri Karjee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities were proposed to be started during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total allocation therefor;

(c) how many of them have started;

(d) how many have been sanctioned; and

(e) how many are under consideration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

(c) Five.

(d) and (e). It is for the State Governments concerned to establish new Universities within their jurisdiction.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी-कितनी यूनिवर्सिटियों की स्थापना के वास्ते आपसे प्रार्थना की है और उन्होंने कितना रुपया मांगा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जैसा कि मैं ने स्टेटमेंट में बताया यह पांच यूनिवर्सिटियां तो स्थापित हो चुकी हैं—बिहार में एक, पंजाब में एक, राजस्थान में एक और बैस्ट बंगाल में दो। अभी हाल में मध्य प्रदेश की यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिये भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है। तीन यूनिवर्सिटियां वहां स्थापित होने का प्रस्ताव है—ग्वालियर, इंदौर और रायपुर में।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितने विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का निश्चय किया था इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि आगामी वर्ष में उन की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ निश्चय किया है कि जितना निश्चय धारम्भ में किया था उतनी ही संख्या रहनी है या उस में कुछ वृद्धि की जायगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जब योजना बनी थी उस वक्त राज्य सरकारों से कुछ प्रस्ताव मांगे थे और उन्हीं के आधार पर यह सारा नक्शा बनाया गया था। अब यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है कि वह और नई यूनिवर्सिटीज कितनी खोलना चाहते हैं क्योंकि जिम्मेदारी इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई आर्थिक सहायता नये विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये नहीं दी जाती है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं ने भिन्न प्रश्न पूछा था। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर मैं मैं आप को दुबारा इजाजत दे दूंगा।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any proposal has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government for establishing a university in that area?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House. Andhra Pradesh has a proposal to start one university.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ संख्या निर्धारित की थी कि आगामी पांच वर्षों में सारे देश में इतने विश्वविद्यालय खोले जायेंगे लेकिन इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि उतनी संख्या से ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं तो अभी जो बाकी वर्ष शेष रह जाते हैं उन में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की गुंजाइश रहेगी तो इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं समझता हूँ कि मैंने जो उत्तर दिया है उसको वे अच्छी तरह समझे नहीं हैं जो इस तरह का प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। जो योजना बनी थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दोनों एक तरीके से न समझे तो मैं क्या करूँ ? उन को भी यह शिकायत है कि आप उनके प्रश्न को नहीं समझें हैं और आप की शिकायत यह है कि आप ने जो जवाब दिया वह उन्होंने अच्छी तरह नहीं समझा है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मार्ग प्रदर्शन तो आप से ही मिल सकता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि मैं समझा नहीं सका।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : संभव है मेरी गलती हों मैं एक बार फिर प्रयत्न करता हूँ। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठ कर बनी थी। उन्होंने जैसा प्रस्ताव किया और जो उस वक्त आवश्यकता उन की थी उस को देख कर इस स्टेटमेंट के मुताबिक १६ यूनिवर्सिटीज खोलने की एक योजना बनाई थी। अब परिस्थिति यह है कि जहाँ तक नये विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है भारत सरकार से कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है और न ही यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये कोई सहायता देता है लेकिन जैसे-जैसे राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्ताव आते जाते हैं वैसे-वैसे उनकी जांच की जाती है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन उन को मशविरा देता है और फिर जिम्मेदारी उन की है उन कि वह नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलें। अगर राज्य सरकारों के पास से हमारे पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आता है तो इस में हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह उन्ही की जिम्मेदारी है और उन का ही पूरी करनी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ मैं समझता हूँ वह यह कि जो संख्यातीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की थी उन से अधिक खुल गये। जो बाकी रह गये हैं और अभी नहीं खुले हैं उन का पंचवर्षीय में क्या बनेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह नतीजा कैसे निकाला? १६ नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव था। अभी मैंने निवेदन किया कुल पांच ही खुले हैं तो १६ और ५ में तो काफी फर्क है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां बहुत फर्क है।

Shri A. P. Jain: Is there a proposal to start any federal universities; if so, may I know their number and the progress that has been made?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: With regard to federal universities, I am afraid there is some confusion. The University Grants Commission in its recent report has suggested that there should be one federal type of university in each State. The Delhi University is a federal type of university. A federal type of university is a little different from the other type of university, for example a residential university, and it is suggested that there should be one federal university in each State. If the hon. Member is asking that there should be a Central university....

Shri A. P. Jain: I never mentioned Central university. I asked: how many federal universities are proposed to be set up, and what is the progress?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The University Grants Commission has suggested that there should be one federal type of university in each State.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the long list of 19 universities in the statement, even though there has been allocation of funds for various universities, I do not find any allocation of funds for the solitary university in my State, that is Orissa. Secondly, I want to know whether any decision has been taken to have a university in Sambalpur.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into details in this question.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Kothari committee appointed by the University Grants Commission had suggested that each university should select some subject for specialised training up to the international standard? If so, what is the reaction of Government to this and do Government propose to translate this into action?

Mr. Speaker: This is another matter of detail.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I find from the statement that Rs. 225 lakhs have been sanctioned for West Bengal. In

view of the serious educational problem in West Bengal....

Mr. Speaker: I would not like to go into all such details at this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The figures are given there in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The number and allocation was wanted here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know from the hon. Minister if these universities in U.P. are likely to be established....

Mr. Speaker: If I did not allow any question for West Bengal how can I allow for U.P.? (*Interruption*). I do not want to go into details.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: शिक्षा मंत्री ने अभी बताया कि पांच विश्वविद्यालयों को खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है, जब कि स्टेटमेंट में १६ युनिवर्सिटीज दी गई हैं, तो १४ युनिवर्सिटीज के खुलने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will not allow this. Hon. Members go on repeating the same question for one State or the other. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How will the hon. Minister explain the disparity in allocation. There are Rs. 50 lakhs allotted for Maharashtra, one university, Rs. 10 lakhs only for Rajasthan; Rs. 225 lakhs for two universities in West Bengal and for M.P. for three, only Rs. 20 lakhs. Is it that the backward States get much less?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: These allocations have been made in accordance with the needs and requirements of the particular State.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का क्या कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये ८७ लाख रुपये लेकिन बंगाल में दो विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये २२५ लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दी गयी है :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन । श्री हंसदा ।

श्री म० ला० दिवेदी : मेरे मवाल का उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने खुद कहा है कि उत्तर न दिया जाये ।

डा० गोविंद दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक जरूरी सवाल पूछना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तदकिसमती है कि मैं अगले सवाल पर चला गया हूँ ।

Manufacture of Helicopters

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- *218. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri G. K. Singha:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with a French firm to manufacture Helicopters in India at Kanpur and Bangalore;

(b) if so, the terms of the contracts;

(c) whether all components of the Helicopters will be manufactured or only the spare parts; and

(d) how long it will take to manufacture the entire engine and its components?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):

(a) An agreement has been signed with a French firm for the manufacture in India of this helicopter. The engine for this helicopter is manufactured by a different firm and the above agreement excludes the manufacture of the engine.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the terms of the contract; it may however, be stated that we shall be paying only a reasonable licence fee on convenient terms of payment. There will be no payment on account of royalties.

(c) All components of the helicopter and not only spare parts will be taken up progressively for manufacture in India.

(d) Negotiations are in progress for the conclusion of an agreement to manufacture the engine in India.

Shri Hem Barua: This is not a defence matter. I want to raise a point of order. They are going to manufacture helicopters in this country. There has been so much of work on this matter. Is it that the terms cannot be disclosed in public interest? I cannot understand this. The agreement is entered into; the manufacture would follow the pattern of that agreement and everything else. But the Government would not disclose the details.

Mr. Speaker: He has disclosed as much as he thought he could possibly do. But, other details, he says, it is not in public interest to give further. He has given some facts. But if the hon. Member puts in any question and the answer is denied I can see whether I can interfere.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Probably, the hon. Member wants to know all the details that are given in the agreement. I think the Government also has got some responsibilities in this matter; the agreement contains the quantum and the rate of production and the rate of Indianisation and the various other restrictive clauses. That is one point. Secondly, it is concluded with a foreign firm which is usually tied up with the Government of that country and if these things are discussed in this way, then it makes it impossible to obtain favourable terms;

because of the economic condition of our country we may pay lower prices if the details are not publicised. I am quite prepared to place this contract for your inspection and if these facts do not convince you, I shall abide by your ruling... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: He should place it before you for your inspection and satisfaction as he has promised.

Mr. Speaker: If I need that I will request him to do that.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय ,
जब पब्लिक इन्स्ट्रुमेंट का सवाल आ गया है,
तो पूरक प्रश्न पूछने की गुंजायश कहां रह
गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी
क्वेश्चन का पता न हो, तब तक मैं कैसे
कह सकता हूँ कि उस की गुंजायश है या नहीं ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the number of helicopters to be manufactured with the aid of the French firm, and also whether the spare parts will be manufactured by the French firm in their own country or here?

Shri Krishna Menon: The numbers cannot be given because that is giving the size of the equipment. With regard to the manufacture of spare parts, everything is to be manufactured in this country progressively.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether the helicopters that are likely to be produced by these firms are already...

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. Here is an agreement with the French firm for the manufacture of helicopters here. They know the number of helicopters to be manufactured.

Mr. Speaker: They may certainly know.

Shri Hem Barua: Then the whole world knows the price and the number of helicopters.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I decide that it is not for the Minister to have that privilege. The hon. Members need not go on hammering the same point. It is the same thing. It is not in public interest to disclose the numbers, he has said so. The information is known only to the hon. Minister; how far he should disclose it is a matter for him. I cannot interfere in every case. I will give him the privilege to disclose as much as he thinks fit, taking the public interest into consideration. In rare circumstances, where I come to the conclusion that something is being concealed from the House and that the information ought to be given, I would certainly interfere. Otherwise I will give that option to the hon. Minister, the option or privilege of public interest.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, with all humility that the point I raised has not been answered. I was saying that the French firm might disclose the number of helicopters and the whole world might know it before we knew anything about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The French firm knows what the terms of the agreement are; then why not ask that the agreement be laid on the Table!... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Is it not an agreement between the French firm and our Government?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. Our Government is on one side. But all these agreements in regard to armaments, even though they come from the French firm, have the approval of that Government: there is a Government element in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: In such cases, earlier also, the grievance of the hon. Members was that these terms and details are revealed and disclosed by the other party in their own country and the whole world knows it but only this Parliament does not know it. That is the difficulty. We cannot bind the other firm if they want to reveal it or disclose it. Usually it happens that they are published in the periodicals

and other publications. Then their grievance becomes legitimate that it has not been disclosed to Parliament.

Shri Krishna Menon: Just because the other party is likely to commit dereliction of their duty or their responsibilities, we cannot do it. Secondly, just because they are published in a periodical it does not mean that it is a fact. Very often these are quoted, but it is only guess work as in everything else. It is not likely that in this case the French firm has published it, because it will not be to their interests. Secondly, there has been no instance where in regard to defence manufacture certain contracts have been placed before the House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to be discussed. I would just again continue the same argument that it has happened earlier. If the Minister is sure that the other party also would not do it, certainly I can give this privilege to the hon. Minister. If they think that something is not to be disclosed in the public interest I will not insist on it. But if ultimately the whole thing is disclosed and published then, then probably the criticism is justified, namely, that it was only this Parliament that was kept in the dark and that otherwise the whole world knew it. If there is a condition that they would also not disclose it, then I would not insist on it. I should give free option to the Minister to decide it certainly. But if there is no condition about it and they just do it and as a matter of course publish it, then certainly hon. Members are justified in asking that they should also know it.

Shri Krishna Menon: At the present moment, the agreement is insistent that it should not be published in regard to quantities. If they are likely to break the agreement, then of course it will be published or placed before the House or whatever you require to be done will be done.

Mr. Speaker: Is it possible for the hon. Minister to find out from them if they are likely to publish them?

Shri Krishna Menon: They have an agreement not to publish them. It may be the same way in their country also. In regard to what you said, namely, that a magazine or whatever it is, is quoted in this House as authority, I submit that very often they are inaccurate. If we have to correct them again, that would be giving information, and the people would flounder about it. About the larger question whether the facts can be shown, I will make a submission in due course. (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no need to put further questions. We should not pursue it further and spend more time on it.

Shri Tyagi: I do not want to put any question, probing into the project. I only want to know how much amount by way of capital expenditure is involved in this scheme because it is ultimately to be sanctioned by us, and there is no secret about it, namely, the capital that is involved.

Mr. Speaker: Probably that might give a clue to the number that has to be manufactured.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid any scheme which involves capital expenditure cannot be a secret. I can understand that the details may be secret but not the project. How much would the project cost—because it has to be sanctioned by us—is our concern.

Mr. Speaker: We have to take the particular case that is before us. So far as that is concerned, one question has been just answered—that it is not in the public interest to give the number. The total amount that has to be spent on that can be easily worked out.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If we know what has to be spent on each helicopter, certainly it can be worked out.

Shri Tyagi: My submission is, if you are going to buy....

Shri Krishna Menon rose—

Shri Tyagi: I am not yielding to him. Of course, we can understand one thing. But,.....

Mr. Speaker: He is going to answer it, and then there will be no need for further questions.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not a separate helicopter factory that is going to be set up. It will be inaccurate to say what is the expenditure, because we will be using it in other capacities also. The figures at a particular time will come out in the budget estimates subject to the normal procedures. But to turn round and say that this is the capital invested in it would not, strictly be correct, because it is tied up with the entire process of manufacture.

Shri Tyagi: If no estimate is to be made, then I would submit that it is most irregular. If we know that they are going to be manufactured in a factory, we must know how much extra amount they are going to spend.

Mr. Speaker: Everything would come before the House when the money is wanted. Nothing has been spent so far.

Shri Tyagi: This is establishing a convention.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that it will be brought before the House, at the proper stage, if some money is wanted.

Shri Tyagi: Could he not give us a rough idea of the extra amount?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. During the Question Hour, I cannot go further than this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My point of order is this. This point has arisen over and over again in this House. This is the second time that a point has been made by the Defence Minister that in public interest, it is difficult to answer a question raised in the House. Whether it is a question of privilege of the Minister or it is a question of the privilege of the House is also to be determined. This House

is a sovereign body in India and it requires to know what is going on for the country and it wants to know what for the expenditure is to be made and what is the amount of expenditure. It is not the privilege of the Defence Minister to keep it away from the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be a speech. This point has been raised and I have also given my ruling on this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I submit to you that this question must be referred to the Privileges Committee to find out whether such a privilege can be claimed by the Defence Minister.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of Privileges Committee, or anything to be referred to it. This question has been raised and an answer also has been given. Probably the hon. Member was not present here. I have given my decision on that. He will kindly consult the debates.

British Credit for expansion of Durgapur Plant

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*219. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a credit to the extent of £20 million has been offered by the British Government for the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit and how the amount is likely to be utilised?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subbramaniam): (a) and (b). Government of U.K. have agreed to the grant of a loan of £22 million for purchase of Plant and Equipment required for expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant from one million tons to 1.6 million tons. An agreement was signed in this behalf with the U.K. Government on 23rd May, 1962. The amount is to be repaid in 36 half-yearly instalments, the first of which is payable on the 31st May, 1969. The loan carries interest at the

rate currently applied by the United Kingdom Treasury on the date of issue of Promissory Notes by the Government of India, to a loan for a comparable period from the Consolidated Funds of United Kingdom plus one quarter of one per cent. per annum. The interest is payable half-yearly. The amount will be utilised for purchase of Plant and Equipment from the U.K.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether from Britain any consortium will advise this new expansion and whether they have rectified the previous defects in the Durgapur plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Durgapur Plant has already been erected. The difficulties are found with regard to the functioning of the steel melting plant. They are also being rectified now.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know who will be the advisers for this new expansion? Will they be the same people?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will be a different concern.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the resent Durgapur plant has reached its original target?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not yet, Sir.

Shortage of Women Teachers

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*220. { **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of women teachers all over the country, particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, what measures Government are taking to meet this shortage;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Governments have suggested some inducement for women to join teaching profession;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the above suggestion had been discussed at the two-day Conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of State Councils for Women Education held on the 7th June, 1962;

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(f) how far those decisions have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (f). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the recommendations of the National Council for Women's Education, the Government of India have suggested to the State Governments the following schemes for acceptance and implementation for encouraging women to undergo training and increasing the number of women teachers:

- (i) opening of new training institutions;
- (ii) attaching of training sections for women teachers to girls' secondary schools;
- (iii) reservation of seats for women in co-educational training institutions;
- (iv) giving financial assistance to girls from rural areas to go in for training;
- (v) pre-selection of trainees at the secondary stage;
- (vi) development of middle school and secondary education for girls;
- (vii) stipends to trainees in training institutions for teachers;
- (viii) construction of quarters for women teachers working in rural areas;
- (ix) attendance allowance to teachers on the basis of the average attendance of girls;

(x) village allowance for women teachers working in rural or backward areas; and

(xi) Provision of condensed educational courses for adult women for securing more women teachers.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The recommendations of the Conference of the Chairmen and Secretaries of State Councils for Women's Education are under consideration.

Shri Basumatari: I have read the statement. May I know whether these women teachers are given any privileges in the tribal areas and if so whether any extra allotment has been made to induce women to take to teaching in tribal areas?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Each State Government is giving certain inducements. In addition to that, the difficulty in getting women teachers specially in the tribal areas and other backward areas is housing for the women teachers.

बिशनचन्द्र सठ : जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा गया है उसमें यह नहीं बताया गया है कि प्रायः किस प्रांत में कितनी संख्या में विमन टीचर्स की आवश्यकता है ।

Mr. Speaker: What is the number that is required?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: I have not got the number of women teachers. I have got only the percentage of women teacher; to the number of men teachers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In the reply we were told that every State Government was giving inducement to attract women teachers to rural and tribal areas. May I know what inducements are offered in the States of Assam or Bihar?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: About which State does he want to know?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Assam and Bihar.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): There are a number of inducements which have been included in the scheme and for which special grants are given to the State Governments. They are: provision of quarters for women teachers, condensed courses for adult women, stipends to women teachers, village allowances for women teachers, continuation classes etc. The idea is to attract a larger number of women into the teaching profession. All kinds of facilities are given to the State Governments, and special allocations are made for this purpose. There is no special allocation for tribal women as such, but I am sure these would be equally good for the tribal women teachers also.

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

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{ **Shri Bishanchander seth:**
*221. { **Shri Warrior:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
 { **Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has been appointed by Government for implementation of the project for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines;

(b) if so, what are their main suggestions and views; and

(c) how far their views have been accepted and rejected by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The proposal for the setting up of a Marine Diesel Engine Factory was discussed inter-departmentally by the Ministries concerned, and it was decided that the project be transferred to the Defence Ministry for implementation. The Project is now being progressed by the Defence Production Organisation for manufacture.

The technical experts of the Defence Ministry are actively engaged in the implementation. There is no need now for a formal technical committee.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री बिशानचंद्र सेठ : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी घाप ने बनाई है उसमें कौन कौन से सज्जन हैं और कब तक घाप इस कार्य को पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is no committee. We have our own experts of the Defence Ministry.

श्री बिशानचंद्र सेठ : घाप हिन्दी बोल सकते हैं तो हिन्दी में बोलें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : : अध्यक्ष महोदय बहु माननीय नहीं हा सकेंगा कि शिक्षा के विषय में केवल इंगलिश में यहां बोला जाता है और घाप हम से कहते हैं (Interruptions) यह क्या बात है ?

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Ask them to learn English before they speak in Hindi.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I was stating, Sir, that there is no formal committee as such. We have technical experts in our own Ministry who are now examining the matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बाकायदा कमेटी ऐसे एक्सपर्ट्स की नहीं बनाई गई। जो महकमें में उन के अफसर हैं वे इसे देख रहे हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न पत्र हमें मिला है उसके अनुसार यह शिक्षा का विषय स्टील और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर है। या फिर हिन्दी में खास तौर से बिगाड़ कर हमें दिया जाता है ? (Interruptions)

(No answer was given).

Production of Cement for Blast Furnace Slag

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*222. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the blast furnace slag from the steel plants has been

utilised for the production of cement; and

(b) whether any scheme has been taken in hand for the use of the entire quantity of slag for the purpose?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Blast furnace slag has not so far been utilised for the production of cement but schemes for doing so are under consideration.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that limestone which is an ingredient for manufacturing cement is in short supply, may I know what other materials are being considered in this respect?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To the extent blast furnace slag is utilised, the use of limestone will be avoided. That is why we are processing the utilisation of slag to the extent possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government has finally settled that a cement factory will be established and this material will be utilised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that the scheme for manufacturing cement out of slag is under consideration of the Government. May I know whether any assessment has been made as to what percentage of cement can be manufactured by the use of slag?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. Member wants to know what percentage of this could be used in the manufacture of cement, I would say that 50 per cent slag and 50 per cent ordinary cement could be mixed.

Burmah-Shell and ESSO Refineries

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*223. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

{ Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri R. N. Reddi:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed as a special case to allow the Burmah-Shell and ESSO refineries to operate to their maximum capacity from 1st July, 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that this concession has been granted for a particular period on the expiry of which Government will have the option to revise it;

(c) if so, for what period; and

(d) the proportion of the production of Burma and ESSO refineries in relation to the total production in the country?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) For three months from 1-7-1962.

(d) About 72 per cent.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What were the factors that stood in the way of these refineries functioning in full and what are the reasons which prompted the Government to grant this concession?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The expansion capacity granted to these refineries from time to time is on account of the operational efficiency that they are able to increase and our own anxiety to save as much foreign exchange as possible by permitting them a little more crude oil which is always less costly than the imported petroleum products.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the increase in production or the release of hidden reserves, if any?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The increase in the capacity of Burmah-Shell has been from two million tons in 1955

to 3.5 million tons in 1961. ESSO which were originally Standard Vacuum started from 1.2 million tons and they are now expanded upto 2.4 million tonnes.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: May I know whether these refineries started their expansion without the consent of the Government of India and later got it ratified?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Generally no; but sometimes due to operational efficiencies incidental increases were taken for granted and later on *ex post facto* sanction was given.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां अपने प्रोडक्शन को कम करके दिखाती रही हैं? और जब हमारी रिफाइनरीज काम कर रही हैं तो क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई कि उनको एक्स्टेंशन दे दिया गया और उन को प्रोडक्शन को ज्यादा बढ़ाने का हुक्म दे दिया गया ?

श्री के० डे० मालवीय : उन की रिफाइनरी तो लगी हुई है और उन के घनत्व यह शक्ति थी कि वह ज्यादा कूड़ भ्रायल का शोषण कर सकें। हमारी रिफाइनरी अभी लग रही है। जब वह लग जायेगी तो हमारी कोशिश यही होगी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल का शोषण हम अपनी रिफाइनरी में करें। लेकिन जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रिफाइनरीज लगी हुई हैं तो यह मुनासिब होगा कि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल शोषण कर सकें।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that this higher capacity that the two refineries want to utilise now was built-in when the refineries were erected and this hidden capacity was not known to the Government? If so, do Government not keep or maintain any check on the capacity of the refineries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: From time to time Government get a report from the refineries as to the installations that they increase or the additional

equipment that they bring in. Normally capital goods are not allowed without the permission of the Government, but, as I said, due to operational efficiencies the existing capacity can also undertake to refine more crude oil. So, inidentally it was increasing.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Have you allowed that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: From time to time they have also been getting the permission to import capital goods for installation.

Explosions in Delhi

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*225. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to trace the hand behind explosions of bombs and crackers in Delhi; and

(b) how many arrests, if any, have been made during the last two months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet. The matter is under detailed investigation.

(b) Two persons were arrested in connection with the explosion which occurred in Chandni Chowk on the 25th June, 1962; they have since been convicted. Four persons, who were found in possession of some crackers containing prohibited explosives and certain illicit arms were arrested from a house in Kingsway Camp, Delhi, on 22nd July. This case is under investigation.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सी० आई० डी०

इस योग्य नहीं है कि वह इस बात का पता लगाए कि बम और क्रैकर्स जो छूटते हैं वह कैसे छूटते हैं और उनके छूटने का स्थान कौनसा है? और क्या हमारी सरकार किसी मित्र देश की इंटेलिजेंस से मदद लेकर इस बात का पता लगायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : पहले तो अपने ही देश के अन्दर पता लगाना है, और बाहर की बात अभी इतनी उठती नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में जो जांच हुई है और उसमें जो चार पांच भ्रामरी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उन से कुछ आशा लगती है कि इस का पता लगेगा क्योंकि वे ऐसे लोग पकड़े गए हैं जो इस तरह की चीजों को बनाते रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा डिटेल्स में नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि इस की जांच हो रही है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि ये जो क्रैकर और बम फटते हैं इनमें हमारे देश के लोगों का ही हाथ है या विदेशी भ्रामरियों का भी हाथ है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अभी तो देश के लोगों पर ही ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे गृह मंत्री जी ने एक बार संसद् में वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा था कि दिल्ली की पुलिस उनके पता चलान में असमर्थ रही है, इस लिए हम बाहर के प्रदेशों की कुछ पुलिस बुला रहे हैं इस काम के लिए। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या बाहर की कुछ पुलिस यहां बुलाई गई है, और यदि हां, तो उसकी संख्या कितनी है और उसपर कितना व्यय होगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : संख्या ज्यादा नहीं है। पुलिस कांस्टेबल बुलाने की बात नहीं है, कुछ अफसरों को बुलाने की बात है। हम ने एक को बुलाया है, एक

घोर घाने वाले हैं। यह एस० पी० या डी० एस० पी० हैं, इससे ज्यादा नहीं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What has been the obstacle in the path of the Government that after so many long long months, it has not been able to find any trace of such explosions?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have answered that question a number of times. I have also indicated to the House that in connection with a number of instances, many people were arrested and a large number of them have been convicted. Yet, these explosions have been continuing. We have to pursue it further.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो काम किसी को सौंपा जाता है और वह उसे नहीं कर पाता तो उसे असफल समझा जाता है। यह सरकार स्वयं राजधानी दिल्ली में बैठी है और यहाँ इतने बम फटते हैं और उनका यह पता नहीं लगा पाती, तो क्या मैं यह समझ लूँ कि यह सरकार असफल है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो कुछ समझना चाहें समझ लें।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : ये केकर और बम करीब-करीब हर साल एक्सप्लोड होते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस को रोकने के लिए पुलिस के अलावा इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि लोकल नागरिकों की एक समिति बनायी जाये ताकि वह शान्ति स्थापना में मदद कर सके और केकर और बम एक्सप्लोड न हों ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह कोई शान्ति स्थापना की बात नहीं है। ये केकर तो यकायक फटते हैं और कई अलग-अलग जगहों में फटते हैं। सवाल यह है कि इन लोगों की पकड़ बकड़ की जाए। इसमें साधारण लोग हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं। और अभी एक सूचना भी मिली है और उसका हमने फायदा उठाया है लेकिन समिति बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

1434 (Ai) LSD—2.

National Integration Day

*227. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion that 25th March, the day on which the late lamented Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi laid down his life for communal harmony in Kanpur, be observed as National Integration Day was discussed in the National Integration Council;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reason for this delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). No. The suggestion will shortly be placed before the Committee on National Integration and Communalism appointed by the National Integration Council.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether, before placing this suggestion that the 25th of March be observed as Martyr's day, the Government considered this matter and if so what is the view of the Government.

Shri Datar: In fact, there was a Resolution on this subject brought forward by the hon. Member and then I assured him that this question will be considered in all its aspects. It will be first processed through this Committee and then it will go finally before the National Integration Conference.

Blast Furnace of Rourkela

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{ **Shri Surendranath Dwivedi**
*228. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Factory has been completely repaired and commissioned to work;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether there has been any increase in the rate of production in Rourkela and whether all the three blast furnaces are working; and

(d) what is the figure of production for the month of July 1962 and how it compares with the target fixed for the year?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). The first blast furnace has been completely repaired and is likely to be recommissioned shortly.

(c) There has been increase in production during the past few months. At present, however, only two Blast Furnaces are working.

(d) Actual production of hot metal in July, 1962, was 51,727 tonnes which is 83 per cent of the rated capacity of the two blast furnaces taken together. The target of hot metal production fixed for the financial year 1962-63 is 715,000 tonnes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know when this blast furnace went out of action, how many months were taken to repair it and how long it will take to commission it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already said, it has already been repaired. We hope to commission it during this month.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that the third blast furnace has also developed some fresh trouble?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was a slight break down. It was immediately repaired.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government have assessed the damage or the loss in production due to the non-commissioning of this blast furnace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Two blast furnaces are already functioning, and, therefore, I am sorry that it is not possible to calculate the loss.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that Mr. Solveen has questioned the technical competence of Hindustan Steel, and the hon. Minister has also spoken about the devolution of authority, and if so, may I know what steps Government have taken to ensure technical competence so far as this particular plant is concerned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Technical competence of whom with reference to what?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has perhaps not followed the first part of my question. I want to know whether it is not a fact that Mr. Solveen, the German expert has questioned the technical competence of Hindustan Steel, and the hon. Minister has also spoken about the devolution of authority. Against that background, may I know what steps Government have taken to ensure technical competence?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall be placing the Solveen Delegation's Report on the Table of the House today. The hon. Member may perhaps be able to put that question better after he has gone through the report.

Shri Morarka: Why are we having these troubles in the blast furnace at Rourkela only, while we are not having any such troubles with regard to Durgapur or Bhilai? Is there any basic defect in the construction of this blast furnace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why I would request the hon. Member to wait till the Solveen Delegation's report is placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the future working of the blast furnace is guaranteed now, so that there may not be any such breakdown in the future?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing can be guaranteed for the future. That is always uncertain.

Now, next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I request that Q. No. 232 may be taken up? It is a very important question relating to Pakistani infiltration into Assam. It concerns the security of the country.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I request that my question, namely question No. 230 may be taken up. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I cannot do that. If there is more than one demand, I cannot do that.

Now, question No. 229.

Cement Target

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- *229. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures that have been devised to facilitate the attainment of cement target; and

(b) whether the situation with regard to scarcity of cement in various parts of the country has eased to any extent?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The existing installed capacity of the cement industry is 9.626 million tonnes a year. New schemes of a total capacity of 7.273 million tonnes a year have so far been either licensed or approved. Of the additional capacity licensed/approved, a capacity of 1,270 million tonnes is to be set up on the basis of imported plant and machinery and is covered by import licences. A capacity of 3.745 million tonnes is expected to be set up on the basis of indigenous machinery to be fabricated by importing the minimum essential components. Of this, a capacity of 2.067 million tonnes is already covered by the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of components

The progress of all the licensed/approved schemes is under constant review and every possible help is rendered to licensees in the matter of obtaining raw materials, plant and equipment, power, fuel etc. As and when it appears that a licensed/approved scheme is not likely to be completed, steps are taken to revoke it and to license another in its place. Efforts are also being made to set up speedily, capacity for portland blast furnace slag cement manufacture by utilising the slag which is a by-product of the iron and steel industry.

Maximisation of production of installed capacity is also being attempted through a continuous watch over the movement of coal to factories, by a change-over from coal to oil in suitable cases and the supply of wagons for the despatch of cement.

(b) The cement supply situation continues to remain difficult.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement I find that the installed capacity of the cement industry now is about 9.6 million tonnes a year. May I know how far the present production of cement falls short of this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The production is 8.28 million tonnes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement I also find that new schemes of a total capacity of 7.273 million tonnes a year have so far been either licensed or approved. May I know whether the hon. Minister can indicate to us the programme of production, and when these new schemes will fructify?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is hoped that by 1962-63, the production will reach 8.82 million tonnes, by 1963-64, 9.30 million tonnes, by 1964-65, 10.90 million tonnes and by 1965-66 12.13 million tonnes

स्कूटर बनाने के कारखाने

*२३०. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय स्कूटर बनाने के कितने कारखाने देश में चालू हैं ;

(ख) इन कारखानों में स्कूटरों के घब कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जे देश में तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों ने सरकार से कोई वित्तीय ऋण या अनुदान लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो किन शर्तों पर ?

इस्यार्त और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री शि० सुब्रामण्यम) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). इस समय देश में स्कूटर बनाने वाली फर्मों के नाम और उनके द्वारा तैयार किये जाने वाले स्कूटरों में देशीय पुर्जों का भंश प्रतिशत निम्नलिखित है: —

कारखाने का नाम	देशीय पुर्जे के भंश का प्रतिशत
१ मैसर्स घाटोमोबाइल प्राइवेट्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई	६८.८५ प्रतिशत
२ मैसर्स बजाज घाटो लिमिटेड, बम्बई	५०.०० प्रतिशत
३ मैसर्स एनफोल्ड इंडिया लिमिटेड मद्रास	७७.०० प्रतिशत

(ग) सरकार ने इन फर्मों को कोई ऋण या अनुदान नहीं दिया है ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The scooters which we had imported in the beginning were selling at Rs. 1750 each, but the price has risen now to about Rs. 2,800 or Rs. 2,900. May I know the reason for this great difference in prices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The reason is the increase in cost of production.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The imported ones were selling at cheaper rates. How is it that when these are being locally manufactured, the prices have increased?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sometimes, indigenous manufacture costs more.

Machine Tools Programme

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- { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri P. Kunhan:
*231. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fresh steps have recently been taken to accelerate the execution of the Third Plan machine tools programmes; and

(b) if so, what progress has been achieved in that direction so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The machine tool industry has been accorded with high priority in the scheme of industrialisation of the country.

The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, besides doubling existing production, is setting up a third unit in the Punjab and carrying out preliminary surveys for setting up one more unit. The Praga Tools Corporation at Hyderabad is also planning for expansion of its machine tool production. The Heavy Machine Tool Project in Ranchi is also being set up according to schedule.

The Machine tool industry is on the free licensing list. Its requirements of raw materials and capital goods are accorded high priority. Financial assistance is extended to the industry through Governmental institutions. To ensure quality production foreign collaboration is liberally allowed. A Central Machine Tool Institute has been set up to encourage research and designing facilities. Experts obtained under various aid schemes are made available to the industry at nominal rates.

As a result of these steps the production of machine tools increased from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1956 to Rs. 780 lakhs in 1961 in the organised sector of private industry.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement, we find that even though every attempt has been made for more production of machine tools in the public sector, the production in the private sector has not increased much? May I know what are the reasons for this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The difficulty is in getting collaboration, but it is hoped that by the end of the Third Plan period we would be able to manufacture even in the private sector to the extent of Rs. 15 crores worth of goods.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Government had deputed the Director of the Hindustan Machine Tools to America to acquaint US firms with the possibility of manufacture of machine tools in this country? If so, do Government propose to invite foreign capital and allow the private sector to grow in this respect in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is for the private sector to find out collaboration and to settle collaboration terms. Therefore, there is no question of Government inviting anybody to collaborate with the private sector.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

President Ayub's Statement Regarding Union of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran

S.N.Q. No. 2. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a speech by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan at Karachi on the 6th August, 1962 alleging that India and the Soviet Union were going to subjugate Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran unless they joined in one Islamic State; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to counteract such propaganda to dispel the misunderstanding sought to be created by the same and to clarify India's position?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. President Ayub Khan is obviously under a grave misapprehension. It has been stated repeatedly that India wants to live in friendship with Pakistan. The fact that there are some political and other controversies between the two countries does not make any difference to the basic objective of India.

(b) The only way to dispel any such misunderstanding is to state the truth which is completely different from President Ayub Khan's apprehensions.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Has Government contacted Afghanistan and Iran and disabused them of any adverse impression against India that President Ayub Khan's speech might have produced?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not sure. In the normal course, our diplomatic representatives deal with such problems. But whether they made a special reference to this, I do not know.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Does the proposal of President Ayub to merge Pakistan with outside States violate the agreement by which Pakistan was carved out of India?

Mr. Speaker: Does the statement violate the very basic foundation on which Pakistan was carved out of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think so.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Pakistan of late has launched a vitriolic campaign of calumny and lies on the international stage.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should put the question. I cannot allow these promises to precede the Question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to tell Pakistan point blank that their allegations are downright falsehood and Pakistan should not see ghosts in moonlight?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow, we do not use such language as the hon. Member uses.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित उन समाचारों की ओर गया है जिनमें पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति जनरल अय्यूब ने भारत के प्रधान मन्त्री की शान में ऐसे अपशब्दों का प्रयोग किया है और यहां तक कहा है कि मैं उस दिन की प्रतीक्षा में हूँ जबकि कोई विश्वासपात्र आदमी इस पद पर बैठेगा ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की ओर से क्या उसका कोई विरोध किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो भ्रलहदा बात है ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that recently under the sponsorship of the Government of Iran, the Shah of Iran has been moot- ing the proposal of a confederation of

Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran? Have Government, in the background of the insinuations made against us by President Ayub Khan, made any enquiries as to the reaction of the Government of Afghanistan at least to the proposal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as our information goes, there is not any substance in such a proposal.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

*224. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have laid down any rule to the effect that Stores and Purchase should be handled by separate Officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Stores Officer's post in the National Metallurgical Laboratory remains vacant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Purchase Officer is handling this Department as well; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. But the post is being advertised for recruitment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action to recruit a suitable person for the post of Stores Officer has been taken. Till this post is filled the Purchase Officer will continue to handle both stores and purchase.

Conference of Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff

*226. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the service chiefs will not be attending

this year's annual conference to be organised by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in U.K.;

(b) whether they have been attending this conference regularly for the last sixteen years;

(c) the reasons for this year's departure from the usual practice; and

(d) whether Government have decided to dissociate permanently from the Conference?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a), (c) and (d). This year, Chiefs of Army Staff from the various Commonwealth countries have not been invited to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff's Conference held in U.K. Accordingly, our Chief of the Army Staff is not attending the conference this year. The question of dis-association from the conference on our part does not arise.

(b) Our Army Chiefs have been attending this conference annually since 1950, except during 1958. In 1959 and 1961 this conference was not held; in its place an Inter-Services conference of Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff was held.

Illegal Entry by Pakistanis into Assam

*232 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Swell:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the Government of Assam

to furnish some details as to the illegal entry of Pakistanis into Assam to arrive at a "correct decision" in the matter;

(b) if so, whether the information sought has since been furnished by that Government;

(c) whether a final decision to tackle the problem of Pakistani infiltration has been taken; and

(d) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Some provisional estimates arrived at on the basis of the Census figures were sent to the State Government, who agree with them.

(c) and (d). The Government of Assam are fully competent and have been given full powers under the Foreigners Act, 1946, to deal with the illegal entry of Pakistanis into Assam. The Chief Minister of Assam recently explained to the Legislative Assembly the various measures that they are taking both to check further infiltration of Pakistanis and to detect and deport those who have already entered Assam illegally and are staying unauthorisedly. The Government of India are also keeping themselves informed of the position from time to time.

I.A.S. Officers

*233. { Shri Prabhat Kar:
Dr. U. Misra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of IAS officers have been permitted by Government to join private concerns;

(b) if so, their number and which are the concerns where they are working; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these officers are earning three to four times more than their salary which they would have been normally paid by Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware of only one such case in which the services of a serving I.A.S. officer have been lent by the Government of Bihar to the Tata Iron & Steel Company.

(c) The attached statement contains the relevant particulars about the case.

STATEMENT

Remuneration received in TISCO

1. Basic Salary	In the scale of Rs. Rs. 3250—125— 4250
2. Dearness allowance	Rs. 300/-
3. Entertainment allowance	Rs. 250.-
4. Car allowance	Rs. 150 -
5. Provident Fund contribution	8-1/2% of basic salary
6. Profit sharing or annual bonus	At the rate declared by the Company every year.

Reserve Bank Rules for Going Abroad

- *234. {
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shrimati Renu
 Chakravartty:
 Shri Nath Pal:
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have laid down any specific rules according to which approval is given to book passages and to receive foreign exchange for going abroad; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to publicise these for general guidance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant Rules and Regulations are issued by the Reserve Bank

in the form of circulars to Authorised dealers in foreign exchange as also to Steamer/Airlines/Travel Agents wherever necessary. The Reserve Bank also give publicity through Press Notes to such matters as are considered of interest to the general public.

Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association

*235. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money granted to the Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association since its inception;

(b) the research, if any, undertaken in the manufacture of rayon and other man-made fibres;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 19.096 lakhs.

(b) The Association is presently engaged in the following investigations:—

(i) feasibility of lac dye as a substitute for synthetic dyes;

(ii) preparation of urea-formaldehyde formulations and their application on viscose rayon;

(iii) selection of suitable tinting colours for man-made fibres and especially for blended yarns; and

(iv) effect of twist on continuous filament rayon yarn.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Succession to Kolhapur Gaddi

- *236. {
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 { Shri Nath Pai:

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the adoption of Prince Dileep Sinha Bhonsale of Nagpur to Maharaja Sahaji of Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, whether in this connection, Government also considered the claims of the infant son of Princess Padma Raje Kadambande?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur informed the Government of India in December 1960 that he proposed to adopt Prince Dileep Sinhrao as his son and asked for the approval of the Government of India. Since the question of adoption is a personal matter the Government of India informed the Maharaja that they had no objection to the proposed step.

(b) Yes.

Establishment of Machine Tool Design Centre.

*237. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has agreed to collaborate in the establishment of a Machine Tool Design Centre in India;

(b) if so, whether an agreement to that effect has been concluded; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement has been concluded between the Central Machine

Tool Institute, Bangalore and M/s. Techno-export of Prague, for the commissioning of a Machine Tool Research and Design Centre.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Copies of the agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

STATEMENT

The broad terms and conditions of the agreement concluded between the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, and M/s. Technoexport, Prague are as follows:—

I. M/s. Technoexport of Prague will assist the Institute in—

- (1) design and development of machine tools, standardisation of machine tool elements, tools and toolings, manufacture, testing and assessment of prototypes;
- (2) training of designers and designing personnel;
- (3) carrying out research in the methods of calculations in the design of machine tools, behaviour of machine tools and elements and on hydraulic, electrical and electronic control systems in relation to machine tools;
- (4) undertaking research in metal cutting, research in tools and production processes, study of machinability and establishing a Measuring Laboratory; and
- (5) collecting information on tool literature and documenting it.

II. The gift of Rs. 60 lakhs offered by the Government of Czechoslovakia will be utilised—

- (1) towards the salary of the Czech experts to be deputed to India;
- (2) towards the training expenses of Indian engineers in Czechoslovakia; and

(3) towards the cost of plant and equipment, training aids and tools etc., to be obtained from Czechoslovakia.

III. The Institute will bear all other expenses i.e. on land, civil works, transportation and installation of machinery, equipment obtained other than from Czechoslovakia, raw materials, taxes, salaries of Indian staff, accommodation of Czech experts etc.

If the value of the supplies and services detailed under Item II above exceed the gift of Rs. 60 lakhs the excess will be paid for by the Institute.

IV. The Institute will be managed by Indians and the Czech experts will be advisers and consultants only. The overall control of the Institute will rest with the Indian authorities in all administrative, technical and other matters.

Foreign Technicians in India

*238. **Shri R. Barua**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the increasing employment of foreign technicians in Indian industries having technical collaboration;

(b) whether in view of the foreign exchange position becoming worse, Government propose to restrict the number of foreign technicians; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). The question will be replied by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on a subsequent date.

आगरा क निकट उर्वरक कारखाना

*२३९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री २१ जून, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५९७ के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मयूरा और आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बीच में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा था उसके बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रमण्यम) : तोसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नाइट्रोजनमय उर्वरक के उत्पादन की अत्यधिक क्षमता लाइसेंस करने की और अधिक गुंजाइश नहीं है। चौथी योजना के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रस्ताव पर ठीक समय पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Lightning Fighters

Shri Nambiar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
*240. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri A. P. Jain:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had at any time proposed to purchase British "Lightning Fighter" and the French "Mirage III" Aircraft;

(b) if so, how the prices of these aircrafts compare with those of Soviet MIGs;

(c) whether Government of the United Kingdom or her spokesmen ever offered to sell "Lightning Fighters" to India; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in this matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) We have considered various aircraft of this class available from different sources, including "Lightning" and "Mirage III."

(b) The indications are that the MIGs are more economical.

(c) Lightning is manufactured by a private firm in the United Kingdom

and so question of the U.K. Government selling it does not arise.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise

Indian Troops in Katanga

- *241. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Katangese women numbering about ten thousand stormed an Indian U.N. road block in Elizabethville; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident along with the number of persons injured and killed on either side as a result of stone throwing and clawing by the Katangese women and firing by the Indian troops?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). On 17th July 1962, about three thousand African women stoned a United Nations road-block in Elizabethville, set fire to bunkers and vehicles and man-handled some Indian Army officers and soldiers. As a result of it, 3 officers and 7 other Ranks of the Indian Army sustained minor injuries. The civil police tried to disperse the crowd but without any success. The U.N. troops however finally succeeded in bringing the situation under control by a baton charge and by firing a few rounds in the air. None of the Katangese suffered any serious injury as a result of action by our troops.

Indian Contingent in Congo

- *242. { Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian pipe band attached to the Indian military contingent sent to Congo serenaded Mr. Tshombe of Katanga;

(b) whether this was the purpose for which Indian troops were sent; and

(c) whether any protest has been made by Government of India to the U.N. Command?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir, but an Indian Pipes and Drums band serving with the Indian Military Contingent in the Congo played to an audience consisting of local civilian population in Elisabethville on 8th July 1962. Mr. Tshombe was present on the occasion.

(b) It is not unusual for Indian military bands to play for the civilian population.

(c) There does not appear to be any reason for a protest.

Free Education

- *243. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce free education upto higher secondary School Stage;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) in which States free education up to that level has so far been introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) Not in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In Jammu and Kashmir, A. & N. Islands, L. M. & A. Islands, in Government schools in some areas of

Punjab and for children of all parents with income below certain stipulated level in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore.

Powdered Milk

- *244. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that powdered milk donated by C.A.R.E. and intended for Delhi's School Children is being sold at the milk shops and supplied to restaurants by milkmen;

(b) whether any investigations have been made in this connection; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No powdered milk is supplied by C.A.R.E. for distribution to Delhi's school children.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Stay of Businessmen in Foreign Countries

*245. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from businessmen and industrialists that the time limit of one month at present allowed to them for stay abroad is too inadequate for the purpose of business negotiations, and arriving at proper settlement with foreign industrialists and businessmen or technical experts;

(b) whether Government have examined these representations, and have appreciated the difficulties pointed out;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the genuine difficul-

ties of the business community in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend this time limit.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d). The cases involving stay abroad of a businessman for a period exceeding one month are being considered on merits and appropriate decision depending upon the circumstances of each case is taken. In view of the difficult foreign exchange position, there is no intention of extending the general limit of one month but cases will continue to be considered on merits.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

- *246. { Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 214 on the 28th April, 1962 and state:

(a) the final outcome of the trials carried out by the Bharat Electronics Ltd., on the transistorized community receiver; and

(b) what decision has been reached in view of the outcome of trials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Some modifications and improvements were effected. In the meanwhile the users have also revised their specifications.

(b) The set is satisfactory as designed, but to meet users' revised specifications re-designing is under consideration.

Defects in Rourkela Steel Plant

- { Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Soubodh Hansda:
*247. { Shri S. C. Samanta:

{ Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Morarka:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defects detected in Rourkela Steel Plant were discussed with Bonn authorities;

(b) if so, the rectification planned therefor:

(c) the time for the completion of the rectification; and

(d) the costs involved in such rectification?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d). The Solver. Delegation had pointed out certain weaknesses in the working of the Rourkela Steel Plant. These points were discussed with the technical authorities at Bonn and measures to remove them were agreed upon. It is expected that it will take 2 to 3 months more to implement the measures agreed upon. The cost of these measures is estimated at Rs. 4.4 crores for purchase of spares and wages of personnel to be employed, which are treated as "maintenance and revenue expenditure", and Rs. 1.6 crores for purchase of equipment of a "capital" nature.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

*248. { Shri Basumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 87 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any report has been received by Government from the sub-committee set up by the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken or propose to take to enhance the powers of the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Polytechnic in Goa

*249. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gov. leaders have suggested to the Union Government for opening a polytechnic to train Goan technicians; and

(b) if so, how far this suggestion has been agreed upon and how far it has been implemented?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Coal Mining Rights in West Bengal

{ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
*250. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have entered into an agreement with the West Bengal Government on coal mining rights in the State;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement;

(c) how far the Central Government will have a say in the matter of working of the coal mines in the State and in the utilisation of the coal produced from these mines; and

(d) whether Government propose to enter into agreements with other States on the same lines?

Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Yes. An Agreement has been reached between

the Centre and the West Bengal Government about the exploitation of coal reserves in that State and the manner in which the Government of India and the State Government would be associated in this work. The details of this arrangement have already been explained in the statement which I made in the House on 10-8-1962.

(d) The present agreement has been arrived at on specific issues raised by the West Bengal Government and the Central Government. If and when any State Government wishes to exploit its own coal mines under the conditions which exist between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government, it is most welcome to follow this pattern of arrangement.

Iron Ore Smelting Techniques Study Team

*251. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Officers went to Norway and East Germany to study the various processes of iron smelting and production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are to study the tests that are carried out for the production of iron from Neyveli lignite and Salem ore;

(c) what are the results of the tests; and

(d) whether they have submitted any report?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The results of these tests are awaited. The Madras Government have, however, received a preliminary communication from their

representative on the team of observers, stating that the results of some tests appeared very satisfactory.

Manufacture of Tanks in Ordnance Factories

*252. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the further progress that has been made regarding manufacture of Tanks in the Ordnance Factories?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Detailed planning of the Heavy Vehicles factory buildings has been completed in consultation with the collaborators. The construction of the steel structure for the main factory buildings has already commenced. Planning of the township is in the advanced stages of finalisation. Plant and machinery requirements for the main tank shop, the machine shop, and tool room, have been finalised and indents placed on Director General of Supplies and Disposals. The requirements of engine shop are now being finalised. Orders for Electric Overhead Travelling Cranes have been placed at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. Indents for the remainder of machines will be placed by the end of October 1962.

Excise Duty on Eucalyptus Oil

*253. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nilgiris Eucalyptus Oil Merchants' Association have submitted any request for exemption of Eucalyptus Oil from excise duty;

(b) if so, the basis on which this exemption has been requested; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) That eucalyptus oil is neither a drug nor a medicinal preparation;

(c) The Association have been informed that eucalyptus oil is a drug and is chargeable to duty when it falls under the definition of Patent or Proprietary Medicines as given in the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. Writ petitions filed by some dealers in eucalyptus oil are pending in the Madras High Court.

Election Propaganda Literature

254. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether examination of the propaganda literature issued during General Elections has been completed;

(b) if so, what are Government's conclusions and proposed action; and

(c) whether this material will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An exhibition of election posters was held in Vigyan Bhavan from June 2 to 11, 1962. It was open to the public from June 5 to 11. It is therefore not proposed to place this material on the Table of the House.

Confirmation of Civilian Defence Employees

*255. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders regarding 80% permanency to industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in Defence establishments have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, when the orders were issued by his Ministry; and

(c) reasons for this delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The orders are being implemented.

(b) The orders were issued on 6-9-1960 in respect of non-industrial employees and on 1-8-1961 in respect of industrial employees.

(c) Conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones involves verification of strength from audit authorities and working out of actual permanent requirements on the basis of actual workload and production programme etc.

Change over from Coal to Furnace Oil

- *256. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Mines & Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiries have been made about the proposed change over from coal to furnace oil by textile Mills at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the response of the industry to the proposal; and

(c) what steps are being taken to encourage the use of furnace oil by the industries in place of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Govt. of India has been considering the difficulty of industries in the Western and Southern regions in respect of transport of coal and the possible ways & means to encourage switch-over of some of these industries from coal to furnace oil. No formal enquiries were made to the mills at Ahmedabad, although some discussions with representatives of Gujarat Govt. and commercial industrial interests took place.

(b) The industries, in general, seemed to want reduction in delivered prices of 'furnace oil'.

(c) In order to facilitate the change-over from coal to furnace oil for industries remotely located from

coalfields and at some distance from the ports, the scheme of subsidized rail freight as announced by Finance Minister during his Budget Speech on 23-4-62 has been implemented w.e.f. 1-7-62 has been implemented been extended to cover despatches from inland refineries as well. In addition to this general concession, selected cement factories in the Western and Southern regions of the country are being given additional fiscal relief in the switch-over.

Pakistani Immigrants in Tripura

- *257. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Dasaratha Deb:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Rishang Keishing:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri K. Pattnayak:
 Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal immigrants into Tripura from Pakistan who have been expelled since 23rd June, 1962;

(b) the number of such immigrants at present in Tripura;

(c) whether Government have decided to stop the expulsion of such immigrants from Tripura; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 2,778.

(b) About 45,000.

(c) and (d). The eviction of such persons has been suspended for the time-being on human considerations and to reduce tension in the border areas.

Looting of Ammunition at Dankuni Railway Station

*258. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of ammunition was looted from a railway wagon on the 13th May, 1962 at Dankuni on the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the miscreants responsible have been apprehended;

(c) whether the stolen ammunition has been recovered; and

(d) circumstances in which the looting took place?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). It is a fact that some ammunition was looted by miscreants from a railway wagon on the 13th May, 1962 near Dankuni station. The matter is at present under investigation by the police authorities who have already arrested some suspected persons. Out of 9,600 Cartridges originally reported as lost, 8,688 have since been recovered.

Indian Currency Notes in Persian Gulf

*259. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian currency notes specially issued for the Persian Gulf have been completely replaced by the Indian rupee coins and coins of smaller denominations;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian rupee coins are in circulation far in excess of the normal trade requirements; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to save foreign exchange and to stop the unauthorised flow of Indian

rupee coins to the Persian Gulf area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir. Indian notes and coins are still in circulation outside the Sheikdom of Kuwait.

(b) and (c). There are indications to show that the circulation of Indian coins in these areas is somewhat above the normal requirements. Although no immediate action on the part of the Government of India is considered necessary, the position is being watched very carefully, and whatever action is necessary will be taken in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

Foundry Forge Project at Ranchi

*260. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) when the foundry forge project at Ranchi is expected to be completed; and

(b) whether the expected time of completion of the project is in accordance with the Schedule originally fixed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Plant is expected to be completed during 1965-66.

(b) The original time schedule for the Foundry Forge Plant was based on the construction of the first stage of the project corresponding to a production capacity of 23,000 tons of Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi and also on the data regarding the soil conditions and availability of structurals and construction equipment as envisaged earlier. The schedule for the Plant was revised when the contract for the second stage for a corresponding production capacity of

45,000 tons at the Heavy Machine Building Plant was signed on the 31st March, 1961, with Messrs. Techno-export, Prague. The revised time schedule has now been maintained for the completion of the first and second stages of the Foundry Forge Project simultaneously.

Three Language Formula

*261. { **Shri Basumatarl:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-language formula evolved by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments has been fully implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps the respective State Governments have taken uptill now and the progress made so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The State Governments have generally accepted the three-language formula with some variations to suit local conditions.

(b) The simplified three-language formula adopted by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961, is as follows:—

(i) the regional language and mother tongue when the latter is different from the regional language;

(ii) Hindi or, in Hindi speaking areas, another Indian language; and

(iii) English or any other modern European language.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[See Appendix I, Annexure No. 65].

Oil Refinery in South

- *262. {
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Pottekkatt:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Maharajkumar Vijaya
 Ananda:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the site for the oil refinery in the south has been finalised;
 (b) if so, what is its location;
 (c) what is the total amount set apart for this project; and
 (d) what percentage of it will be borne by the Italian Collaborators?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) No specific amount has been provided in the Third Plan.

(d) This has not yet been determined.

University in New Delhi

- *263. {
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 110 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state the progress made so far regarding the proposal to establish a new university at New Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is still under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Mineral Exploitation in Rajasthan

*264. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has so far been registered in the public sector and private sector in respect of the mineral exploitation in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period; and

(b) whether the progress is according to the phased programme is respect of public sector projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 66].

(b) Yes Sir. The progress is according to the phased programme in respect of public sector projects.

Manufacture of Coal Barges

- *265. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Defence official had been sent to West Germany towards the end of June, 1962 to make arrangements for the manufacture of Coal Barges;

(b) if so, what assistance is sought from West Germany; and

(c) what arrangements have since been made?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes Sir. The officer was instructed to make suitable preliminary investigations, regarding the mode of transport most suited to Indian conditions.

(b) Such essential assistance as may be desired in regard to design of the power unit has been explored.

(c) The officer has recently returned and his report is under examination.

High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli

*266. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total outlay on the High Pressure Boiler Plant proposed to be set up at Tiruchirapalli with Czechoslovakian collaboration;

(b) what will be the extent of the Czechoslovakian aid for its implementation; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report of the project is expected to be received by the end of this month. A clear and precise estimate of the total Capital cost and the extent to which the foreign exchange expenditure will be covered under the Czech. Credit will be known after the Detailed Project Report has been considered and accepted.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by 1965.

Missing I.A.F. Canberra

- Shri Bishanchander Seth:
- Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri Raghunath Singh:
- Shri Indrajit Gupta:
- *267. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
- Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
- Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canberra bomber of Indian Air Force was

reported missing while on a cross country flight from Poona to Bhopal on the 7th July, 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any search had been made; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). The aircraft was reported missing. A search was immediately carried out. The crash was located on the same day by the local police. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered and further details will be known only when the report is received.

Delhi Polytechnic

*268. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Polytechnic is being transferred by the Union Government to the Delhi Administration in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the proposed change-over?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union Government has established in Delhi a College of Engineering and Technology with provision for degree course, admissions to which are made on an all-India basis. The decision to continue degree courses in the Polytechnic has been taken at the instance of the Delhi Administration primarily for the benefit of local students. It is, therefore, considered appropriate that the administrative control of the Delhi Polytechnic should be transferred to the Delhi Administration.

Details of the proposed change-over are being worked out.

Development of Tribal Culture in Tripura

539. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and

Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for developing tribal culture such as dance, songs etc. in Tripura in 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the major items on which the money was spent;

(c) the account of the progress made; and

(d) whether any tribal personnel were deputed by Government to supervise this work or it is being carried out by non-tribal personnel?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 1961-62: Rs. 31,680.00; 1962-63: Rs. 34,000.00.

(b) Folk Dance competitions; songs and variety shows; participation of Tribal artistes in the Republic Day Celebrations; purchase of books and other articles for research unit; prizes to the artistes; and pay of Research Officer and his staff.

(c) Ten cultural centres for tribals have been established; 11 Folk Entertainment Units are Working with the aim of developing the cultural life of tribals; 12 more Folk Entertainment Units are proposed to be opened during 1962-63; Tribal Songs are tape-recorded in the Tribal areas and are broadcast daily from the All India Radio, Calcutta in its programme for Tripura.

(d) The work is supervised by an Officer who is a member of the Scheduled Tribes.

Ganki Colony in Tripura

540. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of landless families who were rehabilitated in the Ganki Colony in Khowai, Tripura;

(b) the total amount spent so far on this colony;

(c) under whose supervision the colony is being run now;

(d) whether any desertion among inmates has taken place since its inception; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) 306.

(b) Rs. 8,039 as grant and Rs. 3,480 as loans from Government and Rs. 16,690 as loans from Co-operative Bank.

(c) The affairs of the colony are being managed by an elected committee. B.D.O. Khowai and co-operative Supervisor have been nominated as *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the same.

(d) Yes.

(e) The desertions are mainly accountable to a desire on the part of the persons concerned to escape payment of loans due from them.

Hunger Strike in Tripura

541. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to withdraw cases against those who went on hunger strike in 1960 in Tripura; and

(b) if so, when it will be effected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Children's Education

542. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme of providing free and compulsory education to children in the age group of six to eleven has proved successful; and

(b) how many States have introduced this scheme in right earnest?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) In the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, the targets have been exceeded as will be seen from the attached statement.

(b) In five States, the model legislation for compulsory education has been adopted so far and other States are considering it.

STATEMENT

Name of State	(Figures in lakhs.)	
	Additional enrolment in 1961-62	Target Actual fixed enrolment
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.20	1.62
2. Assam	.70	1.05
3. Bihar	2.85	2.85
4. Gujarat	1.54	2.13
5. J & K	0.21	0.23
6. Kerala	0.80	0.81
7. Madhya Pradesh	1.44	3.55
8. Madras	2.00	5.00
9. Maharashtra	2.45	2.70
10. Mysore	1.92	2.23
11. Orissa	2.00	1.50
12. Punjab	1.00	4.00
13. Rajasthan	1.25	1.90
14. Uttar Pradesh	4.14	5.50
15. West Bengal	1.47	2.28

Development of Aviation

543. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken to encourage and develop aviation;

(b) how many aircraft factories were opened upto the end of Second Five Year Plan and how many more will be opened by the end of Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether these factories provide diversified training in the profession?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) On the Defence side, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) A number of establishments have been set up for carrying out research and development work in the aeronautical field.

(ii) It is proposed to set up a centre for the advancement of flight sciences and technology. Laboratories will be set up at this centre for research and development and teaching in various fields of aeronautics at a post graduate level.

(b) There are two aircraft factories in the country, one at Bangalore, (Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.) and the other at Kanpur (Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, IAF). Proposals are under consideration for increasing the volume of aircraft production, related to the operational requirements of the Defence Services and to the civilian requirements.

(c) Facilities exist at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., for the training of Trade Apprentices. Similar facilities are being set up at the A.M.D., Kanpur. Evening classes have been started at the Air Force Station, Kanpur, to help Air Force and Civilian Personnel to prepare for Parts II and III of the Associate Fellowship Examination of the Aeronautical Society of India. Similarly, evening classes in aeronautics and gas turbine technology have also been started at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

Precious Stone Deposits in Kerala

544. { **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of precious stones have been found at a place called Thalachira near Kottarakara in Kerala State;

(b) whether Government have conducted any geological examination of the spot; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The investigation carried out on the spot by the Department of Geology of the Government of Kerala did not indicate the presence of any rare mineral.

Minority Commission

545. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All Kerala Catholic Congress has submitted a memorandum to the Union Home Ministry pleading for the appointment of a permanent Minority Commission in India; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A memorandum dated 7th July, 1962 was received from the Minorities' Rights Protection Committee of the All Kerala Catholic Leaders' Congress. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to appoint such a commission.

Estimate of Income of Tripura State

546. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration has any organisation for the estimation of State income;

(b) if so, what are the results of its work; and

(c) if not, whether the Administration proposes to set up such an organisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) Estimates of State income for the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 are being compiled. The report is under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenses on Third General Elections

547. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred by the Central and the State Governments on the Third General Elections held in the country; and

(b) how these expenses compare with those of the Second and First General Elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The required information has not been received so far from all the State governments.

(b) A comparison can be made only after the required information is received.

Female Language Teachers in Delhi

548. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2875 on the 11th June, 1962 and state:

(a) how many vacancies of female language teachers are likely to occur in the Delhi Administration during this year;

(b) what is the policy of Government in absorbing those candidates who are registered with Employment Exchange in Delhi with the qualification of M.A.B.T. and Sahitya Rattan; and

(c) whether Government give preference to the qualified applicants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 33 in Grade I and 3 in Grade II.

(b) They are eligible for appointment against posts required to be filled by direct recruitment.

(c) Always.

Housing Grants for Harijans

549. { Shri Basumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move by Government for bigger housing grants to the Harijans;

(b) if so, what is likely to be the revised enhanced ceiling according to such a move;

(c) if not, whether Government received representations to this effect from the local Harijan Welfare Board; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The question of increasing the ceiling fixed at Rs. 750/- for the financial assistance from Government towards the cost of construction of houses by members of the Scheduled Castes to Rs. 900 is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता

५५०. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास:
श्री सुबोध हांसवा:

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बच्चों की पुस्तकों को लिखाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता के अन्तर्गत कार्य को विकेंद्रित करने की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) आठवीं प्रतियोगिता के पुरस्कारों के लिये कितनी धन राशि निर्धारित की गई है और इस में से कितनी केन्द्र द्वारा व्यय होगी तथा कितनी राज्यों द्वारा ; और

(ग) १९६१-६२ के दौरान जो नये ६ साहित्य रचनालय बनाने का विचार था, वे कहां-कहां स्थापित हुए ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) इस वर्ष बाल साहित्य की राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता का विकेंद्रीकरण कर दिया गया है।

(ख) आठवीं पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता और इस योजना के अधीन अन्य जिम्मेदारियों के लिये वर्तमान वर्ष के बजट में १,३०,००० रु० की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने वाली प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को भारत सरकार, ६६०० रु० अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा खर्च किया गया वास्तविक व्यय, जो भी कम हो, सहायक अनुदान देगी।

(ग) १९६१-६२ वर्ष के दौरान में केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में ही साहित्य रचनालय आयोजित किये गये थे।

स्कूलों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के लिये कागज

५५१. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास:
श्री सुबोध हांसवा:

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्कूल की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के लिये कागज प्राप्त करने के लिये जो समझौते किये गये हैं उन से कुल कितना कागज प्राप्त होगा और कागज प्राप्त करने की बातचीत किन-किन देशों से चल रही है ;

(ख) इस कागज का वितरण किन-किन राज्यों को किस अनुपात से किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इस कागज पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मुद्रण का व्यय कौन वहन करेगा ;

(घ) इस कागज से छपी पुस्तकों, जो प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के गरीब और जरूरत-मन्द बच्चों को मुफ्त देने की व्यवस्था है उसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र व राज्य के व्यय का भार क्या होगा ; और

(ङ) गरीब व जरूरतमन्द बच्चों की परिभाषा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) पांच वर्ष तक आस्ट्रेलिया से २,००० टन और स्वीडन से ८,००० टन कागज प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त होता रहेगा। इस समय अन्य किसी देश के साथ कोई बातचीत नहीं चल रही है।

(ख) कागज का वितरण अलग अलग राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाएगा। राज्य-वार वितरण दशनि वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें।

(घ) इस योजना के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय सहायक-अनुदान नहीं है।

(ङ) स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसका निर्णय करना प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार का अपना कार्य है।

विवरण

स्वी नतया आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकारों से कागज की जो मुफ्त भट प्राप्त होगी उसका राज्य-वार विवरण

क्रम संख्या राज्य का नाम कागज का परिमाण

(टनों में)

	आस्ट्रेलिया	
	स्वीडन से	से
१. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	८४४	२११
२. असम	२६८	६७
३. बिहार	५५२	१३८
४. जम्मू और काश्मीर	२८८	७२
५. केरल	५२	१३

६. मध्य प्रदेश	५००	१२५
७. मद्रास	५२४	१३१
८. महाराष्ट्र	४३२	१०८
९. मैसूर	४६८	११७
१०. उड़ीसा	१४४	३६
११. पंजाब	६०४	३०१
१२. राजस्थान	२६६	७४
१३. उत्तर प्रदेश	६८०	१७०
१४. पश्चिम बंगाल	५४८	१३७
१५. भारत सरकार और संघीय क्षेत्रों के प्रयोग के लिये सुरक्षित	१५००	३००
जोड़	८०००	२०००

Use of Red Number Plates and Flags in Cars by Ex-Rulers

552. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former princes are still allowed to use distinctive Red Colour Plates on the motor cars and also their own flags; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to do away with this practice?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes. This is one of the privileges guaranteed to the Rulers of former Indian States in the Agreements of merger executed with them.

(b) There is no proposal to do so.

National Small Savings

553. { **Shri S. B. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there

is a trend towards fall in national small savings;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) since when such fall has started?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The net collections in 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 91 crores as compared to Rs. 105 crores in 1960-61. The large increase in 1960-61 was due mainly to a diversion of the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks, a trend which has been partly reversed in 1961-62, following the revival of the public confidence in the commercial banks. It is not, therefore, correct to assume that there has been any continuing trend of a decline in these collections.

Gold From Kolar Kept in Reserves

554. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Government's decision to keep the gold from Kolar in official reserves instead of selling it in the open market; and

(b) what is the extent of the stagnation of finances under such an arrangement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The gold is being acquired to augment the country's foreign exchange reserves.

(b) An amount of Rs. 21.08 crores has been invested in the acquisition of gold from the gold mines in Mysore during the period July 1958 (the date from which the Central Government started acquiring the gold) to March 1962.

Delhi Police Lock-Ups

555. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints in the daily papers regarding the over-

crowding and insanitary conditions inside the Delhi Police lockups; and

(b) if so, how far these complaints are correct, and what steps are being taken to improve matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report in question. There is no substance in the allegation that the Police lock-ups are over-crowded or insanitary.

Selection Grade for Assistants

556. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding 'Selection Grade' for Assistants;

(b) if so, what is the proposed grade; and

(c) whether there is any minimum period of service for that?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Fire Accidents in Delhi

557. { **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to his statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 5th June, 1962 regarding fire in Connaught Place, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether enquiries have since been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Enquiries were made in the matter. Replies have been

received from the authorities concerned, and they are being examined. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Diploma Issued by National Council for Rural Education

558. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to extend the provisional recognition of diploma in civil and rural engineering awarded by the National Council for Rural Higher Education;

(b) if so, the period proposed to be extended;

(c) whether any decision has been reached regarding permanent recognition of the diploma; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be taken and the reasons for such delay?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The provisional recognition has already been extended up to July 1963 or till such time as a decision is taken regarding the recognition of the diploma on a permanent basis, whichever is earlier.

(c) and (d). Visiting Committees appointed by the Board of Assessment for Technical and Professional Qualifications have so far visited three Rural Institutes. As soon as all six Rural Institutes with the Engineering Course have been visited, reports will be placed before the Board, whose recommendations will be considered by the Government.

Promotion in Income Tax Department

559. **Shri Nath Pal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons directly recruited through the I.A.S. etc. examinations each year to the Income-Tax service Class I as well as the number of persons promoted from Class II to Class I service in Income-Tax Department from 1944 to 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that each of the persons promoted upto 1957 from Class II to Class I in Income-Tax Service has been given weightage of three years service *vis-a-vis* persons directly recruited from the competitive examinations; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that several representations from the direct recruits against the arbitrary weightage given to promotees and also violation of the quota rules prescribed by Government have been pending for years and that no final decision has yet been reached?

The Minister of Finance Shri Morarji Desai: (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 67].

(b) The persons promoted to Income-tax Officer, Class I up to 1956 (not 1957) have been given weightage in seniority *vis-a-vis* direct recruits, in accordance with the relevant Seniority Rules.

(c) Certain direct recruits submitted representations against weightage in seniority granted to departmental promotees, and regarding promotions to Class I. Some of them have now filed writ petitions in the Punjab High Court, raising, amongst other things, the same points.

Harijans in Government Employment

560. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in the Central Government employment in Class I, Class II, Class III and

Class IV services in different Ministries and Departments at present; and

(b) their number, Statewise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Budget Grants of Ministries

562. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministries and their names who have not been able to utilise sanctioned grant in the last year's budget; and

(b) the number of Ministries who had surrendered their sanctioned grants for the last year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) Information about the utilisation of sanctioned grants will be known only after the accounts for the year are closed and the Appropriation Accounts to be compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor General are presented to the Parliament.

(b) 18 Ministries and 8 Departments including certain Secretariats surrendered a part of their sanctioned grants for the year.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

563. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 125 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether there have been any new developments in regard to the alleged embezzlement case against the Secretary of Sangeet Natak Akademy; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the amount from the persons concerned?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): (a) The case is still under trial in a Delhi Court.

(b) The position has already been explained in part (b) of the reply to Starred Question No. 125 answered on 23-4-1962.

Hungarian Government Scholarships

564. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any selection of candidates for the five scholarships offered by the Hungarian Government for specialised training in Aluminium, Thermal and Water Power, Crane and Mine Engineering, Precision Instrument Engineering and Chemical Engineering;

(b) if so, the details of the selection; and

(c) the basis on which the selection has been made?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Training for the Blind

565. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutes are functioning in India at present for imparting training to the blind;

(b) what is the number of students who have passed out of these institutes each year (separately) during the last five years;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for providing employment for these trainees; and

(d) how many have been provided employment each year separately during the last five years and what is the number of blind trainees still awaiting employment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) According to the information at present available there are about 94 institutions for the education and training of the blind in the country.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) Yes Sir; A scheme for the establishment of Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped has been undertaken.

(d) The Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped at Bombay, Delhi and Madras have made the following placements since their inception yearwise:—

Name of Exchange	Year	Number placed
1. Bombay	1959-60	8
	1960-61	3
	1961-62	9
	1962-63	4
	TOTAL (upto 30-6-1962)	24
2. Delhi	1961-62	10
	1962-63	17
	TOTAL	27
3. Madras	1957-58	29
	1958-59	11
	1959-60	29
	1960-61	15
	1961-62	10
TOTAL	94	
GRAND TOTAL		145

The three exchanges at Bombay, Delhi and Madras had 221 blind persons on their Live Registers as on 30-6-1962.

Kerala Grandhasala Sangham

566. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstared Question No. 990 on the 9th May, 1962 and state:

(a) Whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the application of the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham, Trivandrum for financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham applied for Central Government grant under the Scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations' for the following five projects, which were examined and the decisions arrived at, as indicated against each, were communicated to the Sangham:—

1. *Institution of a library training course.*

The project was not found to fall within the purview of the Scheme and as such did not qualify for Central Government assistance.

2. *Preparation of a bibliography in Malayalam.*

The Sangham was advised to apply to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for assistance under the Scheme 'Development of Modern Indian Languages'.

3. *Publication of books in Malayalam on library Science and Social education.*

A grant of Rs. 2,400 at 60 per cent of the estimated cost of Rs. 4,000 was approved for the publication of two books in Malayalam on social education. The grant will be released after some necessary information called for from the Sangham is received.

4. *Setting up of Taluka Central libraries.*

The project will be considered after reply to clarifications sought from the Sangham and the State Government is received.

5. *Library intensive area scheme.*

The project appeared to overlap with the proposed Taluka libraries and the functions of the Community Development projects and as such was not considered for Central assistance.

Life Insurance Companies in Goa

567. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has taken over all the liabilities of different companies functioning in Goa;

(b) if so, the total amount of liabilities of these companies;

(c) whether it has opened offices; and

(d) if so, number of offices opened?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In order to avoid hardship to the Indian Citizens resident in Goa, Daman and Diu who had taken out Life insurance policies with Portuguese companies operating in Portuguese held territories in India before the liberation, the Government of India, in consultation with the Life Insurance Corporation, decided that such policies would, in future, be serviced by the Corporation. The Government further decided that delays in payment which occurred because of the political changes would be condoned provided all outstanding amounts were paid in by 1st September, 1962 and provided the policies were in full force and the payment of premiums thereon was up-to-date as on 18th December, 1961.

(b) Information in regard to the total amount of liabilities of these companies is being collected by the Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two. One Branch Office at Panjim and one sub-office at Margao.

Friendship University, Moscow

568. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the non-Indian students admitted to the Friendship (Lumumba) University, Moscow, come direct from schools and hence have much lower educational qualifications than their Indian colleagues;

(b) whether, as a result, the Indian students have virtually to waste the first year or two until the non-Indians catch up with them, particularly in science subjects; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government will reconsider the present policy of restricting applicants to graduates of Indian Universities

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government are aware that the minimum qualification prescribed by the University for admission is the passing of the final Secondary School Examination, but have no information about the qualifications of non-Indian students admitted to the University.

(b) and (c). The Indian students spend their first year in learning the Russian language. In view of their qualifications, they are also considered for exemption of one year of the course. As such, there is no need to change the present policy.

Political Prisoners

569. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of various political parties who go to

jail in connection with various struggles against some policies of Government are not treated as political prisoners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the definition of 'political prisoner' now in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Holiday Homes

570. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some holiday homes are likely to be established for the civilian employees of defence; and

(b) if so, where and when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah):

(a) and (b). The question whether Holiday homes should be established for certain Central Government employees has been examined by the Staff Welfare Review Committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs; but no final decision has yet been taken by the Government on the recommendation of that Committee. When a final decision is made the matter will be specifically examined with reference to Defence civilians.

परीक्षा परिणाम

५८१. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परीक्षा परिणाम कितने प्रतिशत रहे ;

(ख) गत वर्ष की तुलना में यह कितने प्रतिशत कम या अधिक रहे ; और

(ग) परीक्षा परिणामों में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कुछ विशेष यत्न भी किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारत में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
५७२. { श्री नारायण दास :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कुल कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन रह रहे हैं जो पारपत्र लेकर आये थे ;

(ख) राज्यवार उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के बारे में जानकारी है जो पारपत्र की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने पर भी भारत में रह रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उन्हें वापस भेजने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी :

Terminology for Science Subjects

**573. { Shri Shree Narayan Das :
Shri Bibhutj Mishra :**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technological terminology for Indian languages in Science subjects has been revised; and

(b) if not, the progress made in the direction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology consisting of eminent scientists and linguists has been set up and its functions include:—

- (a) Review of the work done so far in the field of scientific and technical terminology in the light of the principles laid down in paragraph 3 of the Presidential Order published with the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 2/8/60-O.L. dated the 27th April, 1960;
- (b) Formulation of principles relating to coordination and evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi and other languages;
- (c) Coordination of the work done by different agencies in the States in the field of scientific and technical terminology, with the consent or at the instance of the State Governments concerned, and approval of glossaries for use in Hindi and other Indian languages as may be submitted to it by the concerned agencies; and
- (d) The Commission may also take up preparation of standard scientific textbooks using the new terminology evolved or approved by it, preparation of scientific and technical dictionaries and translation into Indian languages of scientific books in foreign languages.

The Commission has taken up the work of review and coordination of Scientific and Technical terms in Hindi evolved by the Ministry of Education. Recently they have reviewed and coordinated terms upto graduate level in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

हैवी इलक्ट्रिकल प्लांट , भोपाल,

५७४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलक्ट्रिकल प्लांट में १९६१-६२ में बिजली के कितने ट्रांसफार्मर, स्टेटिक कैपेसिटर और धरमल बेल्टिंग सेटों का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) इन सेटों का कुल मूल्य कितना रहा और इन्हें बेचने से कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस प्लांट में तैयार किये गये ट्रांसफार्मर विदेशी ट्रांसफार्मरों की अपेक्षा कितने महंगे अथवा सस्ते पड़ते हैं, और क्या इन्हें विदेशों को निर्यात किया जा सकता है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) १९६१-६२ में भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलक्ट्रिकल प्लांट में निम्नलिखित पूर्ण वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया गया :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (१) पावर ट्रांस-
फार्मर | २५ (संख्या) |
| (२) कैपेसिटर | १४०० के बी० ए०
घा० |
| (३) धरमल
बेल्टर | कोई नहीं |

(ख) उपरोक्त वस्तुओं का अनुमानित विक्रय मूल्य ८,७७,१८० रुपये है । कुल लाभ या हानि लेखा समस्त निर्माण कार्यों जिनमें पूरी तरह तैयार इकाइयाँ २५ चल रहे कार्य सम्मिलित हैं, के लिए बनाया जाता है, केवल उत्पादन विशेष के लिये ठीक ठीक लाभ या हानि बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) सीमा शुल्क और दूसरे खर्चों के भ्रापात को देखते हुए भोपाल कारखाने में निर्मित ट्रांसफार्मरों का मूल्य विदेशी संभारकों के कथित-मूल्यों की तुलना में अच्छा है। अन्य देशों को इन ट्रांसफार्मरों के निर्यात का प्रश्न केवल तभी उत्पन्न होगा जब कि कारखाने में पर्याप्त उत्पादन-क्षमता हो जाएगी।

Utilization of Natural Gas

575. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up by the Government of Assam on which the Oil India is represented, has completed its study of the question of utilization of the natural gas; and

(b) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Ma'aviya): (a) On 19-4-62 the Government of Assam set up a Committee for co-ordinating the physical work of the projects based on natural gas with a view to ensure their speedy implementation.

(b) It is not known whether the Committee is expected to submit a formal report to the Government of Assam.

Recommendations of Staff Councils

576. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3046 on the 13th June, 1962 and state the reason for not accepting the recommendations of the staff councils?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The reasons for not accepting the recommendations of the Staff Council are:—

- (a) The Second Pay Commission had recommended lowering of rent from 10 per cent. to 7.5 only in the case of Class IV and Class III employees drawing pay less than Rs. 150 per mensem. This recom-

mendation of the Pay Commission has been accepted and implemented; and

- (b) the rents of quarters for the lower staff being already heavily subsidized, it was not considered possible to agree to any further concession.

Forged Currency Notes

577. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1297 on the 5th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the sources of the forged hundred rupee notes have been found; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Out of the 5 forged hundred rupee notes detected earlier, cases in respect of four have been filed by the police as untraced and the cases relating to the fifth is still under their investigation.

Rat Menace in Minicoy Islands

578. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rat menace to the coconut crop in Minicoy Islands;

(b) the measures Government propose to tackle this problem; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this purpose for the year 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) (1) Organisation of periodical rat hunts.

(2) Supply of rat poison free of cost to the growers.

(3) Supply of rat traps; and tin sheets to planters at subsidised rates for banding coconut trees to prevent rats from climbing up.

(c) An amount of Rs. 25,500/- is proposed to be spent during the year 1962-63 for eradication of rats from coconut plantations.

All India Council of Sports

579. **Shri Prabhat Kar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Council of Sports has deputed three of its members as observers for the athletic trials at Bangalore to choose the Indian contingent for Jakarta;

(b) whether all the amateur athletes of the country will have a chance to represent in the trials; and

(c) if so, what steps the All India Council of Sports has taken to bring together all the sport units so that India can put forward the best of her performance at Jakarta?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All athletes sent by the affiliated Units of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India were allowed to take part in the trials.

(c) This concerns the Indian Olympic Association. The All India Council of Sports has been keeping a close watch and recommending assistance for participation only in items in which Indian sportsmen can acquit themselves creditably.

Handicapped Children

580. **Dr. U. Misra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sample survey conducted by the Delhi School of Social Work showed that rural areas have more handicapped children than urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the survey points out that the institutions for the handicapped do not have enough room and amenities for the inmates; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The sample survey undertaken by the Delhi School of Social Work was substantially in urban areas. No definite conclusion can, therefore, be drawn from this survey regarding the incidence of handicapping conditions in rural areas.

(b) The sample survey did not include a study of institutions for the handicapped in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Hindustan Steel Employees at Ranchi

581. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan;**
Shri Umanath;
Shri P. Kunhan;

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award of the Second Pay Commission has been made applicable to the employees working in Hindustan Steel at Ranchi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Limited have decided to revise pay scales and increase Dearness Allowance with effect from 1st July, 1962 generally on the lines of those of the Central Government employees.

Fertilizers and Machine Tool Industries etc.

582. { **Shri Yallamanda Reddy;**
Shri Eswara Reddy;

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many essential industries like fertilizers, machine tools, steel castings, special alloy which are allotted to private sector, have not made any progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) While machine tool schemes licensed in the private sector have made good progress, the progress of schemes relating to fertilizers, steel castings and special alloy steels has been somewhat slow.

(b) The capital cost of a Fertilizer Project is of the order of Rs. 20 crores, about half of which would be required in foreign exchange. The licensees have to secure suitable foreign collaborators to provide technical know-how as well as financial assistance. The commitments involved, are very large. Furthermore it is only recently that this industry has been thrown open for the private sector also to participate. There are also problems regarding the supply of raw materials like Naptha. Negotiations for collaboration naturally take a little time in these circumstances.

The lack of progress in the implementation of steel castings schemes is due to a variety of reasons of which an important one is difficulty in securing collaboration from abroad. The industry is intrinsically somewhat difficult and some licensees failed to take any steps to implement their schemes.

The manufacture of alloy steels involves high technical skill and considerable time is taken in finalising negotiations with foreign collaborators. The schemes also involve considerable investment with a high foreign exchange content. Nevertheless, twenty-two units representing a total capacity of 315,200 tons of special alloy and tool steels have been licensed. The industry is being dealt with as a priority industry for the allocation of foreign exchange.

(c) A careful watch is kept by Government over all the licensed projects and all efforts are made to make

the licensees go ahead with the schemes. High priority is being accorded to all these schemes.

Credit from Poland

583. { **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Poland have extended additional credit during the remaining period of the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the amount that has been offered; and

(c) the projects for which it is intended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). There have been some preliminary discussions with the Polish authorities in regard to further assistance and an Indian team is likely to visit Poland shortly in this connection.

Steel Plant at Kothagudam

584. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical committee has been examining the question of establishing a steel plant at Kothagudam in Khamman District Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the report of the committee in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have appointed a Technical Committee which is examining the possibility of setting up a pig iron plant—later possibly a steel plant at various sites in Andhra Pradesh based on the raw materials locally available.

(b) The report of the Technical Committee is awaited.

Cement Factory near Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh

585. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to give permission to establish a Cement Factory in the public sector near Nagarjunasagar in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Durgapur Steel Plant

586. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the performance of Durgapur Steel Works is not according to the plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Production at the Durgapur Steel Plant has sometimes fallen short of the target fixed due to some difficulties such as jamming of slag underneath the open hearth furnaces, inadequate facilities for handling Box wagons etc. However, these difficulties are being removed.

खारी पानी

५८७. **श्री लन सिंह :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई के काम में प्रयुक्त करने के लिये खारी पानी के सुधार सम्बन्धी कोई अनुसन्धान कार्य किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो कहां और कब से ;

(ग) इस कार्य पर अब तक क्या खर्च हुआ है ; और

(घ) अनुसन्धान से क्या कोई परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल पदा नहीं है होता ।

Loans to States

588. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans given to different States by the Centre during the first two years of the Third Five period;

(b) whether the State Governments have utilised the loans for the purposes for which they were given; and

(c) the rate of interest charged by the Centre on these loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Pipeline between Siliguri and Gauhati

589. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to lay the product pipeline between Siliguri and Gauhati;

(b) if so, the length of the pipeline and the estimated cost;

(c) whether contract has been given to any firm; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be given?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). M/s Bechtel Corporation of California (U.S.A.) have been entrusted with the work of preparation of Project Report of Siliguri—Gauhati pipeline project (about 270 miles in length). Final decision in the matter will be taken after the Project Report has been examined. Details regarding length of pipeline, the estimated cost and other details can be indicated only after examination of the Project Report has been completed.

Fertilizer Plant

590. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed review of each fertilizer plant is made by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A constant watch is being kept over the progress made in the establishment of fertilizer factories licensed in the public and private sectors. A review of the progress is incorporated in the Annual Reports of the Ministry, copies of which are made available to the House during the Budget Session of Parliament. In addition a review of the progress in respect of public sector projects in the charge of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited is included in the Annual Reports of the Corporation copies of which are placed on the Table of the House as and when they are ready. There are also Directors on the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited representing both the administrative Ministry and the Ministry of Finance who keep in constant and continuing touch with the conduct of affairs of the Corporation and each of its units.

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

591. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1232 on the 14th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Official Committee has submitted report to the Tripura Administration regarding their findings on the working of each of the Co-operative Societies of Tripura run by the Rehabilitation Centres;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the condition of those unmanaged societies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will be examined on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Smuggling Activities of Pakistanis in Tripura

592. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received in the months of April and June, 1962 any list of Pakistani nationals who were alleged to have carried on smuggling activities in Kurti Bazar and have stayed there regularly without legal passports and visas;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against those persons; and

(c) the number of persons involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Businessmen of Tripura

593. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the businessmen of Tripura have been

experiencing extreme difficulties in transporting goods via Pakistan after the Rajshahi incidents;

(b) if so, whether their volume of transport has decreased;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) steps, if any, taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Abdul Nabi's Mosque, New Delhi

594. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declined to treat Abdul Nabi's mosque on Mathura Road, New Delhi, as a protected monument; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The archaeological survey is overburdened. Therefore, as this monument is of minor importance, it is proposed to hand it over to a private organisation under certain conditions, one of which will be that the mosque will be maintained in consultation with the archaeological survey.

हिन्दू धार्मिक न्यास समिति की रिपोर्ट

५९५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन:
श्री भागवत शा भ्राजाद:

क्या बिचि मंत्री १८ जून, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दू धार्मिक न्यासों के बारे में जांच करने वाली समिति ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उसकी मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

बिचि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दू धर्मस्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट १० अगस्त, १९६२ को सदन के पटल पर रखी गई है। सरकार रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है।

संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों में चोरियां

५९६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन:
श्री भागवत शा भ्राजाद:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २३ मई, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १८३९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नौर्य एवेन्यू व साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लेटों में चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये थे उनसे स्थिति में कहां तक सुधार हुआ है ; और

(ख) पिछली चोरियों का पता लगा कर दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिलाने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वातार) : (क) १९६२ के मई, जून और जुलाई महीनों के दौरान नौर्य और साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद् सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों में चोरी और संधमारी के पांच मामलों की सूचना मिली जब कि १९६१ में तत्सम अवधि में १५ मामले दर्ज किये गये थे।

(ख) अभी तक सिर्फ कुछ ही मामलों में सजा कराई जा चुकी है।

Assistance to West Bengal

597. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a recent change in the basis of Government's assistance to West Bengal towards relief expenditure;

(b) whether as a result, this expenditure will no longer be shared on a fifty-fifty basis;

(c) if so, the considerations for effecting the change; and

(d) whether this will adversely affect West Bengal's projects under the Third Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. However, Government has accepted the recommendation of the team of Central Government officers which recently visited the State that a large portion of the relief expenditure incurred by the State Government is unrelated with the occurrence of natural calamities and is therefore ineligible for assistance under their prescribed pattern.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Indian Scientists

598. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to enlarge the pool of Indian Scientists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The strength of the Pool has been raised from 300 to 500 in June, 1962.

Pre-University Classes

599. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that failures

in pre-university classes in the various States were more in the academic year 1961-62 than during previous years;

(b) if so, whether reasons were ascertained for the larger percentage of failures;

(c) whether it is a fact that these failures in pre-university classes in various States are due to sudden change-over from regional languages to English as medium of instruction; and

(d) if not, which are the States, where the reason stated in part (c) above applies and the steps contemplated to resolve this difficulty?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). Statistical information on results of the Pre-University Course Examinations held in 1962 are not yet available. The results will, however, be examined by the Standards Committee of the University Grants Commission if the results of the Pre-University Course Examination held in 1962 (for academic year 1961-62) are more unsatisfactory than those of previous years.

Pre-University Classes Examination

600. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(i) the total number of students that appeared for pre-university classes examination in the academic year 1961-62, State-wise;

(ii) the number in each State declared eligible during the said year;

(iii) the percentage of those who passed to the total number of those who appeared in each State; and

(iv) how it compares with the percentage of passes during academic year 1960-1961?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (i) to (iv). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Neyveli Lignite

601. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technical consultants have been appointed for preparing detailed project report for the proposed steel plant on Salem Iron Ore and Neyveli lignite;

(b) if so, who are the technical consultants;

(c) the terms on which they have been appointed and all connected details; and

(d) when they are required to submit their report and what are the points on which they are required to recommend?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d). The appointment of Messrs Dastur & Co., a firm of consultants for preparing a Detailed Project Report for a steel plant based on Neyveli Lignite and Salem or other Iron Ores, is at present under the consideration of Government. Details regarding the scope of the report and other terms and conditions are yet to be settled.

Unsettled Claims of L.I.C. Policy Holders

602. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims of policy holders of the Life Insurance Corporation that have remained unsettled and unpaid for (i) over two years; (ii) over one year; (iii) over six months and (iv) over three months;

(b) the reasons for the delay in settlement and payment of claims; and

(c) the average time taken in the disposal of claims?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Plant for High-octane Petrol

603. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state: (a) whether Government propose to establish a plant for obtaining high-octane petrol in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that this installation has been designed by the Soviet engineers;

(c) whether Government had made enquiries from other countries for obtaining such a plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) One of the units in the Gujarat Refinery is expected to be a Platformer, which is designed to upgrade the octane rating of straight-run motor spirit fractions.

(b) This is being designed by Soviet party, as a part of the design of the whole refinery project in terms of the Indo-Soviet Agreement.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

भारतीय भाषाओं की लिपि

६०४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में २७ मई से ६ जून, १९६२ तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन स्कूल के तत्वावधान में पञ्जीस विद्वानों ने एक विशेषगोष्ठी में एकत्र होकर यह मत व्यक्त किया था कि देश की सभी भाषाओं को एक ही लिपि में लिखा जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मुझाव को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) उन प्रयत्नों को अब तक कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली):

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन के भारतीय स्कूल ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों तथा प्रादेशिक अध्ययनों के विषय पर २७ मई, से ५ जून १९६२ तक बंगलौर में एक सेमिनार का आयोजन किया था । "एशिया के उभरती हुई प्रवृत्तियों और शक्तियों" पर चर्चा करते हुए दो या तीन वक्ताओं ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि समान लिपि से विभिन्न भाषाओं में अध्ययन में सुविधा होती है जिसके फलस्वरूप विभिन्न दलों को एक दूसरे को समझना भी आसान हो जाता है । सेमिनार ने किसी भी विषय पर कोई प्रस्ताव पारित नहीं किया ।

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय

६०५. श्री भक्त वर्शन: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २८ मई, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २०९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहबाद हाई कोर्ट में शेष मुकदमों को निपटाने के लिये जो छै: अनिश्चित न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किये गये थे उन की नियुक्ति के बाद स्थिति में कहाँ तक सुधार हुआ है; और

(ख) कुछ और न्यायाधीश नियुक्त करने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था उस के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बात्तार) : (क) कुल मामलों में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है क्योंकि निपटायें गये मामलों का अनुपात दर्ज किये गये मामलों के समान नहीं हो सका ।

(ख) और अनिश्चित न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है ।

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के कर्मचारी

६०६. श्री भक्त वर्शन: : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह १८ मई, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग (सर्वे आफ इंडिया) के जिन कर्मचारियों को ऊंचे पदों, सीमावर्धी क्षेत्रों और संकटपूर्ण इलाकों में काम करना पड़ता है, उन्हें विशेष भत्ता देने और उन की विशेष रूप से रक्षा करने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : कुछ खास भत्ते देने का प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है । ज्यादा ऊंचाइयों, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और खतरनाक इलाकों में काम करने वालों की हिफाजत के लिये अभी तक निम्नलिखित इंतजाम किये गये हैं :—

(१) ऐसे स्थानीय असैनिक और सैनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा सामान्य सुरक्षात्मक कार्य-वाहियों की जा रही हैं जिन का भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग से निकट का संबंध है ।

(२) ऐसे खास दवाइयाँ, कपड़े और औजार वगैरह दिये गये हैं जिन की इन इन इलाकों में जरूरत पड़ती है ।

Cement Prices

607. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cement has become non-available in the market at fixed prices and it is being sold at higher prices in the black market; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Cement for consumption by the public is channelled through stockists who are, in most States, licensed by State Governments and who sell cement at retail prices fixed by State Governments. Also in most States cement is sold to consumers against permits issued by the State authorities. State Governments have also powers to take action if cement is sold at higher prices. In the conditions of shortage now prevailing and in view of the relatively high priorities accorded to essential projects, the allocation of cement to stockists is not likely to meet the full demands of the general public for some time to come. This is likely to result in short or delayed supplies. In these conditions there are, often, malpractices. State Governments are doing their best to eradicate these evils.

Organisational Changes in Education Ministry

608. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken by his Ministry to enable its senior officials to concentrate on education and advisory work and some organisational changes are being initiated with this end in view; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a continuous process, calling for constant review. Some of the significant steps taken in the past include extensive delegations of powers and functions vested in the higher officers of the Ministry to lower ranks, establishment of subordinate and autonomous organisations to carry out purely executive functions earlier performed by the Ministry, and organisational changes introduced within the Ministry to relieve higher officers of less important work. Recent instances include the establish-

ment of the National Council for Educational Research and Training. It has also been decided to set up a Grants Committee Unit to deal with all the requests for financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the various fields of Education. The step is designed to relieve the Divisional Heads in the various Divisions of the Ministry, where at present these requests involving a great deal of routine work of scrutinising and processing, are dealt with.

Ration of Soldiers

609. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
 { **Shri P. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 75 nP is allowed per month per soldier as price of condiments towards his ration;

(b) the year in which this amount was originally fixed; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to revise this scale?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The following rates of condiment allowance are authorised at present:—

(i) For big units with a strength of above 50—Rs. 0.75 nP per man per month.

(ii) For small units with a strength of 50 or less—Rs. 1.00 nP per man per month.

(b) The amount of Rs. 0.75 nP as condiment allowance was originally fixed in 1946. It was reviewed later and small units having a strength of 50 or less were authorised to draw Rs. 1.00 nP as condiment allowance per man per month, with effect from 1st December 1958.

(c) No Sir.

Promotions of Jawans

610. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawans whose promotions have been withheld for not passing the basic Hindi examination;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to relax this rule; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce time scale in the matter of promotion?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Meon): (a) All Jawans are imparted education during their service and this education includes instruction in Hindi. Their promotion to higher classes and ranks is dependent *inter alia* on the possession of the prescribed educational qualifications, such as the Army Certificates of Education. To enable the Jawans to pass the examinations for the grant of these certificates, there are prescribed courses of instruction. The medium of instruction for these courses is Hindi in Devnagri script and the medium of examinations, which include, among other subjects, Hindi language, is also Hindi in Devnagri script. A Jawan is given every facility to acquire the requisite proficiency in Hindi and the question of his promotion being withheld in the circumstances mentioned by the Hon'ble Members, does not or should not normally arise.

(b) There is no proposal before Government to change the existing procedures.

(c) No, Sir.

Tax Appellate Authority in Manipur

611. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Taxes of Manipur

appointed under the Amusement Tax Act is the only Appellate Authority under the Assam Sales Tax Act in force at present in Manipur although there are stages of Appellate Authorities in Assam and other States to meet the ends of justice; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) It is a fact that the Commissioner of Taxes in Manipur is the only appellate authority in the territory.

(b) Manipur being a one district territory, the present arrangements are considered adequate.

National Scholarships

612. { Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and the number of national scholarships awarded to poor but meritorious students to prosecute higher studies during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of the scholarships allotted to each states and union territory?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of House. [See Appendix I, annexure 68].

Government Quarters in Manipur

613. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far in the construction of Government quarters and buildings at Lamphel Pat in Manipur;

(b) whether every building in Lamphel Pat was almost submerged by flood water recently;

(c) the extent of damage caused to the buildings if any; and

(d) measures proposed to be adopted in order to check recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) Rs. 26.70 lacs.

(b) to (d). In Lamphel Pat there are 16 blocks of non-residential buildings and 83 blocks of residential quarters have been constructed or are under-construction. During the unprecedented floods in the second week of June, 1962, some of these buildings were covered with water beyond the plinth area but no visible damage occurred. In order to protect the built-up area from inundation during the floods a storm water drainage scheme has been drawn up and the work is in progress.

Examination System

614. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aligarh Muslim University and the University of Baroda have prepared and submitted pilot projects to reform the examination system;

(b) what action has been taken on the recommendations of the 9-man committee of educationists constituted to make recommendations on the question of examinations in Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee of educationists appointed by the University Grants Commission to advise it on reform in the Examination system in Indian Universities has submitted its report. Its recommendations have been circulated to the Universities for comments, that are awaited.

Coal for Punjab

**615. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have been permitted to procure coal from Kalakot Mines in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Jammu & Kashmir Government have a stock of about 25,000 tons of coal at ~~the~~ Kalakot mines. The Punjab Government expressed a desire to take this coal by road and Government of India have agreed to this agreement.

Evening Colleges

**616. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start more evening colleges; and

(b) if so, the allocations made to different States for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Expert Committee appointed by Government to work out the details of the scheme of Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges has not yet finalized its deliberations on Evening Colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

Asian Games in Djakarta

617. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Indian Olympic Association for financial assistance for the

Indian Contingent to participate in the Asian Games to be held in Djakarta;

(b) the amount sanctioned and whether this amount would also cover the expenditure of the Managers and others accompanying the Indian contingent; and

(c) the number of participants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,51,012.00 is being sanctioned to the Indian Olympic Association and this will cover expenditure on Managers etc.

(c) One Chief-de-Mission, 71 players, 6 other officials and one cook.

Army Expedition to Leopargail Peak

618. { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any army expedition was sent this year to Leopargail peak in Spiti; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expedition to Riwo Pharguil was sponsored by the Army Mountaineering Association. The peak (22,000 ft.) is located near the Shipki-La Pass in the Himachal Pradesh. The expedition party consisted of the following five Army officers:—

- (1) Capt. P. S. Bakshi (Leader).
- (2) Capt. J. N. Wadhwa.
- (3) Capt K. P. Sharma.
- (4) Lt. H. Bahuguna.
- (5) Lt. Y. Bhargava.

The expedition left Simla on the 7th June 1962. On 20th June 1962, Capt Bakshi, Leader of the expedition, along with Capt. J. N. Wadhwa and 2 Sherpas, left Camp I (19,000 ft.) to look for a suitable site for Camp II.

Having selected a site for Camp II at a height of approximately 21,000 ft., the party commenced their descent at 3 p.m. Visibility was very bad and at 4-15 p.m. Capt. Bakshi slipped over hard ice pulling down with him the other 3 members of his party who were on the same rope. Capt. Bakshi and the 2 sherpas sustained severe head injuries and died on the spot. Capt. Wadhwa, who survived, was unconscious for about 15 minutes.

The dead were given the traditional mountaineers' burial on 21-6-1962 at a height of 20,000 ft.

After this tragic accident the expedition had to be abandoned and the remaining members returned safely from the mountain.

Naga Hostiles

619. **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Naga hostiles clashed with security forces on the 3rd July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). No incident with 3 Naga hostiles took place on 3rd July, 1962. However, the following two incidents occurred on that date:—

- (i) Some hostiles (exact number not known) fired at a vehicle convoy on Dimapur-Kohima road. Fire was returned by our security forces.
- (ii) An Assam Rifles column encountered about 40 hostiles in an area approximately 18½ miles north east of Phek. There was an exchange of fire.

All India Agricultural Service

620. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to create an All-India Agricultural Service, for better and more co-ordinated Administration in the field of agriculture; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or any other Government agency have approached his Ministry to create such a service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) and (b). Yes.

Amendment of Hindu Succession Act

621. { Shri Sadhu Ram:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have moved the Central Government for amendment of Hindu Succession Act; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to amend the law and how much time it is likely to take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chhaw Dance

622. **Dr. U. Misra:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state what provision has been made to preserve and promote 'Chhaw dance' of Saraikala, a classical dance of India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi has recognised 'Chhaw' as a traditional dance form. Eminent exponents of this dance are eligible for Akademi Awards. The Akademi also gives financial assistance for specific projects to recognised institutions engaged in the promotion and

preservation of 'Chhaw'. No separate funds are allocated for the purpose but requests received are considered by the Akademi under its Rules.

Sujanpur Tira Fort

623. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sujanpur Tira Fort in Kangra District (Punjab) has rare type of paintings of the Kangra School of Painting on its walls and roofs;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that they are being spoiled and damaged; and

(c) whether Government propose to declare it a protected monument and take it under their protection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Some traces of paintings on the walls of Gauri Shankar temple and on a part of Zanana Palace at Tira Sujanpur located within the complex of a ruined fort have been found.

(b) Extensive damage was done by the earthquake of 1905, but not by human hands.

(c) The Katoch palace within the fort complex is protected. The question of protecting the paintings is under examination.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

624. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been frequent complaints that in regard to appointment, promotions and confirmation of staff in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations weightage is given to particular section;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to avoid the recurrence of such complaints?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Some complaints were received, but on enquiry it was found that the allegations had no substance.

Aid to National Council of University Students

625. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of aid being given by the University Grants Commission to the National Council of University Students of India (NCUSI) affiliated with International Students Conference; and

(b) why this aid is given by the University Grants Commission through Aligarh University and not directly to the Council?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of Student Welfare, the University Grants Commission, paid to the Aligarh Muslim University until March, 1962 a recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 3000/- a year towards the appointment of an Executive Secretary for the National Council of University Students of India. Under its Act, the Commission is empowered to pay grants only to universities or institutions deemed to be universities. The Commission has not paid any grants for this purpose after March, 1962.

Manufacture of Textile Machinery in Madhya Pradesh

626. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public sector unit to manufacture textile machinery is to be set up in Madhya Pradesh with Soviet Collaboration;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken towards implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a public sector plant in Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of textile machinery with Soviet Collaboration. A licence under the industries (D & R) Act, 1951, has however, been granted to a private party for setting up of a plant for the manufacture of a few items of textile machinery with Soviet collaboration. The exact location of the plant has not yet been decided.

दिल्ली में आत्महत्याएँ

६२७. श्री बागड़ी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो मास में दिल्ली नगर में चोरी और आत्म हत्या की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं और उन के क्या कारण थे; और

(ख) ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) जून तथा जुलाई, १९६२ के महीनों में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में २५५ चोरियाँ तथा २१ आत्महत्या के मामले दर्ज किये गये । आत्महत्याओं के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(१) पारिवारिक असंतोष	८
(२) दुस्वास्य	४
(३) प्रेम संबंधी	२
(४) विविध तथा जहाँ कारण मालूम नहीं हुआ	७

योग

२१

(ख) जहां तक चोरियों का सम्बन्ध है पुलिस बड़ी निगरानी रख रही है और सारे शहर में पैदल बाइसिकलों तथा धूमने वाली गाड़ियों में गस्त लगा रही है। पुलिस ने संघमारी को रोकने के लिये दुष्चरित्रों पर निगरानी तथा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा १०६ और ११० के अधीन निरोधक कार्य-वाहियां आदि जैसे उपाय किये हैं।

आत्महत्याओं को रोकने के लिये कोई विशेष उपाय सम्भव नहीं है।

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Educational Institutions

628. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has proposed to collect the figures of enrolment of Scheduled Castes in educational institutions in various States from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the required machinery has been created to collect the figures from all the States;

(c) whether there is any expenditure to be incurred to complete this work;

(d) what are the difficulties for Government to collect similar figures for Second Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether the introduction of 'Means Test' would be postponed till the figures of Third Five Year Plan are collected?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. The collection of the requisite information was taken up, on experimental basis, towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan itself.

(b) The machinery for the collection of annual educational statistics exists in almost all the States.

(c) No direct expenditure is involved.

(d) As stated in reply to part (a), the collection of this information was

started towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The collection of information for earlier years of the Second Five Year Plan depends upon the availability of old records in all the educational Institutions running into lakhs. It is doubtful if all the records are available, but even if they are, it will be a stupendous task to collect this information.

(e) No, Sir.

भारत के लिये जापानी रडार

६२६. { श्री रा० स० तिवारी:
श्री कजरोलकर:

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रडार यंत्र खरीदने के लिये जापान सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रडार यंत्र कब तक खरीदे जा सकेंगे ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मैनन): (क) से (ग). साजसामान के लिये विभिन्न संसाधनों से प्रारम्भिक प्रायः समन्वयेयी पूछताछ की जाती है। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित वर्ग के साजसामान के सम्बन्ध में समन्वयेयी पूछताछ के विस्तरण प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है।

Orissa Mining Corporation

630. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to State:

(a) the capital raised by Orissa Mining Corporation;

(b) the programme undertaken; and

(c) the allied schemes with which this Corporation is inter-linked?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

State Bank of India Branches in Punjab

631. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of branches and sub-branches of the State Bank of India opened in Punjab from 1st June, 1960 upto date with their locations?

The Minister of Finance (**Shri Morarji Desai**): During the period from the 1st June, 1960 to the 31st July, 1962, the State Bank of India opened 3 branches and 1 sub-office in Punjab at the following centres.

<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Date of opening</i>
<i>Branches</i>	
1. Nangal Township	30-7-1960
2. Palampur	28-2-1961
3. Jullundur Cantt.	1-9-1961
<i>Sub-office</i>	
1. Ballabgarh	29-10-1960

Role of Police in National Integration

632. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee to consider how to make the police a force for national integration has been set up by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the progress made by it in its work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): (a) and (b). No. But a good deal of thought is being given to the role of the police in National Integration.

Centres for Advanced Training and Research

633. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the scheme formulated by the University Grant

Commission to start centres for advanced training and research in selected subjects at different Universities; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (**Dr. K. L. Shrivastava**): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 69].

Indian Bankers' Seminar

634. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Bankers' Seminar was held in Bombay in the third week of July organised by the Indian Banks Association;

(b) if so, what are the main suggestions; and

(c) whether Government are considering the suggestion that interest on bank deposits must be exempted from tax?

The Minister of Finance (**Shri Morarji Desai**): (a) Yes.

(b) The seminar, it is understood, discussed a number of questions including those relating to the establishment of branches at places where there are now no offices of commercial banks, the provision of increased facilities for the marketing of Government securities and the remittance of funds, the creation of a regular bill market in the country, the grant of relief from income tax in respect of the interest on deposits in commercial banks or appropriations towards reserves by such banks, and the improvement of the services provided by banks to the general public.

(c) It is understood that the various proposals in this connection are still under consideration by the Committee of the Indian Banks Association. The question of Government examining any of these suggestions at this stage does not, therefore, arise.

व्यस्क बधिरो का प्रशिक्षण

६३५. श्री सरजू पाण्डयः क्या शिक्षा मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यस्क बधिरो के प्रशिक्षण के लिये हैदराबाद में कोई केन्द्र स्थापित होने जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त केन्द्र में एक मास कितने बधिरो को शिक्षा दी जा सकेगी, और

(ग) उक्त शिक्षा संस्थान में व्यस्क बधिरो को किस आधार पर दाखिल किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

प्रारम्भ में प्रौढ़ बहरो के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में ३० प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों के लिये व्यवस्था होगी । तीसरी पांच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यह व्यवस्था बढ़ा कर १२० व्यक्तियों के लिये कर दी जायेगी ।

१६ वष से २५ वष की आयु वाले बहरे अर्थात् इस केन्द्र में दाखिल हो सकते हैं । अधिकतम आयु सीमा पांच वष तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है । दाखिला चाहने वाले उम्मीदवारों को निम्न दो वर्गों में बांटा जायेगा :-

(क) वे जिन की अवस्था-व्यक्ति अभी अज्ञात नहीं है और

(ख) वे जिन की अवस्था-व्यक्ति बचपन में अथवा वही वर्ष पहले जा चुकी थी

वर्ग (क) के उम्मीदवारों को निम्नांकित शर्तें पूरी करनी होंगी :

(१) बहरोपन दाखिले की तारीख से तीन वर्ष से अधिक पहले नहीं हुआ हो ।

असाधारण परिस्थितियों में इस शर्त में कुछ छूट दी जा सकती है ।

(२) बहरोपन से पहले बह किसी शैक्षिक संस्था में पढ़ा हो अथवा कहीं नौकरो में रहा हो ।

वर्ग (ख) के उम्मीदवारों से आशा की जाती है कि वे कम से कम पांच वर्ष तक बहरो को किसी संस्था में पढ़े हो ।

निम्नांकितों को दाखिले में अग्रता प्रदान की जायेगी :

(१) वे उम्मीदवार जो तीन वर्ष से अधिक से पहले बहरे नहीं हुए हो ।

(२) मुग्धा और निर्विजल सरकारी कर्मचारी जो युद्ध में अथवा तथा के संकट काल के कारण बहरे हुए हों (इस वर्गके व्यक्ति के लिये अधिकतम आयु सीमा ४० वर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है) ।

(३) प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् नौकरी दिलाने के विशेष प्रयोजन के लिये मान्यता प्राप्त राज्य सरकारों तथा नग्यत्रों संगठनों द्वारा प्रतिनिधुक्त उम्मीदवार ।

व्यायाम शिक्षा संबंधी ग्रंथमालाये

६३६. श्री सरजू पाण्डयः क्या शिक्षा मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यायाम शिक्षण और खेल कूद पर ग्रंथमाला प्रकाशित होगी;

(ख) इस योजना पर कूल कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी; और

(ग) क्या व्यायाम तथा खेल-कूद के लिये कनिषय छात्रवृत्तियां भी देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) जी. हां ।

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की सम्पूर्ण अवधि के लिये २.२५ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा मनोरंजन के केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड ने अपनी ६ और ७ जुलाई, १९६२ की पिछली बैठक में उच्च अध्ययन और। या देशी शारीरिक क्रियाकलापों तथा शारीरिक शिक्षा में अनुसन्धान के लिये छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने की एक योजना की सिफारिश की है।

दिल्ली पितृ संघ

६३७. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली राज्य पितृ संघ ने सरकार को कोई ज्ञान प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जग में सरकार के सामने क्या मांग रखी गई है; और

(ग) इस विषय में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी हाँ :

(ख) पितर संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगें ये हैं :

(१) संघ के दो सदस्य दिल्ली की शिक्षण संस्थाओं की प्रबन्ध कारिणी परामर्शदात्री कमेटियों से मनोनीत किये जायें।

(२) संघ को, बच्चों को दी जाने वाली शिक्षा के बारे में मन् व्यक्त करन का अवसर दिया जाय और इस के लिये उसका सरकार की नीति निश्चित करने वाली संस्थाओं से संबंध कराया जाय।

(३) अध्यापकों द्वारा की जाने वाली हड़तालों पर कानूनन रोक लगा दी जायें

(४) अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में नये विद्यालय खोलने के लिये पितर सहकारी संस्थाएँ बनाई जायें।

(५) संघ को विद्यार्थियों के लाभ

के लिये धार्मिक शिक्षा देने को अनुमति प्रदान की जायें तथा उच्च धार्मिक अध्ययन के लिये विशेष शिक्षण शिविर और कक्षाएँ चलाने की सुविधा दी जायें।

(६) नई दिल्ली के लिये एक अलग विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाय।

(ग) इन सब मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

638. Shri Mohammad Tahir: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of giving legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is fully known to all such people in the country; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to publicise this scheme among all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b) Legal aid for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a scheme included by some of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the Backward Classes Sector of their III Plan. The Government of India share 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments. The State Governments are responsible for the execution of the scheme. However they will be requested to give more publicity to the scheme.

Aid to Assam for Studies in Sanskrit

639. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government granted any amounts of money to the Government of Assam for promoting studies in Sanskrit, Pali Arabic and Persian;

(b) if so, how much money was spent for each of these languages during the first and second five year plans and the first year of the third plan period; and

(c) whether the Central Government allot any money to States for physical education and how this money is utilised, State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) No grant has been paid by the Central Government to the Government of Assam for promoting studies in Pali, Arabic and Persian. As regards studies in Sanskrit, the following grants have been given to the Department of Historical and Antiquarian studies in Assam, Gauhati during the year, 1960-61, 1961-62:

1960-61—Rs. 800:00 for publication of a catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in Assamese Script.

1961-62—Rs. 1,190:00 for editing and publication of two rare manuscripts in Sanskrit.

(c) Central grants for promotion of Physical Education are given direct to the Institutions concerned and no allotment is made to the State Governments for this purpose.

Agra Fort

640. Shri Achal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that repairs of walls and other places of Agra Fort are not carried out in spite of the fact that it is a place of historic importance; and

(b) the steps being taken for the repair of this monument?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) no.

(b) The fort is being preserved by

way of special and annual repairs.

Income-tax Return Forms

641. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax return forms are out of stock in the Income-tax Office in Delhi;

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made by Government to enable the income-tax payers to submit their returns voluntarily before the date of expiry;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the date to enable them to get more time;

(d) whether there prevails any misunderstanding among the Income-tax Officers regarding the submission of returns by the salaried people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Arrangements have already been made for a further reprint of an adequate quantity of the forms on a high priority basis and a further distribution will be made soon.

(c) The date for voluntary submission of Income-tax returns has already been extended by two months.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Game of 'Soft Ball'

642. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the game of 'soft ball' is known and played to any considerable extent in India;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take any step to popularise the game; and

(c) whether there is any organization at present for promoting and fostering this game?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The game is played in a few parts of the country.

(b) There is no such proposal for the present.

(c) The 'Soft-Ball' Federation of India is expected to look this work.

Defence Organisation Mutual Assistance Fund

643. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 114 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the refund of money from Defence Organisation Mutual Assistance Fund to the ex-employees of the AFHQ now serving in other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of ex-employees of the AFHQ have asked in writing for the refund of their money;

(c) whether it is also a fact that their representations addressed to the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence, for the refund of money remained unacknowledged; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the ex-employees are likely to be paid back their contributions from the DOMA Fund?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) An amount of Rs. 305/- has been paid since April 1962 to 15 ex-employees of Armed Forces Headquarters now serving in other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. An amount of about Rs. 250:00 only remains to be paid to 24 ex-employees

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Applications from some persons for payment of the amounts due to them were received by the Honorary Treasurer of the DOMA Fund in the normal course of official business and it was not considered necessary to acknowledge them. It is expected that payment of the remaining amount will be made to the persons concerned in about a month's time.

लड़कियों का अपहरण

६४४. श्री बागड़ी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली शहर में जुलाई, १९६२ मास में कितनी लड़कियों का जबरदस्ती उठाने की घटनाएँ हुई;

(ख) कितनी लड़कियाँ बरगद को गयीं;

(ग) कितने मुन्जिम गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(घ) कितने केस अभी तक ला पता है;

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातर): (क) चार।

(ख) तीन।

(ग) नौ।

(घ) एक।

Case Registered Under Sea Customs Act

645. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases under Sea Customs Act were registered in respect of each policy period regarding Art Silk Export Promotion Scheme under the following heads (i) for fabrication of export invoice (i.e. one invoice to customs but a different one to Reserve Bank), (ii) over invoicing of goods; (iii) not sending actual goods but packing cases with jute bags, husk and waste papers; and

(b) how many cases in each policy period ended in conviction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SOLVEEN DELEGATION'S REPORT

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table 'Report of Experts on the Rourkela Iron and Steel Works' (Solveen Delegation's Report. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-311/62])

ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-312/62]

TERRITORIAL COUNCILS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Territorial Councils (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 986 dated the 21st July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-313/62]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari

Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G. S. R. No 763 dated the 9th June, 1962.

(b) G. S. R. No 764 dated the 9th June, 1962.

(c) G. S. R. No. 779 dated the 16th June, 1962

(d) G. S. R. No. 830 dated the 23rd June, 1962.

(e) G. S. R. No. 831 dated the 23rd June, 1962.

(f) G. S. R. No. 872 dated the 30th June, 1962 [Placed in Library see No. LT-314/62].

(ii) a copy of the following notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(a) G. S. R. No. 759 dated the 9th June, 1962.

(b) G. S. R. No. 799 dated the 13th June, 1962.

(c) G. S. R. No. 865 dated the 30th June, 1962.

(d) G. S. R. No. 866 dated the 30th June, 1962.

(e) G. S. R. No. 867 dated the 30th June, 1962.]

(f) G. S. R. No. 868 dated the 30th June 1962.

(g) G.S.R. No. 936 dated the 14th July, 1962. [Placed in Library see No. LT-315/62.]

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4)

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act 1878:

- (a) G. S. R. No. 828 dated the 23rd June, 1962.
 - (b) G. S. R. No. 869 dated the 30th June, 1962.
 - (c) G. S. R. No. 870 dated the 30th June, 1962.
 - (d) G. S. R. No. 940 dated the 14th July, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-316/62].
- (iv) a copy each of the following Rules:—

(a) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. No. 933 dated the 14th July, 1962, under subsection (2) of section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-317/62]

(b) The additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 934 dated the 14th July 1962, under subsection (2) of section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-318/62]

12.06 hrs.

IMPRISONMENT OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter, dated the 9th August, 1962, from the Special First Class Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Era Sezhiyan, Member, Lok Sabha, was tried at the Special First Class Magistrate's Court before me on a charge under section 143, Indian Penal Code and section 7 (1) (a) and (b) of the

Criminal Law Amendment Act XXIII of 1932, and on the 9th August, 1962, after a trial lasting for one day, I found him guilty of the said offences and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months under section 143, Indian Penal Code and rigorous imprisonment for two months under section 7 (1) (a) and (b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XXIII of 1932, the sentences to run concurrently. He has been lodged in the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli."

12.07 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63.

12.07½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1962-63

The Minister of Railways (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63.

12.07½ hrs.

ATOMIC ENERGY BILL*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part I—Section 2, dated 13.8.62.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I introduce the Bill.

12:08 hrs.

ADVOCATES (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I introduce the Bill.

12:09 hrs.

INDIA-CHINA BORDER SITUATION MOTION RE:

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the situation along the India China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, be taken into consideration."

A week ago, on the 6th of August, I placed a new White Paper, No. VI, on the Table of the House. This contained the notes and correspondence between the Government of India and

the Government of China since the previous White Paper was published. Similarly, I placed a letter which the Government of India had sent to the Government of China dated 26th July. We received a telegram giving the purport of the reply from Chinese Government, on the morning of the 6th August. In the statement I made then, I quoted some portions of the reply of the Chinese Government. Since then, we have placed the full text of the Chinese note in the library of Parliament and have also placed copies in the Parliament Office for the convenience of Members.

Since then, no major incident has happened on the frontier. According to our information, there were three instances of firing by Chinese troops from a distance. These occurred, on the 27th July in the Pangong lake area when two shots were apparently fired towards our forces; on the 29th July also in the Pangong lake area, three shots were fired; on the 4th August, north east of Daulat Beg Oldi, one shot was fired.

All these were from big distances and no damage was done. We have protested to the Chinese Government about the first two incidents.

The Chinese have protested to us as, according to them, the Indian troops fired in their direction on four occasions: on 27th July in Chip Chap river area, two shots were said to have been fired; on the 27th July also in the Nyagzu area, sixteen shots are reported to have been fired by our troops; on 31st July in the Galwan valley area, one shot is said to have been fired; on 1st August, also in the Galwan valley area, seven shots are alleged to have been fired by our troops.

According to our information, these allegations of firing by our patrols are not correct.

For the rest, according to our information, some Chinese patrols have been moving about in the vicinity of

*Published in the Gazette. of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 13-8-62.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the Galwan Valley area and have occasionally been observed digging in.

Otherwise, the situation remains the same. Our aircraft have been visiting our posts and giving them supplies. The Chinese have protested against our aircraft flying over what they call Chinese territory. They have given a long list of such flights. We have replied that it is absurd to allege that they were flying over their territory as they have all along been over Indian territory.

The situation, therefore, on the frontier remains serious as it has been in the past and is likely to continue in the future.

Since I made the statement in the Lok Sabha a week ago, there has apparently been some misunderstanding and misinterpretation of what I said. Some people, who ought to have known better, have had the temerity to suggest that we are going to take some action which would bring dishonour to India. I can only imagine that those who have said this are not very well acquainted with the training and background we have had in the past. That past training as well as our present mood lead us to seek peaceful settlements of disputes with foreign countries and we shall try to do so to the utmost of our ability. It also confirms us in our decision to protect the honour of India and the defence of India to the utmost of our capacity.

But there has been apparently some misunderstanding about the two lines which the Chinese have claimed on different occasions as their alleged frontier in Ladakh: one is that which Premier Chou-En-lai indicated while confirming the boundary line given in the Chinese map of 1956, and the other is the line which was indicated in the Chinese map which was given to our officials. These lines differ and the latter line is much more to the west than the former. We have pointed out to the Chinese Government that

some of their posts have even gone beyond the Chou En-lai line. This was obviously a further aggression on India and something which could be easily verified by a reference to the maps. To this the Chinese replied that the two maps are more or less the same. This is very extraordinary. These facts are capable of easy verification. We drew the Chinese Government's attention to this matter. This has led some people to say that we accept Chou En-lai's line. This is utterly wrong. As we have repeatedly stated, we do not accept any of their lines. We stand by the international frontier which is shown in our maps and about which so much evidence was produced by our officials.

The other question that is raised is about our proposal to have further discussions on the India-China boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials, as contemplated during the meeting with Premier Chou En-lai in 1960. It was at that time understood that there would be such a consideration after the officials had done their work.

We have not been able to do so owing to tensions and further aggression by the Chinese. We made it clear that such further discussions could only take place after the current tensions had eased and appropriate climate was created. We had previously said that in order to ease tensions there should be withdrawals of both our forces to beyond the line claimed by the other. It seemed to us essential, and we laid stress on this, that any further discussions on the boundary question would be fruitless unless there was relaxation of tensions and the right climate for negotiation was created.

On the 6th of August, when I referred to the Chinese reply, I stated that it was a disappointing one. The Chinese Foreign Minister, in a broadcast in Europe made on the 3rd August, had stated that "to wish that Chinese troops should be withdrawn from their own territory is impossible.

That would be against the will of the 650 million Chinese. No force in the world could oblige us to do something of this kind."

I realise that in public statements, Ministers often emphasise their claims in strong language, but, even allowing for that, what the Chinese Foreign Minister has said, means laying down pre-conditions which make it impossible for us to carry on discussions and negotiations. We had not suggested force being used to make the Chinese troops withdraw, but a proposal to create a climate for peaceful discussion which was honourable to both India and China.

It is clear to us that any discussion on the basis of the report of the officials cannot start unless present tensions are removed and the *status quo* of the boundary which existed before and which has since been altered by force is restored. The Government of India is prepared to discuss what measures should be taken to remove the tensions that exist in this region and to create the appropriate climate for further discussions. This would be preliminary to any further discussions on the basis of the report of the officials with a view to resolving the differences between the two Governments on the boundary question.

We have not yet sent a reply to the Chinese Government to their note of the 4th August. We hope to send it within two or three days. It will be on the lines I have indicated.

At this stage, I do not want to say more; I should like to hear what the hon. Members have to say in regard to this situation and then make such statement as I can.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the situation along the India China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, be taken into consideration."

We have got two amendments that have been circulated; one is by Shri

Surendranath Dwivedy and the second is by Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Narendra Singh Mahida. Are they being moved?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation along the India China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, is of the opinion—

- (a) that negotiations as one of the means of solution of the situation should not be ruled out;
- (b) that the negotiations should be held only in proper context;
- (c) that proper context could be created only when—
 - (i) the Chinese forces are withdrawn beyond the International boundary on the Chinese side;
 - (ii) the Chinese Government accept the possibility and desirability of defining firmly the boundaries between the Sovereign States;
- (d) that negotiations should be confined only to minor rectifications in International boundary and not for reopening the question of International boundary between India and China which is well-defined by International treaties, customs and usages; and
- (e) that in case the Chinese refuse to negotiate on this line within reasonable time, the Government should take other measures, consistent with our policy of non-alignment, to vacate the aggression."

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

[Shri P. K. Deo]

"This House, having considered the situation along the India China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, is of the opinion that the Government of India has completely failed in their foreign policy so far as it relates to India-China relationship and urges upon the Government to take the following steps:—

- (a) Immediate breaking of diplomatic relationship with China;
- (b) Calling of a Conference of free countries of S.E. Asia to discuss common security measures;
- (c) To arrange for military aids from other countries to gear up our defence;
- (d) To improve our relations with Nepal;
- (e) That the Prime Minister should himself take over the defence portfolio;
- (f) That the Prime Minister should come out with a categorical statement that there will be no negotiation with China unless and until they withdraw from Indian territory."

Mr. Speaker: These two amendments and the main motion are now before the House.

I have also received notice of three amendments. They came too late. They have therefore not been circulated.

Shri U. M. Trivedi's motion reads:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"But this House directs the Government of India that under no circumstances any talk of border dispute with China be made till Chinese forces have withdrawn from

the Indian Territory which has been recognised by law and history."

Shri Frank Anthony's motion reads:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation along the India China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, is of the opinion that there should be a clear statement or re-affirmation of policy that Indian territory is not negotiable and that no discussion can be fruitful unless the Chinese posts on Indian soil, namely, upto the traditional frontier, are first vacated."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's motion reads:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation along the India China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, is of the opinion—

- (1) while Defence preparations must further be stepped up in order to stop aggression, all avenues for settling the border dispute with China through peaceful negotiations on a basis consistent with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries must be explored, and
- (2) the proposals made by the Government of India in their note to Government of China is to be welcomed as being in the right direction."

These three have been received too late. I cannot condone the delay. Therefore, I am disallowing them. Now, we have the two amendments

as well as the original motion before the House.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee (Kanpur): You have read those amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted the hon. Members to know that they have tried to move them and so I read them. But I am disallowing them.

We might place a time-limit on the speeches. Of course, as has been said by the Prime Minister, the situation is serious; the subject is delicate. Hon. Members have every right to criticise. Not only that, perhaps sometimes it is their obligation to criticise. They have all these privileges as well as those duties. But in my opinion if the speeches are short and not very long, perhaps that would be much better. I would suggest 15 minutes for leaders.

Shri P. K. Deo: Half an hour at least.

Mr. Speaker: For leaders, I shall allow 20 to 25 minutes and not half an hour which would be too long. The longer the speech, perhaps the greater might be the danger of going out of the subject. I will allow 20 to 25 minutes to the leaders and for others, I will allow ten to 15 minutes.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When is the Prime Minister replying?

Mr. Speaker: Would he reply at the end, say, at 4 O'clock?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It depends on what hon. Members on the other side, especially, say, because much that they say seems to me so wide of the mark that it deserves a strong reply and I propose to give one when the time comes.

Mr. Speaker: At 4 O'clock I will be asking the hon. Prime Minister to reply.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We plead that the Prime Minister might be asked to reply at 5 O'clock.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: He may reply tomorrow, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I think at 5 O'clock he may reply.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not mind; I can reply from now onwards, at any time.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; up till 5 O'clock hon. Members can continue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am told that the substitute motion that I have moved is a mild one and very softly worded. My hon. friends tell me so. After the preliminary statement that the Prime Minister made, I hope that this motion will be un-animously adopted in this House.

I beg to recall that on the 20th April, 1960, just after the communique was issued after the meeting of the two Prime Ministers—Chinese and Indian—this House also debated this India-China relationship. Then, on behalf of my party, I had the honour to move on behalf of my party a amendment to that motion, whose operative portion was like this:

"That having noted the in-transigent attitude adopted by the Chinese, this House is of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the talks and by appointing a team of officers to consider the details of the Chinese claims."

Subsequent developments have proved to the hilt how true all these claims had been at that moment. There has been no change whatsoever, and if there is any change in the attitude of the Chinese which can be called a change, it is this: there has been progressive aggression. The Chinese have almost occupied what they wanted. Of course, it is claimed by us that our military position has improved a little; that is a matter of satisfaction. But it must also be remembered at the same time that the Chinese are today in a far more advantageous position. Therefore, we have to view this from another point of view.

When I am offering any criticism in this matter, it is not with the purpose

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

of taking any political advantage of the serious situation which continues to be serious according to the Prime Minister.

I quote what the Prime Minister has said in this connection sometime back in the last Parliament, namely, that this question is a serious question and the House should consider this question in all its various aspects and then decide jointly, because it is not a party matter and it cannot be a party matter. I entirely agree with this view.

Let us take this problem from the point of view that this is a matter which is the concern of all political parties. I would go so far as to say, let the Prime Minister not think that it is a question of his personal prestige. I would think that today this is the greatest challenge, after independence, that the nation is faced with and this is a challenge to the statesmanship and wisdom not only of our great Prime Minister, but of this sovereign Parliament and the entire nation. Therefore, what we do today, what steps we decide to take for the future, are going to matter very much for the future of this country and for the future generation.

I do not find a parallel to this situation, excepting that I am reminded of 1942, when we fought the last battle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Then there was a world war going on and anybody raising his voice for the independence of the country was being characterised as an agent of the fascists, because it was a fascists' war. In our country also, there were forces which characterised our great leaders in this great struggle for independence as agents of fascist powers. But still, Mahatma Gandhi, under whose leadership, some of us had the opportunity, as humble soldiers, to take part in this struggle for independence, was not deterred from launching the struggle in these circumstances, merely because he

would be misunderstood by forces outside. Attempts were made to confuse the entire world about the intentions of a struggle at that moment. He did not use arms; he was ready for negotiations. I am reminded of that famous announcement of 8th August at Bombay. At the AICC meeting, after passing the Quit India resolution, he gave the call to do or die and at the same time he said, "If at the dead of night there was a call from the Viceroy, I would go and talk to him." Nobody misunderstood him then. I do not think anybody in the country suggested directly or indirectly then that Mahatma Gandhi was going to compromise on the very fundamental issue.

I think this is a similar situation today. Years have passed and we are finding no solution. We want to avoid war, I think there are no two opinions about avoiding war as far as possible. We want to negotiate, but negotiate when the proper time comes. Nobody rules out that possibility. But, when the adversary hits us like this, would we go out of our way to beg for negotiations? On this point, I think there is some misapprehension. I am constrained to say that the leadership at the Government level has failed completely to remove the suspicion from the mind of the people that on this border question, we will never compromise. That categorical statement is still lacking and is still called for.

I want to make it clear that there is no dispute on the question of non-alignment. Always this bogey of non-alignment has been raised. Here the main, foremost, supreme question is that the integrity of our frontiers must be maintained and we must get the aggression vacated. Are we moving in that direction? That is the only issue before us, so far as the question of India-China border, specially the Ladakh problem is concerned. But I am sorry the feeling has been created by the various state-

ments and notes—they may be worded in a different manner—that we are trying to explain away things after doing something. It has created a suspicion and a feeling that we are going in for appeasement. That is the least thing that we should do in case of an adversary like China. Sir, I do not think that to defend one's frontier or territory or to prepare to protect it can be called a war-like activity. Gandhiji was trying to put the enemy in the wrong, but what are we doing? We are, instead of creating confusion in the minds of the enemy, creating more confusion in the minds of our own men in our own country. I would, therefore, beg of the Prime Minister, when he speaks in this House, once for all to clear all doubts from the minds of the people. He may say that those people who do not want to be convinced can never be convinced by him. But he must take into account the factors that give room for this confusing situation.

Sir, the Prime Minister, immediately when this serious incident happened, said that the situation is serious and the country should be wide awake. He went to Calcutta and made a speech there also. There he said that after the surprising behaviour of the Chinese one cannot be sure of the Chinese intentions. Then there was firing. In the midst of that firing what happened? Our Defence Minister went to Geneva. It is said—though there is some other story in the Press, but we have to believe the Prime Minister—that the Prime Minister asked him to meet Mr. Chen Yi. For what? It is said, to put in strong language our demand, our case—as if we have not put it very strongly in any of our notes so far and we specifically sent our Defence Minister to put the case very strongly before the Chinese. Sir, I cannot for a moment imagine how a Defence Minister, in the circumstances that were obtaining then, when our men have been fired at, when our men are in a most difficult position, when our country is threatened, when the whole country

is surcharged with emotion, could go and talk with the Foreign Minister of an unfriendly country.

And, what happened? Mr. Chen Yi made a statement about which I will speak a little later. Our Defence Minister, after the talks there and before he met the Prime Minister on the 25th and before this ambiguous note of July 26 was sent, made a statement in Geneva in which he said: "these are largely unoccupied areas". Here is a call given by the Prime Minister to be wide awake because a serious situation has arisen, and there comes the explanation from the Defence Minister, from Geneva, that "these are largely unoccupied areas". When he was confronted here by press people—I do not know whether that report is true—he is reported to have said: "I am not going to explain matters to you because the press men are always misreporting me. If I say that I have eaten a banana you will report that a banana has eaten me." Sir, we have a Defence Minister. I am surprised that he is always misreported, misquoted in the Indian Press. In the Parliament he is misunderstood, and in the western world he is misunderstood. Perhaps, Sir, the only people who understand him better are the Chinese, not other countries of the world. Sir, if the defence forces who are required to fight to the last inch of our territory in the most difficult circumstances are told that most of these are unoccupied areas, I do not know what would be their impression and feeling in this matter. Therefore, it is better—I am not making this a personal issue—when the Prime Minister for the sake of the success of our foreign policy is required to lobby in other blocs and in other countries for which perhaps he is the best fitted person, he may make him the Minister for Soviet Bloc or something like that.

Sir, on this question, I would suggest that the confusion created must be removed and our policy must be made very clear. Our Prime Minister

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

has gone out of his way to accommodate the Chinese in various manners. But what has been the attitude of the Chinese? Have they kept any room even for a discussion as a preliminary which the Prime Minister wants us to do now?

What has been their attitude? I would not say much on this matter although they are humiliating us. I will only quote the note of the 14th July which our Government has sent. It has been very clearly stated in that about the attitude of the Chinese to all these feelers from our side. It has said—I am quoting—

"It has been repeatedly pointed out in note after note from the Government of India that since 1957 the Government of China have started a process of intrusion and occupation of Indian territory. This process continued unabated even during the official talks when it was expected that the two sides would not push forward or send out patrols. By September 1961 since Chinese forces have made further advance into Indian territory and have set up three new posts as cited in the Government of India's note of the 31st October, 1961 . . .".

Then it is stated:—

"Thus, in recent months Chinese intruders have set up no less than 13 new posts in Indian territory."

Even in our note of the 10th July we have pointed out how the Galwan Valley is completely in Indian territory. Even on the 24th July in the letter preceding the letter of the 26th July we have said:—

"The Government of India hope that this interference will cease and the Chinese forces will withdraw peacefully to the east of the international frontier in this region."

When this has been so clearly demanded from time to time I do not think there is any spirit shown. Whenever there have been questions in this House about this place or about that place and if there is a controversy raised the hon. Prime Minister has always assured us that it does not matter much whether a yard here or a yard there, a mountain region here or a mountain region there belongs to that part or to this part. But the whole question is as to what the spirit of approach in this matter is. I will just quote the hon. Prime Minister.

On the 12th September, 1959, he made it very clear in this House when he said:—

"At first, whenever the maps were referred to, it was said, "Oh, these are old maps, we will revise them". It was a totally inadequate answer. Well, it was some kind of an answer, postponement of an answer if you like. But now the real thing is that this is held out as something more definite."

Then he also said:—

"The question is, again I repeat . . .".

These are the hon. Prime Minister's words.

" . . . for the moment do not worry about these petty spots. A petty spot is important if coercively and aggressively even a yard of territory is taken from us. Because, it is not a yard of territory that counts but the coercion . . . Because, it makes no difference to China or India whether a few yards of territory in the mountain are on this side or on that side. But it makes a great deal of difference if that is done in an insulting, aggressive, offensive, violent manner, by us or by them."

I want to put it very humbly to the hon. Prime Minister whether the present spirit of the Chinese is not very adequately described in his own speech. Chen Yi to whom he has already referred has said that it is the spirit with which this approach is made that no power on earth can force us to leave this territory. I will even go so far as to say that the hon. Prime Minister had suggested many things. The main points of dispute on the entire border are Bara Hoti, Longju and Ladakh. Have they shown any accommodation on any of these points at any moment during these hundreds of notes exchanged? Even about the report of the official team which we were thinking would one day be the basis, for which the Secretary-General was specifically sent to find out whether it is possible to make it a basis for future talks of which a mention was made in this House, the hon. Prime Minister clearly stated that he found nothing. It was mere repetition. It is a separate report. They have a different report and we have a different report. That report has not been published. For the sake of peaceful settlement, we have suggested something very strange. We have suggested, that we will withdraw from our own territory, we will not re-occupy it. Is it not a great gesture: your own country, your own area, you are not going to re-occupy? Not only that. The Chinese built the Aksai Chin road without your knowledge. You did not know that. The Prime Minister suggested for the sake of peaceful settlement that you may have civilian use of that road. What has been the Chinese reaction? The Chinese reaction is contained in the letter of June 2nd. I do not think there can be any more offensive letter than this. In this, the Peking note said:

"it is like the trick of a thief calling "stop thief", which serves all the more to reveal the offence he intends to cover up."

About this particular road to be used by them, they say:

"Why should China need to ask India's permission for using its own road on its own territory? What an absurdity!"

That is the reaction of the Chinese all along to this question. In this book which was given to us, in the preface it has been stated that, on the other hand, the Chinese are following a policy of dissimulation. Even on the 6th of August, when he made this statement, the Prime Minister has rightly said that the Chinese notes display a characteristic ambivalence.

After all these things, I would say that by what we have done, confusion is worse confounded by the July 26th letter; probably we have broken the pledge that we have given to the people. I will just again quote from the Congress Election manifesto. It is for the Prime Minister to explain to this country how he is going to fulfil that mandate, the mandate on which he is today enjoying the reins of Government in this country. In that Election manifesto, it was specifically stated:

"According to her basic policy, India seeks peaceful settlement with other countries, but it cannot tolerate aggression from any quarter. Efforts must, therefore, continue to be made to recover such areas."

The Prime Minister, explaining the Congress Resolution at Chandigarh on October 8, 1959, said—I am quoting from a Government book—:

"But if any kind of advance is made on the border from existing positions, that will be certainly fully resisted."

The Defence Minister will perhaps explain to us how he has been able to resist further advances in this country by the Chinese since 1959.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

I am one with the Prime Minister. I, therefore, think that there cannot be any talk, any negotiation, any discussion unless, first, the Chinese withdraw from our own territory. This is on the basis not of my notes. I will again quote what the Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha. He said, we are going to have this to find out a preliminary . . . what he is going to find out, I do not know. Here is a statement in which he has categorically committed this country. This is your pledge to this Parliament, to everybody. Here, the Prime Minister has said thus in the Rajya Sabha. This is at the time when the official report was published. The Communist party supporting the Prime Minister, then said, have talks, have talks, let us have negotiations. That suits their purpose. The Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha:

"Anyhow, our position is that it is a defined border, it is a known border, known by custom, by practice, by usage, by treaty and so on and so forth. So, the question of sitting down with the Chinese people to define it and consider the whole matter afresh does not arise, so far as we are concerned."

At the end, he says:

"The fact of the matter is that our case in regard to the border is almost foolproof. It does not require high intelligence to realise how strong this case is and that—whatever the reason may be for the Chinese to do it; it is up to them—they were wrong in doing so, in occupying our territory. The question will only be settled—mark these words—when they leave this territory. That is the simple issue and it is not a question of horse-trading "All right. You take this, I take this. Let us halve this." It is not a question of that."

What I have tried to do is this. Because of this confusing atmosphere, in my motion, I have tried specifically to stick to this very position which the Prime Minister took in the Parliament and which Parliament approved. I have nothing more to say as you have rung the bell. I will try to shorten my speech and finish it as soon as possible. In spite of what the Prime Minister has explained about the note of the 26th, there is no doubt that that is a most shocking and surprising document. He will excuse me if the feeling is there that it is a disgraceful note. Because, the Chinese have immediately jumped on this document. It is on record that they have not published any of our notes in their country, not even the official team's report. But, they have jumped over this letter which has been published widely all over China. That is, they read some meaning in this letter by daily mentioning that they want that a proper climate is created and tension removed. What is the tension? The tension can be removed only if they withdraw beyond the international frontier. On August 4th, he has clarified the position: they make no distinction whatsoever between the 1956 line or the 1960 line. I think, even for a preliminary discussion, there is no proper atmosphere we should rather prepare the country for the goal. The immediate aim before us is to make the Chinese vacate the aggression. The bogey of war should not deter us from firm action and firm policy and preparing the country for any eventuality. Let not the people be kept in suspense. Let them be properly told about the magnitude and implications of the serious situation at our border. We are not for an ideological war. Nobody says that. It is not an ideological war. It is a question of keeping and maintaining the integrity of the nation, which nation has won independence after a hard battle. As I have said in my motion, we do not rule out negotiation. Negotiations or talks

cannot be carried on in the most humiliating circumstances. The Chinese Foreign Minister has spoken of the will of the people, 650 million Chinese and if we withdraw, we will go against that. Here is the organised will of the millions of Indians here. They want that the Chinese should be removed from Indian territory, that our Government should take all steps necessary to see that they are removed. I would again beg of him, that this organised will of the nation is behind him. But, by confusing, by making statements which may have many interpretations here in this country, he has given room for the organisation of a Chinese lobby. It is having its own sphere of influence in many spheres. Some time, this lobby is going to create difficulties when actually we are faced with a very serious conflict. It is up to him to clear this misunderstanding.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No such lobby will be tolerated.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: wherever it may exist, to clear it

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, while moving the substitute motion standing in my name and in the name of Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, I do submit that it is a pride to all of us that we have got a Prime Minister of the stature of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, a patriot who has devoted his very life to free the country from the shackles of foreign rule, whose contribution, whose endeavour for restoration and preservation of world peace will be written in letters of gold in the annals of world history at the same time, I beg to submit that the policy that we have followed in regard to foreign affairs, in so far as it relates to the Sino-Indian relationship, is a matter of utter failure. I accuse those who have misguided him; I accuse those of his advisers who have put him in the wrong and made him pursue a policy of complacency and a policy of appeasement in dealing with a hostile, belligerent and expansionist neighbour like Communist China.

The story of Sino-Indian relationship is a story or is a narration of a series of blunders on our part, and a series of breaches of faith on the part of China, and as a result, it has developed to a potentially inflammable situation on our northern border, which has imperilled the security and integrity of this country.

From the very day that is, from the 1st of October, 1949, when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed, we have been extending a helping hand of genuine friendship to help them. We were the first to recognise the People's Republic of China, and we have been fighting ever since for its representation in the UNO. It was we who first voted against the resolution branding China as an aggressor in the Korean issue. It was we who declined to attend the peace treaty with Japan which was signed in San Francisco, because China was not a party to it. We not only supported the Chinese claim to the off-shore islands, but especially, when the Chinese invaded Tibet and butchered thousands of Tibetans and let loose a reign of terror, we did not raise our little finger against it according to our traditional good behaviour towards a neighbour. Rather, we were very quick to forgo our extra-territorial privileges and rights, to satisfy our neighbour, and entered into a trade agreement with China. In that trade agreement, we mentioned everything from pilgrim routes to markets and all such things, but in our first agreement with the Chinese, we never tried to delimit and define our frontier. If we had tried at that moment, in our first engagement, to define our northern border, the Chinese would very well have agreed to it at that time. But, how complacent we were then: we never expected that there would ever be any trouble on our northern border.

In this connection, I would like to quote a line from the famous but controversial book *In Two Chinas* written by our former Ambassador,

[Shri P. K. Dāc]

Mr. K. M. Panikkar. At page 175 of that book, he points out how the Tibetan issue was a simple one, and he felt and hoped that it would be solved very smoothly. But time has unearthed the real intention of the Chinese, and we have seen that it has posed a threat to the integrity and sovereignty of this country.

Especially when the question of Chinese aggression and invasion of Tibet was going to be discussed in the Steering Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the assurance of the Indian Government of a peaceful settlement, the matter was dropped. At that time, our Defence Minister was heading the Indian delegation. Instead of our friendliness being reciprocated, we are stabbed at the back. On the question of Kashmir, the attitude of China was all along in our favour, and they had already accepted that the accession of Kashmir to India was the correct thing. But behind our back, they are starting negotiations to delimit their common border with Pakistan. It is most unfriendly.

We along with the Chinese were the loudest in proclaiming Panchshil, the five principles of peaceful Co-existence, and thought them to be the stepping-stone to a solid foundation for world peace. When, on the 25th of June, 1954, the Chinese Prime Minister came to this country, in a joint statement, both the Prime Ministers came forward and reiterated their full faith in Panchshil. But hardly 20 days had passed after that, and the Chinese placed their territorial claim to Bara Hoti. Ever since then, there have been as many as 30 cases of intrusion, and about 20,000 square miles of Indian territory have been forcibly occupied by the Chinese. Indians have been shot at at their check-posts, and Indian patrol parties and many of our Indian soldiers have been taken into captivity, and have been subjected to inhuman and harsh treatment. Our check-posts have also

been fired at. By occupying these territories, in the meantime, they have with the help of a large concentration of Chinese forces, built their own check-posts having a network of roads.

The Chinese, as usual, have started with their cartographical aggression, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker. First, when our Prime Minister visited Peking, when the wrong Chinese map was pointed out, the reply was given that it was just a reproduction of the Kuomintang map and that in no time it would be corrected. Then came the 1956 map, which was placed by the Prime Minister of China, when he visited this country, where a bigger chunk of Indian territory was claimed to be part of China. Then, when there were protracted negotiations between the officials of the two countries in 1960, in another map, a still larger chunk of Indian territories was claimed to be that of China. In their latest letter, of the 14th of August, it is most surprising how the Chinese claim that the 1956 map and the 1960 map are both the same maps, or, in other words, that they are identical. I fail to understand that.

To these aggressions, we have always sent a feeble protest, which is always replied to by saying that it is not a fact; rather, a further counter-charge is made that we have committed aggression on Chinese land. At that time, not only are the old claims affirmed, but new claims are asserted. Our protests have acted as appetisers to increase the appetite of Chinese territorial claims.

We have been telling on the floor of the House for the last so many years that China can only understand the language of strength and the language of determination; the language of reasoning only falls before the deaf ears of an expansionist country like Communist China.

In the meantime, a serious situation has developed on the Ladakh border.

It has posed a positive threat to our integrity. Our officials in their well-documented report, have proved it to the hilt that these territories are Indian territories. Further, the agreement between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Dalai Lama, to which the representative of the Chinese emperor was a party, namely the agreement of 1842 has further corroborated this fact. Aksai Chin has been occupied. The Chinese are inflexible in their stand. They want, to convert these illegal possessions to legal occupation by persistent emphasis of *status quo*. This has been the most important keynote of the various communications from the Chinese. They are not in a mood to withdraw. Our Beloved Prime Minister has referred to the latest statement of Marshal Chen Yi where he says that on force on earth will ever compel them to withdraw from the territory they have occupied.

13 hrs.

During the last month, the situation in Ladakh has further deteriorated. It has been a matter of great concern to all of us in this country. Our check-post in the Galwan Valley had been surrounded. Our troops in the Pangong area and in the Chip Chap Valley have been shot at. This means that the Chinese whose activities were so far concentrated on the plateau of the Aksai Chin area, have now descended to the Galwan and Chip Chap Valleys. They have made further progress in their aggression. Trigger-happy Chinese fire at our troops while committing such acts of aggression, but our soldiers have been definitely told not to fire unless fired upon. It is the legitimate duty of the soldier to push out the intruder when he enters one's territory.

Realising the seriousness of the situation, the Prime Minister has rightly called upon the country to be wide awake. But contrary to all expectations, to add insult to injury, the photograph of the Defence Minister clinking glasses with Marshal Chen Yi and toasting Hindi-Chini-bhai has been flashed throughout the coun-

try. Unfortunately. It has synchronised with the clang of metals in that high altitude, the raining of Chinese machine gun fire and mortar attacks upon Indian soldiers. I pay my tribute to those who have laid down their lives in the defence of this country and to those who have been fighting in those difficult conditions at that high altitude against heavy odds. What a demoralising effect this photograph would have when it is circulated. When they are making this supreme sacrifice, the Defence Minister goes and clinks his glass with the Chinese Marshal whose hand has been tainted with Indian blood! I remember the famous words of our Prime Minister when he refused to meet Mussolini because his hands were tainted with Ethiopian blood. The most mysterious part of the manoeuvre is that on the 24th of last Month in a communication the Government of India write to the Chinese Government:

"The Government of India hope that this interference will cease and Chinese forces will withdraw peacefully to the east of the international frontier in this region".

This is quite consistent with the stand we have taken so far. The Defence Minister comes to this country on the 25th and on the 26th the fateful letter goes, where it is mentioned:

"It is true that the Government of India contest the validity of the 1956 Chinese map claim line, but the Chinese local forces should not go beyond their own claim line confirmed by Prime Minister Chou En-lai".

This is by no means the language of a self-respecting victim of aggression who has been nursing a genuine sense of hurt and is determined to keep his own back. We feel too much hurt by this letter. There is a genuine fear that probably this has been working at the back of the mind, that Aksai Chin would be ultimately surrendered. Even though every letter of ours has been replied to by a humiliating Chinese note devoid of usual courtesy,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

we will go on in an infantile pursuit with the hope that good sense would prevail with the Chinese, at the same time proposing more and more concessions.

I would like to invite attention to our letter of 16th November 1959. In our first offer, we mentioned that 'as an interim measure, the Government of India should withdraw their troops to the line which China claimed as her boundary and Chinese troops should withdraw behind the traditional boundary alignment shown on the Indian map'. In our second offer of 14th May 1962, we repeated the first offer and we suggested that in the interest of a peaceful settlement the Chinese might use the Aksai Chin road for civilian traffic. The third offer is the pathetic offer, to which we do not subscribe, where it is said that China should not go beyond their own claim line.

From these three offers, you can understand how Government have resiled from their original stand. With all humility, I beg to submit that this country is not a zamindari of any individual or of the Congress Party.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): We abolished zamindari long ago.

Shri P. K. Deo: We have all fought and contributed in building up the democratic India of today. If the Chinese can get what they want without a conflict, why should they not agree to such a proposal? The Chinese have been harping on the *status quo*, and at last we have agreed to retain the *status quo*.

Regarding NEFA, as the Chinese Prime Minister has more or less admitted during his last visit to this country, they are not keen about it. They are prepared to accept the MacMahon Line. But we feel that their claim in NEFA is a bargaining counter for the Aksai Chin area which they have already occupied.

Now, there is a proposal of negotiation on the basis of the officials' Report. When the findings of the officials of the two countries are diametrically opposite, I cannot understand where the meeting ground is for such talks. We feel that this is the thin end of the wedge to further vivisect this country or the proposal meeting is just a plea to put the formal seal of approval on surrender of Indian territory. We expect a categorical statement from the Prime Minister that there will be no talks so long as the Chinese are in illegal occupation of Indian territory. Neutrality does not mean appeasement. We have seen how Egypt crossed swords with the powerful western powers when the question of national prestige was involved over the Suez Canal issue.

In all humility I submit that we should shed this weak-kneed and vascillating policy of appeasement. Appeasement has never paid. The Government has not yet learnt from the pages of history the after-effect of Chamberlain's peace talks at Munich. Most respectfully I beg to submit that we should sever diplomatic ties with China. Our diplomats have been put to all sorts of restrictions and humiliations to China. In 1955 when our *satyagrahis* were fired upon by the Portuguese in Goa, which had been in their possession for nearly 400 years, we severed diplomatic relations with Portugal. When in our own country, our own soldiers have been shot, I cannot understand what fruitful purpose there would be in continuing these diplomatic ties.

At the same time, we should call for a conference of the South-East Asian countries. In South-East Asia, Communist expansionist designs are a common threat to all the neighbouring countries, whether it is Burma, Thailand or Malaya or Indonesia or Nepal or even Pakistan. This is the usual Communist tactic, the story of infiltration, subversion and invasion, which holds good right from Korea

to Viet Nam, or from Telengana to Kashmir. We know it very well that these expansionist Chinese designs are a common threat to all our neighbours. Is it not our duty that we should all rally together and try to chalk out common security measures?

In this respect, better relations should be developed with the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, whose friendship is so important to us. It is most unfortunate that due to some recent incidents, misunderstanding has crept up between Nepal and India. This should be cleared and better relationship should be created with the Himalayan kingdom.

At the same time, regarding military aid, I submit that if for our economic prosperity we accept economic aid from various countries, what is the harm if we accept military aid to preserve our integrity? Whether it comes from the USA or the USSR is immaterial, but in the context of our strained relations with China, I rule out any help will come from the USSR because there are ideological affinities between Communist countries, and the tie of international communism binds them together.

Lastly I would like to point out that the bogey of Chinese superiority in military strength is far from reality. It should not worry our military experts. This so-called military strength has been subjected to various limitations. They have got a very long and inadequate line of supply to Tibet from the Chinese mainland, there are no local oil resources in Tibet, and they find it extremely difficult to feed their civil population in Tibet. After all, there is a large concentration of Chinese troops there, and they find it difficult to feed them too. The real threat to the Chinese mainland comes from Formosa and Korea, assisted by the Seventh Fleet of the Americans. And the most important thing is the internal threat which faces China from the revolt of a dejected and frustrated population

which has been seeing that its economic condition has been going from bad to worse. China is in the grip of a famine.

Taking all these factors into consideration, I submit that we should follow a policy of firmness and determination, and if the Government pursues such a policy, I am sure this country will stand behind it to the lastman.

The attitude of the hon. friends sitting to my right on this Chinese question has been a matter of perplexity. We have not yet followed fully what their designs are. We find that it is in tune with this famous book on internationalism and Nationalism written by no less a person than Liu Shao Chi. In this book he has prescribed a code of conduct for the Communists of various countries, especially those of India, telling them what to do and what not to do, bringing out a new definition of patriotism and how it should be affiliated with the so-called proletariat internationalism. Our Government should take a careful note of the attitude of our Communist friends. At the same time, I most respectfully submit that taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation, the Prime Minister should take over the defence portfolio himself, as the Defence Minister has forfeited the confidence of the House and the country in this regard.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were good enough to observe in the beginning that the House is discussing a delicate and difficult subject, and perhaps you expected that there would be some reciprocation to that warning of yours. Unfortunately, however, we have heard two of our friends, Shri Dwivedy who spouted thunder, and Shri Deo who spouted venom; and between the two of them, they spoke as if we live in an unreal world, insulated from everything except this Indo-China border issue, and that we were already at war

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

with China. Otherwise, they would not have used certain expressions which are usually withheld in parliamentary discussion. Whatever you might say in a public meeting outside, for responsible Members of Parliament to refer to another country, with which we have diplomatic relations of the normal sort, as an unfriendly country, from the forum of Parliament, is something to which I take strong exception; only I did not object at the time because I knew that perhaps in the temper which has been manufactured in certain sections of the House, it would be merely a voice in the wilderness.

They take it for granted as if we are at war, and I know why they are shouting at the top of their lungs. They are doing so because there has recently been a change, certainly if I might put it so, for the better. It is still a dark, difficult and delicate situation as you put it, but there has been a change for the better which made the Prime Minister only the other day to talk about a hunch that he had about China and India perhaps being likely to come to some sort of understanding. In the press of the Western European countries and of Scandinavia, according to the informed sources who brief our friends of the press, there were reports about large-scale conflicts being imminent in the India-China border, and that was the expectation, but those prophecies did not come to be fulfilled, and that is why they are so angry, that is why they are talking at the present moment in such terms of thunder and of venom.

I do not for a moment under-rate the seriousness of the situation, I do not for a moment suggest that we as a country, as a sovereign State, who have to function in a system of States, shall give up our army, shall give up our primary, bounden, elementary obligation of defending our borders,

that our national policy is the policy of settling these problems through negotiations. That is the main problem. Where you start, how you start, is a matter of detail, which, in the temperature of this House, we cannot always discuss with any great advantage, but the point is that discussions have got to take place, and the Prime Minister himself has said preliminary negotiations have to take place. What the Chinese have suggested is negotiations on the basis of the Officials' Reports. Obviously, there are certain difficulties. There are certain peculiar complications. But, that does not mean that we shut the door for negotiations. That the Prime Minister does not suggest. And, that is why I say that the emphasis is and has to be always on negotiations, negotiations through settlement, while we keep our powder dry, while we keep our borders intact, while we maintain the security and integrity of our country. That is the policy which we have to pursue.

What is the perspective of the world today? What is the kind of world in which we function? Today cosmonauts are orbiting our earth. They are fighting their way in space. Even the United States have offered a guarantee. They have offered congratulations to the Soviet cosmonaut; and they have given a guarantee that nothing would be done in the upper space so that any danger accrues to the cosmonaut. That is the time in which we live. We are having a heap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. We are mastering Nature's laws; we are moulding Nature's laws to our own advantage. That is why countries are coming closer together. What is the world in which we are living? Only fiddling always that we will think only of these border difficulties.

I do not say for a moment that these tasks of maintaining our borders with China will have to be neglect-

are fighting there in conditions of such difficulty. As the Prime Minister said, the other day, it is almost impossible to breathe there. They are working there; and they certainly deserve a word of encouragement.

At the same time, what is the main job that we have at the present moment to do? And, what is happening all over the world? China had a difficult problem with Indonesia. Millions of people were involved and China and Indonesia have solved that. The Chinese border difficulties with Burma and Nepal have been solved. Indonesia and Holland were almost on the point of going to war; but because of certain circumstances, which are only in conformity with the spirit of our times, they have come to a settlement.

Here are India and China, where the Prime Minister of our country and also people very high up in the other country say that they want a settlement. It may be that somebody said something wrong. To put things like that, as Mr. Chen-Yi said or is reported to have said that this will not be cause the 650 million people are going to allow them to do it that is a wrong way of putting it. But, we do not want to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Chen-Yi. As far as that goes we do not do so. I hope and trust that our Prime Minister is not proposing to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Chen-Yi as far as making pronouncements are concerned. As far as I can make it out, he is still asking for preliminary negotiations. I wish the door was a little more widely open. I wish there was a little more imaginative approach to this whole matter because, after all, what is happening is that the latest Chinese note makes a categorical statement that we want a discussion. It only makes a proviso that the discussion is to be on the basis of the officials' report. It may be that they might argue—I do not know—it may be

consider them. At least we have to sit round a table and they may say that on the basis of these findings we cannot proceed.

Therefore, there might have to be some kind of change somewhere. I cannot go into the details. I am not equipped to do so. I have not got the facts. It is for the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister and their colleagues on the other side to find out how there can be a *modus operandi*, as far as the settlement of the matter is concerned. And, that is why I say that it is all very easy to shout about our having to go to war and that sort of thing. It is all very easy to talk about somebody's hands being tinged with blood and that kind of thing. It is all very easy to rouse that kind of militant feeling in the country. It is an occupation in which many believe. At the same time, that is not an occupation which we are going to take upon ourselves because that is an irresponsible way of doing things.

What is our relationship with Pakistan? How many times has Pakistan violated our air and land integrity? How many people have been tortured by Pakistan? Has not Pakistan taken away our high-placed military officers into their own territory and done something wrong to them? So many things are happening; and even then what do we see? Don't we sit round the table? Are not Chief Secretaries' Conferences held? All the time every effort is being made by the Prime Minister to see that India and Pakistan remain on friendly terms.

It is not a question of our supporting the Chinese because China is a socialist country and our being critical of Pakistan. In regard to China as well as Pakistan it is necessary that we have peaceful relations between our respective countries.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, in

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in their ignorance appear to pooh pooh. They are facing troubles. We know that. But this is not the occasion for me to refer to these things. But, even so, in spite of the unspeakable oppression by Pakistan, we ask them for negotiation and to have a settlement with Pakistan. The Prime Minister also said it.

The climate, therefore, in the world today is one of settlement. That has been vitiated by certain things which happen from time to time. And, what China has done is, as one of the Government reports says, a shock and it is a surprise. We had befriended the Chinese and we expected, China to behave in a different manner. At least China should have worded some of the notes differently. But I shall not place too much stress on semantics or linguistic peculiarities. Perhaps, the Prime Minister once suggested that translations from the original Chinese make a thing look very different. I remember having once seen in the Chinese statement their having used the word beautify for consolidated. Beautify their position. What do they mean? They consolidated their position somewhere. It may be that in the Chinese language the word is such that it is translated in that way. Our command of an alien language like English is so recondite that we can possibly formulate our diplomatic documents in a much more capable fashion than the Chinese can. But that is more a matter of detail. I do not put any great importance on that, except that I feel sorry that certain things that are said by the Chinese ought not to have been said. We, on our side also, are not making any bones about it. The Chinese cannot make much distinction between what is said by the Prime Minister and what is said by friends like Shri Dwivedy and others in the House. Possibly, they get confused by these statements as far as the Indian mind is concerned.

It may be also that the Chinese have a likely feeling that at least as far as India of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is concerned, as far as that India is concerned, it is all right and the future can be looked forward to with a certain amount of confidence. But the entourage of the Prime Minister being what it is, the possibility of what might take place when the Prime Minister is not at the helm of affairs of this country is a likely fear and apprehensions might arise in the minds of our neighbour country.

Here is a friend of mine. He was quoting something written by Lie-Shen-Shi. I do not know. He was asking me about some advice which was allegedly given by Lie-Shen-Shi to communists all over the world. The advice given by Shri Dwivedy and that given by Lie-Shen-Shi may pull in different directions. But I prefer my own advice. I prefer to stand on my own legs.

Here we are functioning in a country where the democratic system of election prevails. Whatever we have to say is checked and supported by those who sent us to this House. I feel that it is necessary for us to give stress to first things first. There is, perhaps, the Chinese apprehension that things may develop in India whereby people of Shri Deo's political way might possibly come into the picture on a very large scale than at present. That upsets them and some things take place which, sometimes, cannot be justified.

I am trying to think aloud. I am not saying that these can be authoritative pronouncements of somebody or other. I am only trying to think aloud. I have heard some speeches here of Shri Deo and others. I have an apprehension that it might extremely perturb the minds of others. But that is neither here nor there.

I come back to my original statement, the basic statement that the

only consideration which moves us is that we are responsible and that we have to proceed in terms of settlement, keeping our powder dry all the time in case danger to our integrity and security of our country takes place. This is the policy we have to pursue.

This is not something which only a few communists say, as is sought to be trotted out by some people who could not defeat us at the polls, it is not something which the communists say. Here is a paper called *Yugantar*, a Bengali daily of Calcutta. It is a Congress paper; it is owned by a Minister of West Bengal Government. On the 8th of August, 1962, this month, it wrote first an editorial where it referred to the proposals regarding India-China negotiations. And, I am quoting some extracts from it is a Bengali paper. I shall read it. I have translated them myself. that out to you:

"We know for a fact that easy solution of this complicated border question is not possible. Besides, there are many political obstacles to such solution. Inside our own country there is a group of reactionaries who will stoutly resist a settlement, will create a great deal of noise and turmoil and will strike an attitude suggesting that through a peaceful settlement India would be condemning herself. But the task of maintaining the peace and security of our vast republic is vested in the Nehru Government and not in any irresponsible political group that makes a lot of noise and confuses issues. If India is to build her social life anew, if the Five Year Plans are to be fulfilled, if the standard of life of our people is to be stepped up, there must be a stop to our having to spend crores of rupees to maintain the posture of military strength along two thousand miles of our Himalayan boundaries on account of the continuing conflict over the border. Therefore, we

hope that the Nehru Government will, in the interests of the future welfare of India, proceed with an open mind and a firm confidence... And we ask the Chinese Government to cease from snipping at us, to give up all crude diplomatic manoeuvres and agreed for land and to begin discussions with Prime Minister Nehru. Old Asia will achieve new strength when the dispute between India and China is resolved."

These are not my words but the words printed in the leading editorial of the most important Congress-minded daily in Calcutta whose proprietor, I am told, is a Minister of the West Bengal Government. It shows that it is not merely the Government but all those who have the interest of the country at heart who want us to go ahead with our social and economic planning and have a negotiated settlement of our disputes. I know there are difficulties. That is why I always try to point out in this House that it is for the House to behave in a manner which should not be considered to be irresponsible; it is for the house to help the Government in so far as its efforts for a settlement are concerned. My suggestion would be that Government keep the door open as far as negotiations are concerned. The Prime Minister had stated that there would be preliminary negotiations. I am not going to stress the difference between preliminary and some other kind of negotiations. Let not the door be shut; let discussions take place because discussions have got to take place. In this summer and autumn of 1962 there have been anticipations in the circles which are dominated by the enemies of our country that there would be a flare-up on a big scale between India and China. That has not taken place. On the contrary, in August, the Chinese Government has referred through Marshal Chen Yi's statement to a sense of hurt to their vanity, a sense of hurt to their amour propre about Chou En-Lai coming to

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India and about our Prime Minister not going to China and that sort of thing. It shows also that they are thinking in that kind of terms. I do not know whether it will be possible or feasible or desirable for the Prime Minister to go to China at the moment. Possibly, there could be no question of a visit. But since from the Chinese side that suggestion is thrown out I should say that with the generosity that is the tradition of this country we should say that if necessary, certainly the Prime Minister will go or somebody else will go on his behalf. Certainly it is necessary. We owe it to our own country's grandeur and history and that sort of thing and also we owe it to the present and future generations of our country that we leave no stone unturned as far as efforts at this are concerned. As I have said earlier keep our powder dry but try to reach a peaceful settlement through negotiations. That is the policy that is to be pursued. Let the details be spelt out by the Prime Minister. Let not the irrelevant ejaculations of those whose affiliations are quite obvious come into the picture and change the policy.

Shri Kadilkar (Khed): Sir, to make some worthwhile contribution to the debate, it is necessary to put the issue of our relations with China in its proper perspective. Unfortunately, the two hon. Members from the Opposition who preceded my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee have tried in their own way to confuse the issue and in a way repeated the line of criticism that we come across in the Indian Press. What is the issue before us today? In order to understand recent developments we have got to take some historical review of the events leading to the present phase of our relations. As we all know, in 1958, unilateral action was taken in Aksai Chin area by our friendly neighbour China, when we were all the time having relationship of trust and friendship.

respected our neighbour and we did everything possible to bring China in the picture of the world outside and for providing a platform for China in a place from which they could proclaim Asiatic and African solidarity. China was welcomed there as one of the good neighbours by all the newly independent countries. From time to time, since 1950 the Chinese Prime Minister and the Chinese leaders were saying to our Prime Minister and giving vague assurances that the old maps belonged to the old regime of Kuomintang and that the international border or the traditional border would be recognised. We gave up our extra-territorial rights in Tibet unilaterally trusting their good intentions but we said that its autonomy should be respected. China had never understood the part that Himalayas had played in the life of the Indian people and even now they fail to understand our ties with the Tibetan people and Tibet. We wanted to keep the most friendly relations with China and her people and also the people of Tibet because there was ancient intercourse between India and Tibet for ages together. Our civilisation and Tibetans' have many things in common. Another crude shock was when the military contingent of China came to Tibet. The Chinese considered Tibet as a feudal jungle which should be cleared with military forces. In 1950 the first detachment of Chinese entered Tibet. Even then, in 1954 we entered into an agreement with China regarding Tibet; and then the five principles of co-existence were enunciated. I am not going to repeat them; they are well-known. Even today China is an outlawed nation to some extent; it has no place in the comity of nations. We are doing our best to give it an honoured place; all the time we are exerting our influence towards this. In the Korean war also, we did our best to help China. That is well-known. But in Tibet unilateral action was taken very recently after

by China. There was this breach of faith and we have now come to this pass. In fact in our exuberant enthusiasm we had a sort of honeymoon diplomacy with China. I use that word because we always have painted our neighbour as one who has defeated imperialism and strengthened freedom which is very important in the Asiatic world. Naturally, India would like to be most friendly with China, but unfortunately, we were disillusioned in 1958 when we discovered that a unilateral action was taken. The road was built on our land, in the so-called Aksai Chin area.

In that connection, I remember that once discussing these subjects in the External Affairs Committee, when this question was raised—I am not giving out any secret—the Prime Minister said that, in a friendly manner if China were to face difficulties of communication with the other part, the Chinese Turkestan as they call it, and Tibet, certainly for civilian purposes we might consider the use of this road by China. No other country of the stature of India, having an honoured place in the comity of nations in the world, would have taken this attitude—even when they were kept in ignorance and stealthily a road was constructed. And when we came to know of it, we began to protest. Even then China did not resile. This is the phase that has come to an end. Since 1958, in that phase of our relationship with China which we entered and up to 1962—certain developments have taken place since then—have we deviated from our policy? That is my question.

We have heard criticisms in the press on the communication addressed to China on the 26th July. Some people have said that it is appeasement. Some other people have said that we are stooping to conquer. Some people have said that this is the road to dishonour. All sorts of things have been said. Is that justified? Why I am raising this issue is, whenever the issue of China and other policy matters

endorsed a certain basic fundamental policy not only in the international sphere but *vis a vis* China also. Is that criticism consistent with this vote of confidence for full support of our Chinese policy? What have we achieved during this period? Let us make an assessment. As I said, let us put the issue in its proper perspective. During this period, we have carried on a patient diplomacy, all the time, with great forbearance. I must say that we have achieved two big things. Firstly, we have built up our defence strength, where China now has come to feel the pinch of it. They have started complaining about it. Formerly, it was not done. Is it not an achievement? This is one part of the story. India has built up its defensive strength in a very difficult terrain. We have matched our forces against Chinese forces in Aksai Chin. That is one thing.

Another thing is this. Let me be very plain about it. As regards the other boundary with China, which extends to several thousands of miles, formerly, it was a bargaining counter, but now *de facto* recognition has been given by China so far as the NEFA is concerned which is our north-eastern boundary, because, during this period, they have desisted from any intrusion. Let us assess the gains and the weaknesses, whatever they are. What are we fighting for?

Some hon. friends here were speaking in the language of war. They consider that in the modern context of the world, the word "war" could be bandied about so cheaply. I do not believe that. They have not the world perspective, the perspective in which these things should be properly fixed and studied. We are fighting for an area. We claimed it; China claimed it on behalf of Tibet. Let us be very plain. Our Defence Minister was attacked formerly for saying that that area was situated in a high altitude and was hardly inhabited. The claim from both sides was more no-

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is no use mincing matters about our claim. The westerner may say one thing. Their sympathies are with us. Do they say that the Indian claim to this territory is absolutely just? To my knowledge, no. The big powers have come out with such a statement that—this is my interpretation and I shall correct myself if it is found to be wrong—India is right in negotiating, but China is wrong because, in this territory, China has—(interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: Let me finish my statement. I have studied it this way; if you have studied it differently, we will see to it later. They are blaming China and we are also blaming China. They have taken a unilateral military action in that area. They have made an aggressive claim which has no legal sanction. Let us understand it clearly. We had some historical background and sanction. They claim that Tibet and the old imperialistic regimes of China had a claim over this. Was it not their duty to listen to our claims and their claims and then come to a settlement? I think that so far as our policy is concerned, negotiation or talk is the basic, fundamental aspect of this matter. We believe—and our tradition is such—in democracy, and we, by temperament, are wedded to peace and democracy. Our neighbour has won victory through a civil war, practising ruthlessly the policy of terror throughout the regime. We are making social progress on the democratic basis, and certainly we have achieved certain things; in certain respects we are far in advance than China. I am making that claim boldly. The Chinese feel that its neighbour, powerful neighbour, is not wedded to its system. Naturally, the two systems or two approaches to national and international problems are always bound to clash. We have to look at this problem against the background of such an atmosphere. That is my first submission.

Why do I say this? If we deviate from this and just bring in extraneous issues, it will lead us nowhere. Some sections in this House are no doubt interested—some sections either on this side or on that side, I do not know—in bringing cold war to the borders of India. They have, from the beginning, been inspired not by the realities of the situation and the good and honour of the country, but—(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: They feel "Oh, this is the point on which we can twist the tail of the Congress lion and get some fun out of it." But they have been defeated all the time. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I hope that cold war would not be brought in here! Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Khadilkar: So, let us consider this problem in this context, as I have said, in a realistic manner. War is too serious an affair; a major factor, and not so light an affair. You must take all these factors into consideration. Do not be provoked by whatever the Chinese Foreign Minister might have said. We are not to be provoked. That is the first essential in our policy.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I put one question with your permission?

Shri Khadilkar: Let me finish. Are we to be provoked by the statement of the Chinese Foreign Minister? The Chinese are known for their arrogance and impudence not only in their dealings with India but in other respects also. I know as a student of Marxist thought, while dealing with the Soviet Union and within the Soviet bloc itself, today they are taking such a dogmatic attitude that is inconsistent with the latest statement jointly issued by 31 nations where they have agreed to respect parliamentary type of democracy. I

do not want to go into the details. But China did not pursue it and did not publish it. They have a certain sense of superiority, but you must go into the psychology of the Chinese. They were isolated, persecuted and exploited for centuries. They went through a civil war and they have come to power. They are naturally suspect and therefore, every time they are twitting us, saying, "Oh! You have been influenced by some foreign imperialists". That is their usual attitude and we must try to understand it.

Therefore, I would plead that the fundamentals of our policy are correct. It is a dual policy. On the one side, we build up our defence and we say, we are prepared to face whatever aggressive steps are taken by China and we are also wedded to vacate that aggression, in that limited sphere. It is not a general war against China. That must be clearly understood. At the same time, our team and Chinese team discussed this matter together. We agreed to that and we had a joint report. It is there. No further progress is possible. On the 26th July, our Foreign Minister has taken up that thread that was left there. They have said, "All right; if you create a favourable atmosphere for this, we are ready for negotiations."

Then the question of conditions comes in. I may plead that once you have this dual policy which we have successfully followed, conditions have very little meaning. I say this because, two conditions were laid down. The Chinese felt that even a little withdrawal means vacation and then India might say, "China has vacated the aggression." They do not want for once to give that feeling of legitimate pride that would be roused in this country. I know it is wrong, but I would plead personally for taking things as they are at present. We build up our strength and simultaneously, if a proper atmosphere is there, certainly we shall pursue a course of negotiations.

I am drawing some inspiration from Mahabharata for this course of action. I would quote what Bhishmacharya said:

अलम् शमेन् तथा युद्धाय

When the question of war and peace was there, he prepared for peace, but at the same time, he prepared to protect the honour and integrity of the people and the nation. That message is underlying our policy and therefore, I fully stand by it, whatever the critics might say, because they have not given enough serious thought to it.

Some Hon. Members: Shame:

Shri Ansar Harvani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret not only for the Government and the people of India, but for the people of the entire Asiatic and African countries that two of the biggest countries of Asia are not on friendly terms. It was a matter of pride and pleasure for our great country when China was liberated from the Chiang Kai-shek regime. It was India which first extended its hands of friendship towards that great country. But unfortunately, in recent years, certain things have happened that have spoiled our relations.

What is to be done? There are only three alternatives before our great Prime Minister. The first alternative is surrender. I want to ask this House, is there any man or woman in this country who believes that as long as this country is led by this undaunted soldier of India's freedom, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, this country will ever surrender to China? I want to know from the friends on that side, as long as this country is led by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who never surrendered to the mighty empire of British imperialism, who never surrendered to the mighty Britishers, is there any one in this country who can believe that in any way he can surrender to China?

The second alternative is war. Some of my friends have talked about war. Some of my friends, if they

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have their way, may bring about war. If some of the newspapers in India have their way, they will bring about war. They know the wars better than us. For the newspaper-owners war had made greater profits and obtained great contracts. But war for the Indian people will result in devastation and subjugation. War for Indian people will result in a complete collapse of our economy. Therefore, talk about war is very dangerous.

13.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The third alternative is negotiations. I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, referred to the great August resolution of 1942. Though he belongs today to a party different to mine, he joined the fight for freedom. Unlike the comrades of the Communist Party and the Maharaja of the Swatantra Party, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy joined the August resolution. He knows very well what happened there. In spite of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress leadership were put behind the bars, in spite of the fact that in eastern U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra and other places, Indian people were butchered by the British army, in spite of the fact that we were lathi-charged and shot down, we never closed the door of negotiations. We remember it very well that sitting in the Aga Khan Palace, Gandhiji used to write letters after letters to the British Viceroy asking for negotiations. We know that even after their release from the jails, our Congress leadership had negotiations with the Cabinet Mission. We know very well that the negotiations resulted in the freedom of this country. Therefore, if our great Prime Minister has adopted a method of negotiations, I want to ask my friends on that side of the House, especially my friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, what is wrong about it.

There is one more point. We often talk, our newspapers specially have

been saying as if our army under the inspiration of our Defence Minister is going to surrender to China. That is very wrong attitude. Today we should take an opportunity to send our salute to the gallant soldiers of the Indian army, the jawans and officers, who at a height of thousands of feet, in the snow, are standing as a sentinel defending this country of ours from China and other aggressors. We should salute those men who had laid down their lives. We should salute those men who are standing there. This neurosis which is being created, this cynical attitude as if our Defence Minister is not doing anything and our army is not playing its role, is preposterous and fantastic. I will not be surprised if at any time some of my friends stand up there and accuse our Defence Minister that he is not properly protecting the Chinese borders because he has not sent his navy to the Himalayan borders.

Shri Nath Pai: Indian borders, not Chinese borders.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Some of my friends have said that we should break diplomatic relations with China. This is for the Prime Minister to decide. But I cannot understand, when we talk of negotiations and a peaceful settlement, what purpose will be served if we break diplomatic relations with China. Today our relations are not very good. But we know it very well that these two great countries have got to remain friendly if India, Asia and Africa are to survive. Therefore, it should be the duty of every Member of this House, irrespective of party affiliation, to ask for the better relations between two countries and to bring about better relations.

Once again, I congratulate the Prime Minister. Once again I congratulate the Defence Minister. Once again, I congratulate the men and officers in the army on the way in which they are handling the situation and I give my full support to the Government.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I strongly protest against the language used by the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party inasmuch as he made the cruel suggestion on the floor of this House that the Indian mind is confused. What is the confusion in the Indian mind on this issue? There is no confusion. Guarded and guided by certain considerations, Members sitting on my left have merely said that the negotiations may proceed, but they are also very clear on this point that no territory of India is to be given up. I do not know if the Congress Party is of the view that some portion of the Indian territory is to be given up. I do not think they will agree to it. The whole House is one in this, and that is why I moved, though late, a motion that although negotiations may be carried on this House directs the Government of India that under no circumstances any talk of border dispute with China be made till the Chinese forces have withdrawn from the Indian territory which has been recognised by law and history. Nobody is against this proposition. There are no two minds in this House on this issue, and the mind of the Indian is not confused. If there is confusion, it is in the mind of the Communist Party.

14 hrs.

The whole position is, as it was very recently remarked, that lobbying is being carried out in this country in favour of China. Professor Khadilkar's speech and the speech of Professor Mukerjee go to show that lobbying in India is being carried in favour of China. Those of us who have gone through the voluminous data that has been supplied to the House and to us have found that, even though the Government and the Prime Minister have agreed that we will not give away any portion of our territory, when it comes to the question of making a categorical statement in the House—I do not know why—this matter is not made very clear so that the country may know that not an inch of land of our country is to be given up.

Sir, in the letters that have been published from time to time—you will find on page 13 of this book that has been given to us—we have made an assertion that a bewildering variety of alignment has been shown in the maps of the Chinese. Why is it bewildering? It is bewildering because we know that the maps we have got are the maps which delineate the boundary between India and China in a specified manner. What has been said by the Chinese is that in 1956 they had one map and, later on, in 1959 they had another map according to which they want to go still westward from where they were. Every time they prepare a map, they make any alignment that they like. It is in those circumstances that we have to see how far we can go with a neighbour who has been not very clear in his brain and who, at the same time, is cunning in the extreme.

Look at the letters that we have received. Every time a letter is written by the Chinese some travesty of fact is stated, and we are being tried to be put in the wrong. When our army is surrounded, when our soldiers are surrounded by them, they always say: "We are being surrounded". Very recently, when this whole question came up to the forefront, towards the end of July, when it was suggested that the whole of the Chinese check-posts have been surrounded by us, it ultimately turned out that our check-post at Galwan Valley was surrounded by them. It is with these cunning people that we have to deal. And, when we are dealing with these people, should we merely go on talking and talking and not come to any conclusion that we will take a particular step in a particular direction?

Sir, are we afraid of the Chinese? If Guru Govind Singh could say that one Sikh was equal to a lakh of people, I am prepared to say, though I will not go to the extent of saying that one Indian is equal to one lakh

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Chinese, that each Indian soldier is equal to 20 of the Chinese. I have lived in Burma and in China too, and I know what the strength of an average Chinese is. Compared to every single Indian soldier, ten Chinese do not count. 200 Indian soldiers are equal to 2000 of the Chinese. Why should we be afraid of them? Why are we not able to hurl them back? We have now come to a level with them. Our forces have advanced and we have now flat area. All our difficulties are over. We have now reached a place where we are face to face with them. We can easily throw them away. Why should we stop? Why should we commit the same hara-kiri which we committed at the time of cease-fire in Kashmir? I cannot understand. We have got sufficient forces. If forces are required, any number of volunteers will be forthcoming in our country. A little patting, a little tolerance to be shown by the Congress Party and a little tolerance to be shown by the Prime Minister will make 40 lakh Hindus available to fight. Within six months a well trained army will march to the Himalayas and throw back the whole Chinese force. What can keep them there? This country is not going to tolerate them. If they have got to take the will of the 650 million slaves and serfs in their country, here 450 million independent persons will fight and throw away those slaves. We are not going to tolerate this position which is being forced upon us by a weak policy. We will not tolerate this weak policy. The country is not prepared to tolerate this weak policy.

Certainly, Sir, nobody wants war. We know what wars are. We know how in wars we will suffer. But that should not be a deterrent for us to show what mettle we are made of. The situation is such that no country in this world can afford to have war. It is only because of this position, that no country can afford to have war, that Suez Canal was seized by a

very weak nation like Egypt. The Iranians were able to drive out the British from the Iranian Oil Company simply because of this position that they realised that nobody wants war. Are we the only persons who are afraid of war? Are the Chinese not afraid of war? Is it that we should have this deterrent and not the Chinese?

We should realise that those who have trespassed on our land have no right to stand on our land. We know from our everyday life that even when a small child cries the thief runs away because of fear. But these thieves have entered and trespassed on our land. We should not be afraid. We should not be afraid of using our guns and driving them out. We should not be afraid of using all means within our power to drive them out.

Sir, I am not merely talking and saying some words. The repetition of these words have been going on. Here we have got many books that have been published. Here is a big volume on which we have spent much money. This is called "Official's Report on Indo-China Border". On page 12 of its summary it is said:

"But the Chinese officials continued to insist on the necessity for such negotiations and the affirmation of what were claimed by Premier Chou En-lai as the Six Points of Proximity for the solution of the problem. These Points were rejected by the Prime Minister of India, as they contained suggestions for the recognition of the lines of actual control.....".

- If the Prime Minister could then reject the points of Chou En-lai—that was in 1957 and 1959—what is there to goad him to this conclusion that he may now agree to a settlement on those issues which he once very earnestly refused to examine? Further, in conclusion, it is said:

"The telling contrast between the wealth of consistent and con-

clusive evidence produced by the Indian side and the sketchy and contradictory material put forward by the Chinese side, leave no doubt that the true boundary is that claimed by India and that no major dispute regarding it existed till September 1959. The majestic arc of the Kuen Lun and the Great Himalayan ranges forms the most impressive natural boundary in the world, has been recognised in tradition and custom for centuries, has determined the limits of administration on both sides and has received confirmation, for different sectors at different times, during the last 300 years in valid international agreements."

If that is the position, why should we yield at all? Can we not point out to the Mount Kailas and say that the name Kailas itself indicates that it must be an Indian name. The name Mansarovar could be given by no other nation except the Indian nation. We have been going there for thousands and thousands of years. After having achieved independence, if the Britishers who were just our over-lords were able to save this country and save the boundary for us, are we, the 450 millions in this country, to be cowed down by the Chinese? Shame for us if we do that. We are not prepared to tolerate this position.

It is enough for me to say that for centuries we have been looking up to the Himalayas. What does the name indicate? What language does the word belong to? It has not come from any Chinese word. It is a word of the language of the Indian nation. It is himalaya. The meaning of these words is "the home of snow". Whose word is it? It is our. Mount Gauri Shankar is ours. We pay homage to it. And there these people dare to cross. They have tried to cross into our territory. We have tolerated it. We have supplied milk to the serpent. We should now be prepared to destroy the serpent because it cannot give

up its habit. It is like the story of the scorpion. You feed a scorpion but it is going to bite you. We have done the same thing for the Chinese. We have sponsored the case of China in the United Nations and this Chinese scorpion is going to bite us and sting us. Are we going to tolerate this position? We should not tolerate it. This is too much for us. The whole country is feeling it. It is a strain on the country. It stands today behind the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Prime Minister should not shirk in any manner the duties that have been cast upon him. He should not, under any circumstances, agree to the settlement of the boundary until and unless the whole Chinese army is withdrawn beyond Aksai Chin.

It is a very impolitic question for us and a very impolitic statement that has been made that we are prepared to allow them to have civilian traffic move through the road that has been built through Aksai Chin. I should say they have no business to run any kind of traffic through Aksai Chin until and unless they agree in the very beginning to the proposal that is to be mooted by us and placed before them, namely, "Withdraw your forces and take them back beyond the natural boundary which belongs to us." Then, of course, we may consider the position and what settlement may be made. A settlement may be made. Nobody will deny the position that settlement is always better. But with whom should a settlement be made? Not with an aggressor. A settlement should not be of the defeated or of the *sadhu* or of the *ashaktiman*. We do not want to be *ashaktiman*. We are powerful enough today to fight and throw back the Chinese who are trying to penetrate into our territory. With this strength behind us it does not befit and behove us to allow this settlement to come when we are in a position to throw them back. Certainly, I do not want a war. Nobody wants war. But at the same time it is desirable that our country must be told that we are strong enough to stand to any army, may it come from

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Russia or Afghanistan, or Pakistan or China. Our position in the world is bound to be that of the first nation in the world and the position of the first nation in the world is not going to come by going on tolerating. We are lacking in going round the earth, but that does not mean that that position will not come when we also will be going round in the orbit.

Shri Bagnath Singh (Varanasi): Your party should go into the orbit.

An Hon. Member: He wants everybody to go into the orbit.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Except the Chinese.

This letter of 26th July says:

"The details of the correct international boundary in the Ladakh region have been given the full support in documentation by the Indian side in the meeting of the officials of the two sides whose report is now before the two Governments. Even if the Government of China is trying to contest this boundary, the Government of India fail to understand why the Government of China do not restrain their forces from going beyond even their 1956 Chinese map claim line which is capable of easy and quick verification."

I think it might have been couched in diplomatic language but I feel that here we have committed a mistake. I should say, the Chinese must withdraw beyond the boundary which we are claiming, that is, the natural boundary of Ladakh, and which we have been claiming from very nearly 300 years.

On page 35 of this White Paper we have reiterated the word that has been used by the Chinese Government. It is stated:

"The Government of India are glad to see an affirmation in the Chinese note that 'the Socialistic system chosen by the Chinese

people determines that China does not need war' and also that 'what China needs from the newborn Asian countries, which have achieved independence from under imperialist oppression, is friendship.'"

In the same note we have said:

"There is, therefore, no quarrel of India's seeking. The boundary problem is China's quarrel with India. Throughout history, the Indian people have shown sincere affection and warm regard for the Chinese people."

We go a little further and say:

"There is in India a long tradition of peace and non-violence. The people of India by custom and tradition adhere to peace and do not look for quarrels."

May I say in the same strain that the people of India have not tolerated injustice anywhere? They have never tolerated injustice being done and therefore they have suffered from the greatest calamities. It was on account of that injustice that was perpetrated by the Mohammedan rulers that people like Maharana Pratap, Durgadas Rathor, Shivaji and Maharaja Ranjit Singh fought against them. I would, therefore, say that ours is not a nation which is going to tolerate injustice. That injustice is being done to us by usurping and trespassing our own land, particularly by those for whose greatness we have tried to help, is patent. We have sponsored their cause in the United Nations. We have not talked of anything. We have not even recognised Formosa. We know, otherwise diplomatically we will know, that if you attack, we will join hands with Formosa and Formosa will attack us; we will join hands with the United States of America and say you will attack, Korea will attack. No we have not said that. We do not want that war should ever come to China. We want that China should remain what it is today. But the

Chinese, cunning people as they are, have not behaved in a manner which befits gentlemen. They have behaved in a manner which speaks that they are not true to their own word and to friends. They are not worthy to be friends of a great nation like India. They are trying to shake hands with Pakistan. They want to loot and divide the loot between themselves and Pakistan. Pakistan, one looter, and China, the other looter, want to divide this area between themselves. What right have they to approach Pakistan?

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what Pakistan is going to gain from China?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You will realise that Pakistan would be most glad and willing to give to China the boundary between Pakistan and China which does not belong to Pakistan. Pakistan will say, "Come to any frontier that you like; it is yours for the asking." That is what will happen if there are negotiations between Pakistan and China. Therefore keeping in view the whole perspective and the whole picture which is now presented before the House I will only urge without repeating and recapitulating all that has been said before by my predecessors that the time has come for us to be very firm and assertive in this respect and that without disclosing what the position in our country would be *vis-a-vis* China our army should not be asked to give up the territory which we have occupied. Until and unless the Chinese forces are driven back to the natural boundary we should not have any negotiations with a country which has not proved to be a true friend.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, according to my very dear but misguided friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, we on this side seem to be exhausting the gamut of partisanship. Somebody spoke with thunder according to him, some one else with venom, according to him. But as I listened to my friend, I could not help feeling that here he

was indulging in special pleading for a very weak if non-existent brief and prompted by emotions of almost filial solicitude.

As I mentioned to Shri Khadilkar, I could understand his point of view to a certain extent. But, I find particularly in the ranks of the ruling party an undue sensitivity with regard to any criticism with regard to foreign policy. I feel that basically the House and the country are united with regard to what our attitude should be towards China. But, I feel that in certain manifestations, in certain ways of executing it, sometimes, we beat an unnecessary retreat in the face of an ruthless expansionist neighbour. This happened last time. When I was speaking in May on the External Affairs Debate, I underlined this increasing threat from China. I pleaded for a reconsideration of certain facets of our policy towards China. I said and I repeat that I felt it was dangerously unwise to do anything even by implication which would reinforce the Chinese capacity for mischief and overall strategy as I put it, ultimately to liberate India. I said that it was unwise for us to continue to plead the cause of China's sitting in the U.N. The direct consequence would be that probably it would lead to handing over of Formosa and the releasing of a large number of Chinese troops for operation if necessary against India. I had asked for some policy answer to what I considered a strategy: expansionist, isolating, strangulating us—I suggested—I knew it was not a popular suggestion—a move towards a detente with Pakistan, a deliberate cultivation of more friendly relations with Nepal and above all I asked why we should exhibit some kind of an overweening regard for Chinese susceptibility with regard to the Dalai Lama, when the Chinese have broken every undertaking brazenly, cynically with regard to Tibetan autonomy, when today they are pursuing Tibetan genocide with typical Chinese refinement. According to a recent statement of the Dalai Lama, two million Chinese have

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been or are about to be imported into Tibet to be imposed on Tibetan women. This is not anything new. This is a typical Chinese pattern. They did it in Burma. It is the Chinese refinement of the art of genocide. I said, in the face of this, why don't we allow the Dalai Lama to function freely? He is not allowed to function freely. Why should he not be allowed to form an *emigre* Government in this country. It will at least give heart to the few Tibetans who are fighting gallantly against the regime of terror and genocide. Not only that. It will give heart to the Nepalese; it will give heart to the Bhutaneses and it will give heart to the people of Sikkim. Because, in the final analysis, the Buddhists there do pay tribute to the Dalai Lama as their religious head. But, the Prime Minister I am sorry to say, they did devote some of his speech, not an inconsiderable part of his speech to my speech but, I put it mildly I was more than disappointed, he did not answer one of my questions, but extracted from it a non-existent premise that I had advocated abandonment of the policy of non-alignment—I had never even remotely suggested it—and indulged in a barrage of invective against me. But, I did say categorically and I repeat it, I do not understand the policy of neutralism to China. I just do not understand it. It is meaningless. It is a contradiction in terms. How can we be neutralist in the face of continuing Chinese aggression, arrogance, duplicity and everything else I just do not understand it. I said, let us have some kind of a policy answer to this overall strategy. But, we got no answer from the Prime Minister.

What worries us is this. It is not a question of our questioning motives. We will allow the Government the luxury of the arrogation of infallibility with regard to its foreign policy. But, surely, the Government will concede that it is, in the final analysis, somewhat human. Surely it will concede that here and there, in he

execution of basically correct policies, it may go wrong. That is what we are worried about it: ambivalence in the execution of its policy. This ambivalence was brought out very vividly by what my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee said. He has stated that he has read into the statement of July 26th the hunch of the Prime Minister that the time is ripe for negotiation. He has read it. That is the conviction, that is the feeling in a large part of the country. It may be explained now.

On one occasion, there was a declaration, a conviction of Chinese duplicity and aggression. There was a declaration of intention to resist any further advance. We got it. In the next week, we got a declaration which is completely contrary to that, almost a special pleading for Chinese good faith, description of aggression as a local aberration. That is what we are worried about. On the 30th of April, there was a positive declaration from the Prime Minister, there was the accusation made against China that they are deliberately creating situations of tension and conflict in Asia. On the 21st of May, more recently, the Prime Minister accused China of un-abated pursuit of aggressive ends. With these bold unequivocal declarations, we were persuaded to be encouraged. We felt that here at long last, better late than never, Government has come to the conviction of Chinese duplicity, a conviction of overall Chinese strategy and a declaration that we should resist all further advance.

What are we asking today? I do not know why the Prime Minister should predict that he will assail the whole lot of us in this House and anticipated some kind of a frontal attack on him. In 1959, I read a statement of the Prime Minister. This was what he said: our territory is not negotiable; no discussions will be fruitful until the Chinese have vacated Indian soil, meaning up to our

traditional boundary. Is not there a qualification in the statement of the 6th August accompanied with the statement of the 26th July? I do not know whether I am misreading or mis-interpreting or being unfair to the Prime Minister. Here was a categorical declaration of policy: no discussions will be fruitful until you move back to our traditional frontier. Have not we receded from that position? Have not we now said that if you go back only to the 1956 line, we will be prepared to negotiate? I see as a lawyer, as a politician, not without a little of commonsense, that there is a definite recession from the position we took up in 1959. In 1959, we were not prepared to enter into discussions until the Chinese went back to the traditional border. In 1962, it would appear that we are prepared to negotiate merely if they go back to their 1956 line.

Here, again, on the 8th of October, 1959, the Prime Minister said, any kind of advance of their post by the Chinese will be fully resisted. The Defence Minister was here. I do not know why people sometimes are unduly critical of him. Many of us are melodramatic by nature. So, perhaps, according to his nature, the Defence Minister went a little further. He said, not one inch of territory will be conceded. Proud words. But, what I feel is this. Why do we, first of all, boost the morale of the country and then have to eat our own words? That is what we have been doing. The Chinese have understood us very well although my friend has pleaded that they do not understand English very well.

When the Prime Minister spoke on the 6th of August, he underlined certain things. He said, the language of the Chinese is increasingly abusive and insulting. He said that they are intensifying their activities in the Ladakh area. He said that the Chinese replied repeating their charges, maintaining their position. He said that their reply is obviously ambivalent. Having said all that, I do

not know what occasion there was—we are only asking the Prime Minister—did he say to the Chinese, although you have been abusive and offensive, although you have been intensifying your aggressive activities, if you create a climate by going back not to the traditional frontiers, but merely to the 1956 line, an appropriate climate for negotiation will be presumably created. I do not know. I feel that we are in a position of disadvantage, merely because we are confronted with a people who are ruthless, a people who are unscrupulous, a people with complete single-minded purposfulness. That is my fear, because we are decent, because we have this indoctrination of *ahimsa*, because there is this national addiction to non-violence, we may very well make gestures and retreat to positions of disadvantage to the country. And that is what I am really afraid of.

The Prime Minister will remember what Mr. Chou En-lai did in 1959. It was a deliberate, a typical, calculated Chinese trick. He claimed, not 12,000 or 14,000 square miles of territory: he claimed 50,000 square miles of territory. I would remind my hon. friend Shri Khadiolkar, who said that recently the Chinese have been decent and have not laid any claims on the NEFA border or on the north-east frontier, to remember this that Mr. Chou En-lai, after claiming 50,000 square miles of territory, followed it up with a proposed package deal. And what was the package deal? The package deal was that if India will accept the area that they had aggressed over in Ladakh, he will *ex-gratia*, as a matter of grace, accept our line, the MacMahon line as a *quid pro quo*. I am wondering whether the Chinese are not proposing another package deal. And what kind of a package deal! I just don't understand it.

As I said, let us have a re-affirmation. We are not just criticising. There must be a complete bi-partisan, multi-partisan foreign policy in this matter. There is no room for us to accuse and counter-accuse one

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another, not with regard to an outside power. And all we ask the Prime Minister is this: is it too much to ask for a re-affirmation of the policy statement of 1959 that there is no room for fruitful discussion unless the Chinese go back to the traditional frontier? That is what we are asking. We are not asking very much.

And I say this. As present there is no semblance of a meeting point. And I also say this—my hon. friend Mr. H. N. Mukerjee probably is not as tortuous as his counterparts in China—I say this that today the Chinese would welcome negotiations with us. They would welcome it. Because, the conditions are completely inauspicious for us. And I say this that if we attempt to enter into negotiations with China, things being what they are, we will be sitting round a table where they will be speaking completely from a position of strength and equally we will be speaking completely from a position of weakness.

I do not want to analyse the position too much, but let us analyse it. What is the position territorially? Are we not comparatively in a much weaker position than we were in, 1959? The Chinese apparently have consolidated their position, not only over the 12,000 square miles or territory in Ladakh, but, from an account I read the other day, they have advanced further and they have claimed another 1,800 square miles, presumably according to their 1960 map. And it would appear that they have virtually taken control over a further 1,100 square miles. They have kept on steadily, rapidly advancing. Territorially they are in a position of advantage.

What is the position militarily? The Defence Minister is there. He has an allergy to trusting this House. He keeps us deliberately in utter, complete, dangerous ignorance of defence affairs in this country. I do not know

whom he does not trust in this House. Surely, there are some Members of the House on this side who can be taken into the confidence, if not of the Defence Minister, of the Prime Minister. We are utterly ignorant of what is taking place. We do not know whether the Defence Ministry is dragging its feet. God forbid that it should be dragging its feet, but how are we to know when we are not told the number of helicopters? We do not know the number of squadrons you have got, of planes. But, when the British were here, look at their defence memorandum. Look at their white paper on defence. They are a powerful country, down to the last plane, down to the last gun, they take Parliament into confidence. But the only people who are utterly, completely and, I say, dangerously ignorant of our defence preparation, or the lack of preparation, is this House. And we have abandoned our duty that we owe to the country, because we appear to be helpless in this matter.

What do we do militarily? The Defence Minister will say, "You are talking through your hat when you say that militarily we are weak in the Ladakh area". I do not say in the whole area we are weak. But when the facts are so abstruse what conclusions have we to draw as to our military preparedness or otherwise in the Ladakh area? In 1959 the Prime Minister said, "Any advance will be fully resisted, no further posts". The Defence Minister was not melodramatic to the extent of saying "If they advance one milli-metre" but he did say "If they advance one inch". These are stark facts.

What has happened since then? As recently as the 3rd July our protest note shows that the Chinese have created nine new posts. This was on 3rd July. Six of these posts were beyond even their 1956 line. In July they have created six new posts. We

did not resist them. And I say this, with a certain sense almost of shame, we have to admit that militarily we are weak *vis-a-vis* the Chinese in the Ladakh area. There is really no shame in that. Because, for some reason, after we had accepted, in a weak moment, the conquest of Tibet, we brought foreign forces to two thousand miles of our frontier, for the first time. Tibet is a natural, vast airfield. The Chinese have been building up, in a frenzied way, bases, depots, roads and communications. And so it is no disgrace for us to say that relatively they are in an overwhelming position of strength so far as the Ladakh area is concerned. The facts speak for themselves. What happened in Galwan, what happened in the Chip Chap Valley? The papers have said that five hundred Chinese men—I am sorry, I do not want to offend the Chinese—five hundred Chinese were deployed just like that. According to the papers, we had barely a platoon—about thirty men. We could not deploy our men. That is why you had got this extraordinary phenomenon and this ahimsaic injunction to our troops “In your own territory don't provoke the aggressor, only if you are fired upon act in self-defence”.

I am not blaming the Government. But the Government says that we are sabre rattling. We are not. Government says that we want war. We do not. I say, even concede to the people—although they may receive it with a sense of shame—that militarily we are weak in the Ladakh area. Do not make boastful statements which we are not able to fulfil—“even one inch of territory, no more posts” etc. 1,100 square miles gone six more posts. And we can't do anything.

I say, if we are forced, God forbid, at any time to call the Chinese bluff,—it is an elementary rule apparently of military strategy—let us choose our own ground, let us choose our own time. We are not saying, “Let us declare war and fight them in the Ladakh

area” where we are probably at a tremendous disadvantage I am not saying it at all.

What has happened? I read a statement in the papers the other day, on the 13th July, that the latest airfield of the Chinese is at Gurson, barely 130 miles flying distance from Delhi. They are able to accommodate their jet planes there. What is more, they have built an oil pipeline from Sinkiang to Gurson, and the pipeline goes across Indian territory. Let us understand this that while we are building, the Chinese are building twice as fast, because the terrain is in their favour.

What I also feel is this, I do not understand this question of “barren territory, uninhabited, useless territory”. We cannot accuse the Chinese at least of being obtuse. Why are they consolidating themselves in this Ladakh area? According to my reading, they have already occupied the principal passes in the Ladakh area. It is significant that their claim on Pakistan occupied territory includes almost the remaining passes in the Ladakh area. Strategically, my own view is, whether there are goats or animal; or anything there, strategically the Chinese consider Ladakh of vital importance. And that is why they have already consolidated their claims on the passes and their claim on Pakistan occupied territory is with their eye on the remaining principal passes in Ladakh.

Now, Sir, what is the position diplomatically. I do not want to give offence to the Prime Minister. He does not mind giving offence to us. Anyway, we are little people. It is the privilege of people in seats of power to give offence to smaller people. But what is the stark position diplomatically. Are we not being out-manoeuvred by the Chinese? They have levered us out of our positions of friendship at least with Burma and Nepal. Today it is a tragedy that Nepal is going increasingly into the communist vortex. And that is what I fear is the real danger.

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I have always said this—and the Prime Minister may not agree with me—that the real threat to this country is from China. I feel this also that the Chinese probably will not make a frontal military attack on us, not because they have any undue qualms about our intrinsic military strength, but because they know that the day they make an attack on us, almost certainly there will be a counter-attack on them through Formosa, backed by the Americans, if not by the British. That is the deterrent of course, they may be mad enough, or they may be impelled to adventurist action, if conditions in China become intolerable. But my own feeling is that the supreme motive of Chinese policy is not to take over India by a frontal attack; the supreme motive is to build bridge-heads and then through subversion to liberate India for communism. That is what I want to point out, namely that they want to build their bridge-heads.

I was talking to a friend of mine, a knowledgeable friend of mine in the Congress Party, and he was saying 'You can see the Chinese operating outside Almora; they have got motorable roads right up to Almora.' This is one of the most easily accessible roads to India. Then, I was reading the other day that they have their motorable roads up to Yatung, which is ten miles from the Indian border. I do not think that that represents the most vulnerable part of India. I have always felt that the soft under-belly of India militarily is Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. Those are the bridge-heads that the Chinese are seeking and will seek out. It is tragic; I do not know whether we can prevent the Nepalese from destroying themselves, but as things are developing, in Nepal today, I do not believe that it will take more than two years for Nepal to be over-run by communism.

I do not know what the position in Bhutan and Sikkim is. But we know this, and let us realise it, that the Chinese have not accepted our special

relationship with Bhutan and Sikkim. The Chinese are bound to try and infiltrate and subvert Bhutan and Sikkim, and they are in a position of psychological advantage. For, what, ethnically, have we got in common with the Bhutanese and Sikkimese? We have very little. The Chinese will say that ethnically, at any rate, culturally, they have got much more in common with them than we have.

So, when these bridge-heads are established, what will happen? My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee's head will be one of the first heads to roll, because he belongs to the petty bourgeoisie and when the Moloch of the communist revolution really takes over, then, the heads of the high-priests, the intellectuals, will roll first. They will come to power through Bengal and through Assam. They do not have to attack us; they can have a limitless supply of men to train as saboteurs and guerillas. I am told that Mr. Stalin spoke to some of our Communist friends after their abortive revolt in Telengana, and he virtually abused them for their ignorance of elementary communist history and strategy. He said that a minority can never take over a country by a revolution, unless they have a contiguous friendly communist country. And that the way the Chinese are seeking; and that is Chinese strategy to build ready bridge-heads in India, use Indians and train them as saboteurs and guerillas, and that, I feel, is the real danger.

Talking about the map, I want to end on this note. What is the position with regard to Russia? I am not trying to draw a red-herring about it. Have we not repeatedly drawn the attention of the Russians to the fact that while after 1955 or so, they acknowledged our special relationship, since 1959 they have been affirming the Chinese view, for, since 1959, they show Bhutan and Sikkim as independent countries? Why? That is exactly what I want to point out. We may achieve a temporary advantage at the moment by trying to play Russia—let

us be quite frank in saying that—against China; we may get an occasional vote to sustain Shri Krishna Menon in the Security Council on Kashmir. But, in the long run, what is the policy? Can we seriously believe that if we tie up seriously our defensive arrangements with Russia, as somebody has said, in a moment of crisis, they will not pull the carpet from under us? Of course, they will pull the carpet from under us. I know that the Russians temporarily would like to see a certain denigration of Chinese strength, because the Russians also want to be in complete hegemony over the communist world. But let us have no illusions. The Russians do not want a Chinese giant in Asia; equally, they do not want an Indian giant in Asia; it would suit them to have no Asian giants in Asia; they only want the Russian giant in Asia. In the final and ultimate analysis, what did Mr. Khrushchev say the other day? He said 'If there is a crisis in which China is involved, if there is any attack on China, we shall come down squarely and completely on the side of China.' That is not what I have said, but that is what Mr. Khrushchev has said. Is that not an acid test of Russian *bona fides*? While we are truckling with them, why have they affirmed the Chinese view? Is that not a test of their *bona fides*? We have asked repeatedly: Why have the Russian maps affirmed the Chinese view?

So, I would appeal to the Prime Minister; he may be inclined to denigrate some of us on this side of the House and to attack us. But we have only asked for this, in all humility. He is the Prime Minister and he is the only person to be able to unite the country completely in the face of this real threat. All that we are asking is that he should reaffirm his statement of policy of 1959 that there will be no negotiations until the Chinese go back, not to the 1956 line, but to our traditional frontier.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जनसंघ के महान नेता, श्री त्रिवेदी, ने कहा कि "हिमालय" नाम भारतवर्ष का दिया

हुआ है। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि "चीन" नाम भी चीनियों का दिया हुआ नहीं है—वह भी भारत का ही दिया हुआ है। हमारे वैदिक साहित्य से लेकर अब तक "चीन" के लिये "स्तोन" और "रेशम" के लिये "चीनान्शुक" शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। इससे प्रकट है कि हिमालय का ही नहीं, बल्कि चीन का नाम भी भारतवर्ष का ही दिया हुआ है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या हिमालय का भारतीय नाम कायम रहेगा ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : भ्रवश्य रहेगा। जब तक हम हैं, वह कायम रहेगा। वह समाजवादी पार्टी के कारण नहीं, बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की बदौलत कायम रहेगा।

अभी श्री मेनन के सम्बंध में कहा गया है कि जनेवा में उन्होंने मार्शल चेन यी से बातें कीं। मार्शल चेन यी ने श्री मेनन से बातें करने के बाद तीन बातें उठाई हैं। पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही कि दलाई लामा के भारतवर्ष में आने के पश्चात् हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से चीन के एम्बेशन का सवाल उठाया गया। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि चीनी सैनिक तेरह बरस से उस भूभाग में स्थित हैं, जिसको चीन अपना बताता है। तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि सीमा के इस प्रश्न को ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि में देखना चाहिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री की सफाई देने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह स्वयं अपनी सफाई देंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उनकी सफाई मैं दूंगा। वह भी कांग्रेस पार्टी में हैं और मैं भी कांग्रेस पार्टी में हूँ। फिर इसमें सफाई देने का सवाल नहीं है। जो वास्तविक स्थिति है, वह मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मार्शल चेन यी के स्टेटमेंट में पहले यह कहा गया है :—

"It was only after the flight of the Dalai Lama into India in 1959

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

that India began to speak of Chinese aggression.”.

उसके बाद दूसरी बात यह कही गई है :

“Starting from 1949 and 1950, we began setting up our national defence system. For the past thirteen years, our soldiers have not left the areas in which they have been stationed.”.

आप देखेंगे कि ये दोनों स्टेटमेंट्स परस्पर विरोधी हैं। अगर उन की पहली बात मान ली जाये कि दनाई लाभा के यहां पर आने के बाद से हमने एग्जेशन की बात शुरू की है, तो फिर उनको दूसरी बात ठीक नहीं है कि वे तेरह बरस से उस भूखंड पर कायम हैं।

जहां तक ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का सवाल है, चीन का नियंत्रण इतिहास ४०० ए० बी० से शुरू होता है।

काश्मीर का इतिहास और लद्दाख का इतिहास ३,००० बी०सी० से आरम्भ होता है। ५,००० वर्ष से लद्दाख और काश्मीर का नियंत्रण इतिहास हमारे पास मौजूद है। संसार में किसी देश के पास भी, किसी राष्ट्र के पास इतना सुन्दर और इतना पुराना इतिहास नहीं है। यह बात मैं जिनको पृष्ठभूमि कहा जाता है, उसकी आपको बतना रहा हूँ।

आगे चल उकर होने कहा है :—

“When India was a British colony the right of decision lay in the hands of . . .”

लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पुरानी बात को आप उठायेंगे तो पुरानी बातों में भी आपकी यह बात ठहर नहीं सकेगी। महाभारत को अगर आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि चीन के सम्राट यूधिष्ठिर को

भेंट लेकर आये थे। इस बिना पर अगर आज हम कहे कि चीन भारतवर्ष का ग्रंथ था तो यह बात ठीक नहीं उतरती। आज से पांच हजार वर्ष पहले चीन ने माना था कि भारत सम्राट है। यह बात सभापति महाभारत में आप पायेंगे।

यह पुरानी बात है और आप कह सकते हैं कि पुरानी गाथा गाने से क्या लाभ। (Interruptions) अगर हम महाभारत और रामायण की बात को भी भूल जायें और काश्मीर के इतिहास को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि लद्दाख काश्मीर का ग्रंथ था। काश्मीर के इतिहास में मेघवाहन, ललितादिन्य और अर्वाचिन्वमी के समय में लद्दाख का जंगल परिया कहा जाता है और जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि चीन का है, वह काश्मीर का परिया था। उसको भी आप छोड़ दें। चौदहवीं शताब्दी में आप आये। बादशाह जैनुल आबदीन के सत्ता में लद्दाख काश्मीर के आधीन था। इसको भी आप छोड़ दें और रीसेट बात पर आप आये। आप तिब्बत के इतिहास को लें। मुगल पीरियड की बात मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि उनके समय में काश्मीर की सत्ता मुगलों के हाथों में आ गई थी। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि लद्दाख उस समय काश्मीर के अन्तर्गत था या नहीं लेकिन सिख काल में तथा डोगरा काल में लद्दाख काश्मीर का ग्रंथ था और भारतीय सेना तिब्बत के पास तक करीब करीब पहुंच चुकी थी।

इसको भी आप भूल जायें। तिब्बत के नाम को आप लें। तिब्बत का नाम किमपुरुष देश था। किन्नर देश नाम लद्दाख का था। शुरू से लेकर अब तक के भारतीय वाङ्मय में जहां भी आप देखें, किन्नर देश नाम आप पायेंगे, किमपुरुष नाम आपको देखने को मिलेगा। इन दोनों की संज्ञा भी लद्दाख और तिब्बत से है। प्राचीन इतिहास को आप देखें। आपको पता चलेगा कि किमपुरुष देश तो भारत के अन्तर्गत नहीं था किन्तु किन्नर देश भारतवर्ष

के अन्तर्गत था। किन्नर देश के राजा लोग भारतवर्ष का जो सम्राट हुआ करता था उसको अपना सम्राट मानते थे। मैं चीनी इतिहासकारों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी भी इतिहास में काश्मीर के राज्य ने या लद्दाख के राज्य ने चीन वादों को या चीन के सम्राटों को अपना सम्राट माना है? कभी नहीं माना है! चीन के सम्राट को कभी लद्दाख के और काश्मीर के राजाओं ने अपना सम्राट नहीं माना है और न अपने को उसके आधीन माना है। इसके विपरीत लद्दाख और काश्मीर के जो राजा थे या जब काश्मीर का राज्य मिहामन खाली होता था तो भारत का जो सम्राट होता था उसकी अनुमति से काश्मीर के मिहामन पर राजा लोग बिठाये जाते थे। यह हमारी ऐतिहासिक परम्परा रही है।

अब मुख्य बात यह है कि हम को करना क्या चाहिये। बहुत सी बातें हमारे एंथनी साहब ने कहीं हैं और डिफेंस की चर्चा हमारे हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है। हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि सभी बातें बातें खोली नहीं जाती हैं। मैं आपको एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। बातें पुरानी हैं लेकिन बहुत ठीक हैं। युधिष्ठिर ने भीष्म से पूछा कि लोकतंत्र कब असफल होता है? भीष्म ने शक्तिप्रेमी युधिष्ठिर को उत्तर दिया कि लोकतंत्र उस समय असफल होता है जब सुरक्षा नीति, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का आभास शत्रु को प्राप्त हो जाता है। आपको मैं एक दूसरा प्रमाण देता हूँ। भगवान बुद्ध से आजतशत्रु के मंत्री वण्टकार ने पूछा कि लिच्छवी लोगों का नाश कैसे होगा। वे लोकतंत्रीय थे। इसके जवाब में भगवान बुद्ध ने कहा कि लिच्छवी लोक सन्निपात बहुत हैं, अर्थात् आपस में मिलते खूब हैं, बातचीत करते हैं, विचारविनिमय करते हैं और दूसरी बात यह है कि अपने बुद्धों का आदर करते हैं और उन के आदेश अनुसार चलते हैं। अगर ये दोनों बातें चलती रहती हैं, तो लोकतंत्र का नाश नहीं हो सकता है।

उनका नाश नहीं हो सकता है। आज भी यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक बैठती है। अगर हम डिफेंस के संबंध में बहुत ज्यादा प्रश्न करेंगे, बहुत ज्यादा बातें उठावेंगे, कहां क्या है, कब है, कैसे होगा, क्यों होगा, इस तरह की बातें उठावेंगे तो हम अपनी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था दूसरों के लिये खोल देंगे और ऐसी स्थिति में अगर आप चाहें कि भारत की रक्षा हो तो वह ठीक तरह से हो नहीं सकती है।

आज पाकिस्तान क्या सोचता है। एक तरफ तो पाकिस्तान सिक्कोरिटी काउंसिल में सवाल उठाता है कि काश्मीर पाकिस्तान का है और दूसरी ओर जहां तक लद्दाख एरिया का प्रश्न है वह चुप है। ऐसा क्यों है? इसके दो कारण हैं। एक तो पाकिस्तान यह सोचता है कि चीन का भारत के साथ संघर्ष हो जाये। उस संघर्ष का लाभ उठा कर वह हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करें। ऐसा मान्य हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान के डिफेंस चीफ आफ स्टाफ की यह स्ट्रेटेजी है और हमें इसको मान लेना चाहिये। दूसरी बात पाकिस्तान सोचता है कि अगर कभी जनगणना होगी तो लद्दाख तो उसके पास आने वाला नहीं है, जम्मू तो उसके पास आने वाला नहीं है, तो इन दोनों के बारे में क्यों सोचा जाये। लिहाजा पाकिस्तान लद्दाख के बारे में और जम्मू के बारे में सोच नहीं सकता है। इसलिये हमें इस बात से सावधान रहना चाहिये। इतिहास को देखें, कभी भी, जब का भी इतिहास आपके पास है, न भारत ने चीन पर और न ही चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण होने की संभावना है। पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण कर सकता है। हम सैक्युलर हैं। चीन सैक्युलर स्टेट है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान सैक्युलर स्टेट नहीं है। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण दिये और बहुत सी बातें कहीं। लेकिन पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो इतने एग्जेशन हमारे ऊपर हो रहे हैं, प्रतिदिन इनकी घटनायें घट रही हैं, बोर्डर रेडज हो रहे हैं, उनके संबंध में उन्होंने एक बात भी नहीं कही है। हमें

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

पाकिस्तान की तरफ से भी सावधान रहना होगा और पूरी तैयारी रखनी होगी।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): On a point of order. Are we discussing the situation along the India-China border or that along the India-Pakistan border?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Both.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान क्लेम करता है कि काश्मीर उसका है। इस वास्ते मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की स्टेटेजी क्या है। हमें एसी उलझनों में नहीं फंसना चाहिये जिनमें से हम बाहर न निकल सकें और बाहर निकलने का कोई रास्ता हमारे पास बाकी न बच सके। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये। चीन की स्टेटेजी तिब्बत के संबंध में क्या है। आप देखेंगे कि १ अगस्त को पेकिंग रेडियो से एक विज्ञप्ति प्रसारित की गई थी जिसमें कहा गया था कि बीस लाख आदमियों को तिब्बत में बसायेंगे। प्रतिदिन अगर आप पेकिंग रेडियो को सुनें तो आपको बता चलेगा कि वह इस बात पर जोर दे रहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमी जाकर तिब्बत में आबाद हों। तिब्बती लोगों की तादाद तिब्बत में १.२ मिलियन अर्थात् १२ लाख है अगर दो मिलियन अर्थात् २० लाख चीनी वहां जाकर आबाद हो जाते हैं तो उसका फल यह होगा कि तिब्बतियों के ऊपर उनकी सुपीरियारिटी कायम हो जायेगी। पेकिंग रेडियो ने यह भी एनाउंस किया है कि पांच लाख चीनी अब तक तिब्बत में जाकर आबाद हो चुके हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषणों में बहुत बार कहा है कि लद्दाख एरिया में आबादी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शत्रु की कही हुई बात का भी हमें कभी कभी अनुकरण करना चाहिये। कभी कभी उसकी कही गई बात भी ठीक होती है। चीन जो पालिसी तिब्बत में अपना रहा है वही पालिसी हमें लद्दाख में

अपनानी चाहिये। हमें भी उस गैर-आबाद भूखंड को आबाद करना चाहिये। हम सभी जानते हैं कि काश्मीर में एक कानून बना हुआ है। जिसके अनुसार कोई बाहरी आदमी जा कर वहां आबाद नहीं हो सकता है। जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक लद्दाख का ताल्लुक है। इस कानून में इस धारा में संशोधन किया जाये और कोई आदमी लद्दाख में जाकर आबाद होना सके तो इसका उमको अधिकार होना चाहिये।

15 hrs.

दूसरी बात नेगोशिएशन की है। नेगोशिएशन के माने, जैसा हमारे दूसरे भाइयों ने कहा सरेन्डर नहीं होते। कौटिल्य ने कहा है कि पहले वार्ता होनी चाहिये, तत्पश्चात् संधि होनी चाहिये। इसके बाद अभियान होना चाहिये और अन्त में आक्रमण होना चाहिये। लोग एक एक स्टेज से चलें। पहले हम लोग वार्ता संधि करें। जब वार्ता संधि असफल हो तो फिर अभियान की बात आती है।

तीसरी बात मुझे बह कहनी है कि जहां तक मंत्रिमंडल का संबंध है, सीमा का विषय है, चूकि उसमें रोज ही अनेक प्रकार की घटनाये हुआ करती हैं, इसलिये उसके लिये विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे सुरक्षा विभाग में तो ११ मंत्री हैं, उनमें से कम से कम एक मंत्री का यह काम होना चाहिये कि वह सिर्फ बोर्डर के विषय को देखे।

चौथी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आज मब से बड़ी आवश्यकता लद्दाख एरिया में काफी एअर पोर्ट होने की है, वहां पर एक सड़क होनी चाहिये। अगर वहां पर एअर पोर्ट नहीं होगा, सड़क नहीं होगी, तो हमारी जीवन रेखा अधिक सूख जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीति के अलावा और कोई नीति भारतवर्ष की हो नहीं सकती और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Situation

Shri Karaj Singhji (Bikaner): I welcome this debate on China. This is not the first time that we have had the opportunity of expressing our feelings on this rather touchy subject. It is important that through the medium of Parliament, the feeling of the people of this country are conveyed to the people of China. It is important that the resentment that there is in the nation today against the great injustice that the Chinese people have done to us must be conveyed to them fair and square.

Our Prime Minister has always extended a hand of friendship to all nations, but unfortunately that handshake of friendship was misunderstood, and instead of reciprocating it in the same way, they hit us below the belt. But at the same time, before we make any observations on particularly the sabre-rattling line, it is important that we should understand the point of view of the Prime Minister also. You cannot dispute the fact that the Prime Minister of India is one of the greatest leaders of the world today. Most of us on this side of the House do feel that as far as the Chinese policy is concerned, he has not been firm enough, and we do hope that now at least, after this debate today, he will show us some more firmness and give the country the necessary lead in this line.

Our nation is acutely conscious of this Chinese problem. Whether you go to the cities of our country or the villages, you will find people asking their representatives as to how India is going to have the Chinese aggression vacated. I am quite sure that that feeling is more than voiced by all of us sitting here.

Often the argument is thrown that the Members of Parliament particularly on this side of the House are warmongers. I think that is absolutely unfair, because every man in his right senses knows that a war, a total war this time, will mean the total annihilation of mankind and civilisation, but it is also important to

know that we do not want peace with dishonour, nor do we want peace at the cost of losing our territory.

India's rather weak-kneed foreign policy towards China has shaken the faith of countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim in our leadership. You cannot blame them for that. In Asia today there are two major countries, China and India. India is pledged to the free way of thinking, whereas China has her own way of thinking, which is well-known to the world. If the free-thinking world wants to rally round us, it is important that we give them the lead, a strong lead, and show them that India is a leader in Asia. There is no doubt that China is an expansionist country; they are ruthless, and I doubt very much if they have much respect for freedom or for any democratic feelings. We, on the other hand, consider ourselves to be the exponents of the free way of living and the exponents of the democratic way of life. Obviously we cannot see this problem from the same point of view.

If we want to face the Chinese Colossus and this menace, our country must naturally be militarily well prepared. I will not go into the background of the Chinese problem, because it has been debated here so many times before. Our country was caught napping on many a border problem. We were not prepared and we are paying the price for it. Only the other day I read in the papers somewhere that China hopes to explode an atomic bomb very soon. That brings home to us a hard, cold fact and poses the question: if China which is opposing us on our borders is going to go ahead with its nuclear research and produce nuclear weapons in due course, what exactly are we going to do? Unpreparedness in this line would be fatal. India is a country which believes in peace. We believe in disarmament, and I for one wholeheartedly support that, but I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether defence does not involve equality of

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armament between two countries which may have rather estranged feelings between them? I would also like to know what the situation would be if, God forbid, the Chinese take it into their heads one day to make a nuclear test in that part of Ladakh which may be Indian territory, but which may be in their hands at present. What would the Indian soldier feel if one day he finds himself confronted with an atomic burst when our country may not necessarily be prepared in that line because we do not believe in the atomic way of wars? It therefore becomes incumbent on our country that we carry out nuclear research in this country to an extent that, in an emergency, we can carry this research to its logical conclusion.

The Chinese incursions into our country have been too numerous, and I think everybody in this House knows all about them. We have made a large number of mistakes, but I hope that those mistakes will not be made again. This time we will be more wide awake, and more prepared. And that brings us to the question of the MIG deal. It may not directly have any bearing on the Chinese issue as such, but we cannot ignore the fact that defence preparedness involves every possible type of armament.

We are very grateful to the Soviet Union for all the help that they have given us in the Security Council in the veto and every other respect, but, as the saying goes, once burnt, twice shy. I would like to ask a direct question of our Prime Minister. Is he quite sure that in the event of a show-down with China, the Soviet Union would come to our aid? And if the Prime Minister is not absolutely certain, I suggest that he makes absolutely certain, because if we put too much faith on Soviet help and buy those aircraft and suddenly find, as Mr. Anthony says, the carpet pulled from under our feet, the situation may not be so funny. We have made a mistake once. We embraced the Chinese with our *Hindi-Chini bhai bhai* slogan,

and we learnt the lesson the hard way. Are we going to learn the lesson the hard way again, or are we going to be absolutely certain as to who our friends are, that the countries that sell their armaments and equipments to us are countries that would stand by us steadfast, that believe in our democratic or free way of life, are not countries which necessarily do not believe in the free approach that we have.

We have often heard the Defence Minister telling us that perhaps greater danger comes from Pakistan and not from China. I would only like to say this much that we have the best of feelings and intentions for our neighbours, and that goes for both China and Pakistan, as long as they are friendly to us. But, I feel that this danger of Pakistan is rather exaggerated and is only a red herring, because, geographically, I am not prepared to believe that Pakistan can pose any major military threat to us if they so desire to go the wrong way. However, I would like to have the views of Government on this point to convince us as to how Pakistan poses a greater danger to India.

We have also heard the Government make mention about barren peaks. If these barren peaks are not important why should the country feel so agitated about re-occupying them. I would only like to say this much that this is a pathetic state of affairs that any Government in power, particularly, a government as ours, can accept such a position and tell the nation that these peaks, or whatever they are, are not important. How do we know that in these barren peaks there is no uranium? Surely, as Shri Anthony pointed out, there must be a jolly good reason why the Chinese want these peaks and flats. Surely, if we tell the nation that today any part of Indian territory is not important, then, surely, in course of time, what will be the sanctity of our territories?

I would just like to conclude with a few remarks. As far as the vacated of aggression is concerned, the nation expects a definite answer from the Prime Minister. We have been debating this Chinese issue for a long time and we realise perfectly well that it is a very difficult proposition. But, we do want to know as to by when this aggression can be vacated. Merely confronting the issues is not going to get ourselves and our nation anywhere. As far as negotiations are concerned, by all means, negotiate. Not a single man in this country wants to shed the blood of an Indian soldier, without giving negotiation a full opportunity. But I only hope that these negotiations do not carry on a hundred years. I do not claim to be an authority on International law. But, I believe, one of the principles is that you should create the "status quo ante" before any negotiations can take place. It is, therefore, incumbent on us that we insist on the Chinese moving back to the original borders of India before any negotiation can take place. That is one of the fundamental points of international law.

We would like to assure our Prime Minister that we, as a nation, stand steadfastly behind him, no matter to which party we belong, because we have faith in him, because we respect him as one of the greatest men of the world; but we expect that he will lead us, lead our nation to greater glory and see that every inch of Indian territory is vacated from this aggression in the foreseeable future.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my first duty this afternoon is to send my felicitations to the jawans who are fighting the battle of our country and guarding the borders of our country at a very high altitude and who are serving the cause of the nation in the most admirable manner.

Sir, I have heard a lot about Chinese strategy on the floor of this House; and all kinds of theories about that strategy have been given by some of

the Members who belong to the Opposition groups. But a theoretical knowledge of Chinese strategy is one thing and the practical operational knowledge is another thing.

I think that when some of our check-posts were encircled by the Chinese, according to their strategy, they surrounded us only on three sides and left one side vacant so that our soldiers may withdraw from that side. But I must say that our soldiers understood that ruse very well and, being true to Indian tradition of bravery, heroism and loyalty, they never retreated. They stood their ground and proved a match for the Chinese soldiers. What I mean to say is that it is these jawans, these members of the Armed Forces, who are doing their best for us, that have to be congratulated for the work that they are doing.

Now, I ask myself this question. We have built so many check-posts. We have built so many roads. Some parts of our country to which China laid a claim are not left in the same manner in which Ladakh is left today. How has all this happened? Even in my State, there is a small strip of land near Spithi which is claimed by them. They claim about 22 sq. miles of land in my State also. There have been troubles in U.P.; there was a lot of trouble about Longju. I think these places are quiet today and we do not hear much about them. I am very happy that we do not hear much about them.

Of course, our other border is alive and we hear lots of sensational, dramatic and terrifying things about it. How is it that these places have become so quiet? I believe that this is due to the policy which our Government has followed, the policy which is enunciated by our Prime Minister and very loyally and faithfully carried on by our Defence Minister. Whatever the subject may be, whatever the occasion may be, whatever the nature of the debate may be, our Defence Minister must come in for criticism.

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I do not believe in astrology. But, I think he was born under some star which enables him to be vulnerable to these attacks. But I can assure you that after all the attacks have been made he comes out stronger than before. I feel that when you compare the defences of our country along the border today with what they were some time before, certainly, there are reasons to be grateful to the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister for building up those defences in such a good way. I am sure the day is not far off when our desired objective of getting aggression vacated will be achieved.

I believe that there is no simple way of cutting the Gordian knot. I have listened to so many speeches today. Everybody wants short-cuts. Everybody wants quick and immediate results. Everyone wants that we should be able to perform miracles. I think in human life there is no easy way of cutting the Gordian knot. You have to untie the strings. You have to loosen the tensions between one country and another in a patient and systematic way. I believe that way is being followed by our country and we will follow it till the problem is solved.

People have been talking in terms of national emergency. It is true. Some of my friends have been talking about national crisis. They have been saying that the great Chinese are confronting our nation. But I want to ask one question. Whenever any country faces aggression, whenever any country is confronted with a big challenge, what is the function of the Members of Parliament, to whatever party they may belong? What is the duty to our country? What is their function at that time?

When England was fighting the battle, the people of England, elected Winston Churchill to be their leader. Every Member of Parliament, belonging to whatever party, and every citizen of England tried to stand be-

hind him like one man. All people upheld him as one man and applauded his prowess; they appreciated his policy. He was a great man even before; he became greater because he was leading the country at that time. While we talk of the national crisis in this House, I find that all kind of ugly things are said about the persons who are to fight this crisis, all kinds of ugly names are given to the policies that are being pursued. That shows that they do not understand what is a national crisis. A national crisis demands that every Member of this House whether he belongs to this or that party should support the Prime Minister, should stand behind him and should give him strength so that he can fight the challenge. But here are my friends who say that he is following a policy of appeasement. What is appeasement? It is an ugly word, an unfortunate word which came into our dictionary in a very real sense during the last great war. It is said that Chamberlain is responsible for appeasement of Hitler. Do you know that Chamberlain appeased Hitler, not at the cost of his own country but at the cost of the unfortunate country, Czechoslovakia? I tell you that appeasement is not a word that exists in the dictionary of the Prime Minister of India; surrender is not the word to which he is used. He was a great leader when we were fighting the national liberation movement; he was a great leader after the liberation movement and he is a great leader for peace and he will be one of the greatest leaders of mankind. I would advise my friends to give up the habit of calling the right thing by the wrong name; they should try to express the right things in the right way and not express genuine things in a way which is deplorable. There is no question of surrender on our part. I speak as a humble Member of the Congress Party and among the members in the councils and inner councils of the Congress Party, there is no question of appeasement or surrender. To equate negotiations with surrender or

appeasement is to misuse words and in this House consisting of very hon. persons we should not misuse words. What has our Prime Minister said? There should be preliminary negotiations on the basis of the officials' report. Look at the words. It is preliminary not final, conclusive or ultimate. It is a kind of exploratory talk and a fact-finding talk. My hon. friend talked of President Ayub Khan. He is now thinking in terms of union with Afghanistan and Iran. I was surprised that Afghanistan and Pakistan are going to come together. But history records many strange things and sometimes strange things do happen. Pakistan and Afghanistan severed diplomatic relations and would not even allow the goods of one country to pass through the other's territory. Now, they are also angling for the friendship of Iran. Why are they doing so? We do not know our strength and so we talk of the appeasing policy of the Government. But Pakistan knows the strength of India and I may tell you that this is the biggest tribute that anybody could have paid to us, that the President of Pakistan could have paid to us. He had understood the writing on the wall; he has come to realise our strength and therefore, he says: alone I cannot do anything and I must seek the help of Iran and Afghanistan in order to be a match for India. Can there be a greater tribute to our policy with regard to Pakistan?

I do not believe in the newspaper reports but we cannot also disbelieve them; that is the difficulty. There was a newspaper report that China was coming to terms with Kuomintang Formosa. Why are they doing so? All these are straws in the wind. They show that we are building up our strength and the countries who are not friendly to us are becoming conscious of it. Therefore, I believe that there is no harm done if we have preliminary negotiations on the basis of the officials' report. If I say all these things, people say that I am a member of the Congress Party and

so it is my duty to say so. Certainly not I would have said the same thing if I had been in another part of the House also. So you know that the officials' report has been looked upon as one of the most authentic documents in the international world? Do you know that some persons have held it to be a model document of its kind? I tell you that in that document India's case has been put forth so beautifully and so well that I believe anyone who negotiates on the basis of that document will be a gainer so far as India is concerned. Therefore, I am very happy that we are going to have that thing. We are not going to negotiate on the basis of leading articles in newspapers in Calcutta or Madras but on the basis of the document which is a factual thing, which gives the historical, administrative and other aspects.

Sir, I am a very law abiding citizen and I may submit this very respectfully. Somebody said: Nepal is not there. Bhutan is not there; Sikkim is not there; we do not have friendly relations with Nepal. I may say that all these are figments of imagination. Only recently we had a visit of the King of Nepal; he had talks with our Prime Minister. In these communiques which are issued, you cannot lay bare your heart and you cannot put down everything that has been said. Bhutan, I think, is much more with us today than it has ever been in the recorded history of India; Sikkim is a much stronger friend than ever since we have had relations with Sikkim.

Our policy is to build up the defence potential of our country. Of course hon. Members ask: why do you say that our soldiers should not fire unless they are fired upon? Well, that is our policy with regard to Pakistan and China all these years I would say that it is succeeding very well because in the first place we are building up our defence potential. In the second place, our case is not based upon any cartographers' whims. You employ a cartographer today; he

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produces a map and after two years you employ another and he produces another. We are not at the mercy of cartographers who could produce any kind of map. Our case stands on those maps that have been there for such a long time and also because the country knows the crisis and also because we are led by a gentleman who, as I said in the beginning, was a great freedom fighter, is a great builder of India. And, if ever it comes to a question of fighting a war, I can assure you that this gentleman will prove to be one of the best leaders in war as he is in times of peace.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Today, we are facing a very delicate and dangerous position, and in such a situation we find the Opposition speaking with several voices. The last document issued by the Government of India in the White Paper has made our noble objective very clear. It has also set two conditions and ended up with a third demand showing how the normal conditions between India and China may be restored. Indeed, in the letter of the 9th December, 1961, the Government of India have said:

"The Sino-Indian border was always a border of peace and friendship until the Chinese Government embarked on a course of aggression."

Now, our case could not have been put better than this. In very simple words, this border was a border of friendship and this friendship lasted for centuries. Now, China has spurned it and almost put it into the dust-bin.

In the other White Paper, we have reference to Mahabharata and the great religious books, according to which the Himalayas were considered as our border. That border has today been crossed and that has been done by the Chinese. As I said once, on the eve of my going to China, the Chinese are a very inscrutable race. The Russians are very enthusiastic, and either they are friends or ene-

mies, they tell you what they are. With the Chinese it is very difficult.

My hon. friend Shri Khadiiqa was very fair when he said that the Chinese 40 years ago were treated worse than dogs. Every power of the West occupied every city of their country and only when Mao Tse-tung ended up with his historic, his long march, he wrested freedom from them. Thereafter, they came into our territory knowing not our friendship and even displeasing the people in South-east Asia.

Two months ago, I came after a long trip of South-east Asia, and the things that I saw were a revelation to me. During the last seven years, I have been out of my land sometime or other seeing things abroad, but the trip in South-east Asia was the most important and in a way revealing. Unless we take care of the belt from Calcutta to Canberra,—this is a very important region and is the life-belt of India—and unless we take care of this entire region, we may be in trouble.

Some of my friends suggested war without speaking word 'war'. But do they realise the meaning of war? For 15 years from the day of Independence we have been grappling with Pakistan. Pakistan is on the Kashmir border. Pakistan is on the Assam border. Pakistan is also on the Punjab border. Do you know how many brave, young men are serving in the Air Force and the Army in Kashmir, engaged on first duty, second duty, third duty, fifth turn and so on, leaving their wives and children here and there? You will not realise what it means to have double establishments with children in school and children at home and elsewhere, as indeed we are citizens of the whole of India. Why are the young men locked up in Kashmir? It is very easy to talk of war. My hon. friend Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner—a great gentleman, and great patriot,—and I have very great

affection and regard for him—talked of Russia coming to our aid. But he forgot the elementary principle of international war—that Russia and China have a non-aggression pact. If China is attacked, Russia has got to go to the aid of China. Otherwise, Russia is gone! How can Russia promise to come to our aid if there is a war between China and India? Let us have charity which begins at home. It begins at home even among the communist nations of the world.

We talk of appeasement. Let us talk of my hon. friend Shri Anthony who unfortunately is not here at the moment. He wanted all the figures for the army, the navy and the air force to be given out. Is it an easy thing? I have been a member of the Defence Committee from the day I entered as a Member of Parliament from the year 1950. The hon. Sardar Baldev Singh was presiding over that small committee. Once he was ready to give out full particulars about the defence forces. May I, in all humility, say that I stopped him from doing that? I did not want to get such information in the interests of the defence forces; nor do my friends. May I remind my hon. friend that we should not betray our country? Toay, the need for not giving the particulars about the defence forces is greater than it was in 1952.

The British may give out their figures. But what is the character of the British race? I want to pay a tribute to the British race. I quoted during one of the debates on defence from a book written by a German military attache sent by Hitler to the court of St. James. Why did he send him? To get at the secrets of Britain. The book is in the Library and any hon. Member may see it. I am sorry I am unable to quote from it. He said: "I cannot get a single man to hire out for Germany to spy on England." That is the character of the British race. My hon. friend may say that the Prime Minister must take the Parliament into confidence. He is the

leader. But one of the leaders, almost forming a big press conference, met foreign and Indian correspondents and gave the whole show away immediately after the PM's Conference with Opposition leaders on the subject of China in the first week of this month. Is that the way of running the country? I ask you: are you prepared for a war? And you cannot hold the secrets of a joint conference which the Prime Minister holds! I shall not give the name of the opposition leader here, but I shall give it to the Speaker right now. I know he comes from the Opposition. (*Interruptions*).

Now, where is our secrecy? Where is our confidence? You want the armies to march on their bellies and give away the secrets and let our young men die.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why are you afraid of Lenin?

Shri Joachim Alva: I have made an offer to you. I shall submit the name to the Speaker. Do not ask me later on, I am not going to betray my brother like that. When the security of the country is concerned, when the danger is threatening, not one bit of secret should be let out. That rule applies for this side as well as that side.

I have been a newspaperman, but I have kept mum where secret discussions are concerned at very important conferences. My hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony says, "Why not give the figures for the army?" Ours is an already open book in the country. Our country is an open book. All the secrets are known to every military attache of every great power. Is that the way we run our country? It is all an open book. I know the young men are there and they die for our country; they fly our planes. The Indian Air Force man makes the highest quality of sacrifice. As I said on a previous occasion, I met one of our ace pilots who drove me to the farmborough Air Show in London and I asked him, "Are you married?" "No," he said, "How can I marry, for

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I work for the country, and if I die my wife will get Rs. 100? I must be married only to a Teacher or doctor who can support herself in case of my death." These are the young men who sacrifice their lives for the sake of their country, who know not the morrow. And yet, you want the information and the secrets; and at whose disposal are these to be placed? The information cannot be given at this time when we are facing a great crisis.

The hon. Prime Minister has not by a single word, thought or action embittered Pakistan or egged Pakistan to war. We will not get a noble man like that or any statesman like that. He has said that war is a thing which we shall avoid, but if a war is forced upon us, he has to fight back in self-defence and he cannot help it. It is a matter of self-defence. And then, is it so easy to talk of a war with Pakistan? A war will blow everyone to pieces, and Bombay will be laid to ruin.

From Pakistan, I come to China. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy made a very good speech, except that he attacked the Defence Minister right and left. But he has forgotten to mention one small thing. The Defence Minister was elected by three lakhs of voters and it resulted in Acharya Kripalani going out of politics. The hon. Member mentioned all sorts of things; I grant it; he said he is the Minister of Defence, Minister for China, and so on. But he forgot to say the vital point. Three lakhs of voters in North Bombay in the heart of India, voted through a democratic process, for the Defence Minister in the last general election. The hon. Member forgot that point. I am not holding any brief for anybody. (Interruption). You must give me a chance to continue my speech. I have not interrupted anyone of you whilst delivering speeches.

Now, what did Mr. Neville Chamberlain do? We have lived in that

generation. We have seen great events pass before us. We are not dead; we are living. We have seen whole history enacted before us. What did Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the British House of Commons do? He put up with Hitler up to a certain extent. Austria was raped! Czechoslovakia was razed to the dust. My friend Sadanad, and my friend Deshbandu Gupta who was sitting in front of me here and who unfortunately is no more, went to Czechoslovakia and they said that the people in that country told them: "You cannot get milk; we cannot give you any milk; we can give you only milk mixed with water and that too is reserved only for the children." Mr. Chamberlain announced the declaration of war to a crowded House of Commons, and history shows that after the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson banged the door on further negotiations, war started with the German entry into that small town of Danzig.

My hon. friend does not talk of the preparation of war. He does not know whether we have got the mental guts, the physical guts or the political guts to fight. Our fine, young men of the defence forces are there. One hon. friend from South says that the South may secede away. Then who shall fight the battle? The North?

There is another most shocking thing, namely, a suggestion that there should be limited franchise for the Christians and Muslims. I have never raised the question of Christians in this House and I hope I shall live to see that I shall never talk of minorities. The word 'minorities' should be wiped off the English dictionary. You are trying to put your House in order, but you forget that the late Dr. H. C. Mukherjee, the first President of the Constituent Assembly, who later became the Governor of Bengal, on behalf of the Christian community, renounced separate electorate for Christians. I remember Gandhiji wound up the Borsad ashram and advised the

inmates that he would not reopen it until swaraj. I was the only non-ashram prisoner that in Nasik jail along with them, because I was under punishment for having reported an assault story. The inmates told me that Mahatma Gandhi used to tell them, "If you want to be a leader, first go and clean that latrine". Mira Ben the daughter of a British Admiral, did scavenging work and the others did it also. The Prime Minister also would have done it, had he been an inmate of the ashram. I am saying this, because I want to ask, are we socially prepared to take up the responsibility? Are we prepared to send our girls to become nurses at the time of war? How many of you are prepared to send your girls to become nurses? I know a Minister in the Central Cabinet sent his only daughter to become a nurse!

These are very important problems. We have to train our women. Are you ready for war with the necessary preparation? Are you ready economically? The private sector is trying to drown the public sector. Are you ready socially? Have our social habits been improved. It is not so with China. Only yesterday, there were figures given about China's economic progress. It was published in *Economic Times*. We have to know our enemy before we cast our die. Once the die is cast, there is no retreat. In the circumstances, what the Government of India has done today is the right thing. When, how and what they will do is a matter for the Government of India to decide. My hon. friends in the opposition are now talking with so many voices that the Government has blundered. They had a chance during the recent elections to throw out the Government. Do they think that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the man who fought against the British is going to sell this country for a mess of pottage?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That was never our allegation.

Shri Joachim Alva: I went to China in 1960 full of regret, but I came back

without regret because what I saw there in China was a priceless experience. They have whipped up their population. Perhaps one day it may happen in our country also. Nobody can say what history has in store, seeing the way our people misbehave and some M.Ps., including myself, misbehave. But it is not so in that country. I will give you some figures as to how much Soviet Union owes to China.

15.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

China ran a large surplus trade with Soviet Union in 1961. China delivered to Russia £197 million worth goods against which the Soviet Union delivered £131 million worth goods to China. In 1960, China delivered to Russia £303 million worth goods whereas Russian sale to China amounted to £292. I am quoting these figures, because they are higher than our balances in London. Economically that country is like that. But whatever that may be, we shall have to be ready. We have always to be ready militarily, physically, politically and economically.

As I said, the whole area from Calcutta to Canberra is a very important one and we cannot neglect any friends on our side. If we think that a particular nation is friendly to us and take it for granted and do not work amongst them, that nation will be out of our bag of friendship. Indonesia has her Chinese problem. When I met one of their foremost leaders, he said that while we are being struck on the head they have their indigestion also, inside the body. So far as Thailand is concerned, the Pathet Lao were only four miles from their border. Burma, which has a population of less than 20 million, has always bowed before the great expansionist power. It is high time that we became friendly with all these countries on the right side of our arm. Even though we may differ with them politically, even though they may be involved in pacts and all that, on account of our great culture and tradition, on account of the great ambas-

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sadors who have gone round these countries in the past, in the modern age we must not neglect these countries who constitute our right arm of defence. Now we are struck on the head and afterwards we may be disturbed on that side.

I will conclude by saying that we should be ready, ever ready for any eventuality.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आज जिम विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा चल रही है, वह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है। भारत की चौदह हजार वर्ग मील भूमि चीन के अधिकार में है और पचास हजार वर्गमील भूमि पर वह आंख लगाए हुए है। इस विषय पर जितनी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिये, शायद नहीं हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी जिम समय अपना प्रस्ताव रखने खड़े हुए, तब कांग्रेस सदस्यों की ओर से तालियों की गड़गड़ाहट से उनका भाषण प्रारम्भ हुआ और उसका अंत भी तालियों की गड़गड़ाहट से ही हुआ। ऐसा लगता था जैसे शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी कोई विजय प्राप्त करके आए हों या कोई हिस्सा ले करके लौटे हों। इन माननीय सदस्यों को शायद यह पता नहीं था कि चौदह हजार वर्गमील जमीन चीन के अधिकार में बली गई है और ऐसा करके हमने हमारे 'आत्म-सम्मान को जब्रदस्त धक्का लगाया है। चाहे इस ओर के माननीय सदस्य हों और चाहे उस ओर के हों, जब हम इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें तो उस समय ऐसा आभास नहीं मिलना चाहिये कि इधर के लोग यह कहते हैं कि चौदह हजार वर्ग मील भूमि को वापिस लो और उधर के लोग कहते हैं कि नहीं, वापिस न लो। लेकिन जब इस प्रश्न पर विचार चल रहा है तो ऐसा मालूम देता है कि इस प्रकार का वातावरण बन गया है।

जब यहां पर अंग्रेज राज्य करते थे, उस समय उनकी विदेश नीति का कोई

सिद्धान्त नहीं था, उनका ध्यान तो केवल इसी बात पर केन्द्रित रहता था कि अपने व्यापारिक हितों की रक्षा कैसे की जाए, अपने साम्राज्य की रक्षा कैसे की जाए और इसीलिए उन्होंने मलाया, सिंगापुर और अरब देशों पर अपना प्रभुत्व, अपना अधिकार जमाए रखा और उन पर हावी रहे। लेकिन जब भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ तो भारत पर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आई कि वह अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ कुछ नए सम्बन्ध कुछ नए रिश्ते जोड़े। लेकिन भारत ने इस अवसर को खो दिया। हिन्देशिया के देशों को आज़ाद कराने में हिन्दुस्तान ने जरूर सहयोग दिया, हिन्दुस्तान ने जरूर योगदान किया लेकिन जहां तक मलाया और सिंगापुर का सम्बन्ध है, भारतवर्ष कुछ खामोश रहा और उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज वह उनकी महान्भूति खो बैठा है, उनकी महान्भूति हमारे साथ नहीं है।

चीन से हमारा हजारों बरस पुराना सम्बन्ध है। उसके साथ हमारा धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हजारों वर्ष पुराना है। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट चीन के साथ हमारा सर्वप्रथम सम्बन्ध ३० दिसम्बर, १९४९ में शुरू होता है जब हिन्दुस्तान ने कम्युनिस्ट चीन को मान्यता प्रदान की। कम्युनिस्ट चीन शुरू से ही विस्तारवादी था। उसकी इस विस्तारवादी नीति का पता ७ अक्टूबर १९४९ को ही लग गया था जब उसने अपनी फौजें तिब्बत में भेज दी थीं। प्रधान मंत्री ने उस समय चीन को ठीक ही सलाह दी थी कि वह ऐसा कोई काम न करे क्योंकि उस की ऐसी कार्रवाई से शायद संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उस के पक्ष के विरुद्ध कुछ संकट या कठिनाई पैदा हो जाय। परन्तु इस नेक सलाह का जवाब चीन ने क्या दिया? उसने कहा कि भारत-वर्ष ने शायद इस लिये ऐसी बात कही हो कि जो देश चीनियों के दुश्मन हैं वह उन के

प्रभाव के अन्तर्गत हो। यह उस की बद-
नियती का दूसरा मुद्दा था जो कि हिन्दुस्तान
के प्रति थी।

सन् १९५४ में इस घटना के बावजूद
चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति का संकेत मिलने
के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच
संधि हुई, और उम संधि के फलस्वरूप तिब्बत
को चीन का अंग मान लिया गया, और यही
नहीं, तिब्बत के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के व्या-
पारिक और अन्य दूसरे अधिकार जो थे,
सुविधायें थीं, उन्हें चीन के हवाले कर दिया
गया। भारत को चाहिये था कि तिब्बत
और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच जो परम्परागत
धार्मिक व्यापारिक और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध
थे, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह तिब्बत की
स्वतन्त्रता को स्वीकार करना और संयुक्त
राष्ट्र संघ में और दूसरे देशों के मामलों में
उम को मान्यता दिलाना और उम को एक स्वतंत्र
राष्ट्र की शक्ति में रखने की कोशिश करना।
यहां कभी कभी मजरेन्टी और मावरेन्टी की
बात कही जाती है, खाम तौर पर सरकार की
और मे अव्यवहारिक बहम कर के बराबर
उम मामले को खराब किया गया, और ऐसा
कर के भारत ने न केवल तिब्बत की ही जनता
को चीनियों के चंगुल में फंसाया बल्कि
हिन्दुस्तान के सामने भी एक जबरदस्त खतरा
ला रखा, और वह खतरा हिन्दुस्तान की
सीमा की सुरक्षा का है। आज हमारी
सीमा सुरक्षित नहीं है क्योंकि इस सम्झौते
के बाद तिब्बत हिन्दुस्तान का पड़ोसी न रह कर
चीन हिन्दुस्तान का पड़ोसी हो गया। चीन और
हिन्दुस्तान की सीमायें एक दूसरे से मिल गईं,
और उसका कुपरिणाम हम आज भोग रहे
हैं। आज कलाश और मान मरोवर अपने
नहीं रहे। लद्दाख में चीनियों का कब्जा
हो गया है और आज हम उम खतरे में दो
चार हो रहे हैं। पंचशील का जो बहुत
ही अच्छा सिद्धान्त था वह आज पंच शूल
के समान हमारे सामने आ गया है।

सन् १९१४ में बड़ा होती पर चीन ने
सबसे पहले हक जताया कि बड़ा होती चीन

के अन्दर है, और उसके बाद ही २८ जून,
१९५५ को उसने वहां प्रवेश किया। इस
प्रकार से उसने अब तक १४,००० मुरब्बा मील
को हड़प लिया और ५०,००० मुरब्बा मील
पर उसका दावा है। हिन्दुस्तान की जो नीति
हमेशा चीन के प्रति रही वह तृष्ठीकरण की
रही। सन् १९५५ से ले कर जुलाई, १९६२
तक हमने देखा कि चीन ने कम से कम पचास
बार भारतीय सीमा का अतिभ्रमण किया,
भारत के अन्दर चौकियों की स्थापन
को, सड़कों का निर्माण किया, भारतीय
सिपाहियों की पिटाई की किशों
पर कब्जा किया, गोली वर्षा की,
सिपाहियों को कैद किया, और साथ साथ
गसवान नदी जो कि हमारा इलाका था उसको
घरने इत्यादि की घटनायें हुईं उससे भी
मजदूर बात थी चीन और पाकिस्तान की दोस्ती
की बातचीत और समझौते की बातचीत
चलाना। यह सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनसे पता
चलता है कि चीन का क्या नुकता नजर है
चीन हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में किस तरह में मोचता
है। लेकिन इसके उल्टे हमारे देश ने, हमारे
प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी बीच में कम से कम चार
या पांच बार हमला होते हुए भारतीय भूमि
पर कब्जा होते हुए भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में
चीन के दाखिले की बात की, उसकी तरफ-
दारी की। मैं नहीं कहता कि हिन्दुस्तान की
सरकार यह कहती कि चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र
संघ में न लिया जाय लेकिन कम से कम
हमारी हया, और हमारे आत्म सम्मान का
तकाजा था कि हम ऐसी बात न करते, क्योंकि वह
समझता था कि चाहे जिस तरह पर भारत
की जमीन पर कब्जा किया जाय, भारत
घुटने टेकता जायेगा आज चीन समझता है
कि भारत कमजोर है आज चीन मकाओ
और हांगकांग की तरफ आंख उठाने को
हिम्मत नहीं करता लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के
भीतर बढ़ता चला आता है, और वह आक्रमण
आज भी जारी है यह सब क्यों है? यह
इसलिये है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो नीति अपनाई
है वह घुटना टेक नीति है। समझ में नहीं
आता कि प्रधान मंत्री को चाउ एन लाई की

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

कौन सी भ्रदा पसन्द आ गई है कि वे घुटने टेकते जाते हैं। एक गायर ने क्या खूब कहा है

“पसन्द अपनी अपनी, नजर अपनी अपनी, वह जितने हो कातिल है, वह उतने ही प्यारे है।”

जितना ही वह कब्जा करते चले जायें उतना ही हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उनकी प्रशंसा करती चली जाय और प्रधान मंत्री बोली बोलें कि चीन का इरादा हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर कब्जा करने का नहीं है, लड़ाई का नहीं है। वह क्यों लड़ाई लड़ेगा जब उसकी मनचाही जमीन वैसे ही मिल जाती है? जब भारत की तरफ से केवल विरोध पत्र के आइटम चले जाते हैं तो उसको क्या जरूरत पड़ी है कि वह लड़े? आज भारत की उत्तरी सीमा अरक्षित है सरकार ने फौज रखते हुए भी चीनी अतिक्रमण का मुकाबला नहीं किया। मैं नहीं कहता कि लड़ाई करनी चाहिये, लेकिन जब हम फौज रखते हैं जब हम पलटन रखते हैं तब अगर हमला होना है तो उसका मुकाबला किया जाना चाहिये चाहे हम कितने ही कमजोर क्यों न हों। आज शायद ही कोई कहता हो कि लड़ाई की जाय मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह से किसी ने भी कहा है कि लड़ाई की जाये। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि लड़ाई की बात करना मैं बचपना समझता हूँ हालांकि हमारे पास फौज काफी नहीं है लेकिन किसी देश की फौजी ताकत ही काफी नहीं होती किसी देश की आन्तरिक आर्थिक दशा कैसी है किसी देश के आन्तरिक भौतिक साधन कैसे हैं, इन सब चीजों से किसी देश की फौजी शक्ति आंकी जाती है अगर हम इस तरह से आंके तो पायेंगे कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तब चीन और हिन्दुस्तान इस्पात या लोहे के मामले में करीब करीब बराबर थे भ्रन्न के मामले में बराबर थे लेकिन आज दस या पन्द्रह साल के बाद जहाँ हम ३५, ४० लाख

टन लोहा पैदा करते हैं वहाँ चीन में डेढ़ करोड़ टन लोहा होता है हमारे यहाँ भ्रन्न ८ या ९ करोड़ टन पैदा होता है और चीन में २७ करोड़ टन होता है, जब कि आबादी का अनुपात चीन और भारत में ३ : २ का है। चीन हमसे लोहे और भ्रन्न के मामले में तीन या चार गुना आगे है जब तक हम इस स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते तब तक हमारा चीन के साथ युद्ध की बात करना मैं बचपना ही समझता हूँ। लेकिन जैसा शुरू में मैंने कहा, यदि हम पर हमला होता है तो हम नहीं देखेंगे कि हम तैयार हैं या नहीं। हमारे सामने रूस और इंग्लैंड का इतिहास रहना चाहिये कि हमला होने पर हम उसका मुकाबला करें और लड़ने लड़ने अपने को मजबूत करते जायें।

हिन्दुस्तान के चारों ओर आज संकट है और उस संकट का कारण हमारी विदेश नीति है हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में काश्मीर के मामले में हाल में जो कुछ हुआ उस को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि घना और मिश्र जैसे निलिप्त राष्ट्रों ने भी हमारा साथ नहीं दिया, इसलिये कि हमारी नीति गलत रही जो छोटे छोटे अफ्रीकी राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुए, उनकी हमारे साथ पूरी सहानुभूति नहीं रही क्योंकि सारे अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रों की इच्छा के विपरीत हमने अल्जीरिया की सरकार को मान्यता नहीं दी थी, जो कि देनी चाहिये थी जब सब राष्ट्रों ने उसको मान्यता दे दी तो हमने भी दे दी।

गत पन्द्रह वर्षों में हमारे परम्परागत व्यापारी रिश्ते, फौजी और सांस्कृतिक रिश्ते वैसे के वैसे हैं। हम यन्त्र शास्त्र, विज्ञान और फौजी हथियारों में परवश हैं। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं और आत्म निर्भरता का बिड़ोरा हम पीटते भ्रवश्य हूँ इस सदन में भी आप कहने लगे हैं कि डेढ़ वर्ष में हम हिन्दुस्तान में मिग विमान पैदा करने लगेंगे। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि हमारे किसी एक एक कारखाने में भी पूरा ट्रक तैयार नहीं होता

हम केवल विदेशों से पुर्जे मंगा कर असेम्बल कर लेते हैं। आज चीन समझता है कि आप कमजोर हैं। आज चीन से तो हमको खतरा है ही, लेकिन सही खतरा हमें अपने में है। आज देश को खतरा है इस की जनता की उदासीनता से। आज इस देश को चीनी अतिक्रमण का पता नहीं है। आज पता नहीं किसी को कि इस देश की कितने मुरब्बा जमीन पर चीन ने कब्जा जमा लिया है। हमारी तरफ से जनता में प्रचार नहीं है, जनता को बतलाया नहीं जाता, प्रचार नहीं किया जाता। सिर्फ पांच या छः व्हाइट पेपर छाप दिये जाते हैं। आज जो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य विराजमान हैं उन्हें पता नहीं कि इनमें क्या भरा हुआ है, उन में कौन से मांप विच्छू भरे हुये हैं, क्योंकि हम ऐसी भाषा में उनको छापते हैं जिस भाषा से इस देश की ६६ प्रतिशत जनता का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आज चीन ताकतवर स लिये है कि चीन अपनी भाषा में राज काज चलाता है। आज चीन इसलिये सम्पन्न है कि चीन का आधुनिकरण हुआ है उपज के मामले में और हमारे यहां आधुनिकरण होता है खपत के मामले में। जब तक हम इन चीजों को नहीं सुधारते है तब तक हम ताकतवर नहीं बन सकते और देश को बचा नहीं सकते जब तक देश का शासक जनता भिमुख हो कर सामाजिक क्रांति का हथियार नहीं बनता तब तक हम इस देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हमेशा ही इस देश पर आक्रमण की तलवार लटकती रहेगी, जैसा मदैव मे ही होता आया है।

16 hrs.

भारत अरसे से विदेशी आक्रमण का शिकार रहा है। घोर आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता ने सरकार और जनता के बीच म जबरदस्त खाई पैदा कर दी है। आज इस देश की जनता अपने देश की रक्षा के बारे में ठोच तक नहीं पा रही है। आज इस देश की जनता में इस देश की रक्षा के बारे में उत्साह नहीं है। उसको पता नहीं है। जाति व्यवस्थाने बुद्धि, संस्कृति और सम्पन्नता को

कुछ ऊंची जातियों में सीमित कर देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी को, औरतों समेत, बुनियादी अधिकारों और भौतिक सुखों से वंचित कर दिया है। जब तक हम इसको नहीं तोड़ते, जब तक हम अपने देश की बुनियादी सामाजिक और आर्थिक कानून को नहीं बदलते तब तक देश की ४२ करोड़ जनता शक्तिशाली और बलशाली नहीं बन सकती और तब तक देश की रक्षा करना संभव नहीं, और मैं चाहूंगा कि यदि देश की रक्षा होनी है तो इस देश में कुछ कार्य

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : माननीय सदस्य कौनमी जनता की बात करते हैं कौनमी जनता बलशाली और शक्तिशाली नहीं है ? जहांतक चीन का सम्बन्ध है, इस देश की जनता उसका सामना करने के लिये बलशाली और शक्तिशाली है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य को जनता का पता नहीं क्योंकि वह जनता की बोली नहीं जानते।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले केवल मोशलिस्ट पार्टी के दो सदस्य हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक की नजर अलाहिदा अलाहिदा है। हर माननीय सदस्य के लिए जनता अलाहिदा अलाहिदा है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो वाक्य माननीय सदस्य न अभी कहा उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि शुरू में कांग्रेस को क्या दशा थी। अगर कोई सफेद टोपी पहन कर जाता था तो उसकी कोई बात नहीं पृच्छता था। लेकिन अब क्या स्थिति है। तो क्या संख्या का आधार मच्चा है ? आने वाला जमाना बताएगा कि संख्या का आधार सच्चा है या कोई और आधार मच्चा है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: He has no business to speak on behalf of the country and of 42 crores of people..... (Inter-ruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Can he not contain himself? Now that he has been returned by his electorate, he has every right to say what he wants to say. How can I stop him?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आज मुबह में इस सदन में बहस चल रही है और केवल श्रीरघुनाथ सिंह के और मेरे सिवाय जितने भी सदस्य बोलें हैं ऐसी बोलियों में बोलें हैं कि शायद गैलरी के अन्दर बैठे हुए ७५ प्रतिगन लोगों के पल्ले एक अक्षर भी न पड़ा होगा। ब्रह्म इस देश में इस तरह से बातचीत चल रही है तो हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि देश की रक्षा हो सकती है और देश की जनता को जाग्रत और जागृक किया जा सकता है।

श्रीमान्, आज चीन का जो ममला हमारे सामने है वह अपना पैदा किया हुआ है। हमने पैदा किया है इसे। हमने चीनी आक्रमण को न्यूना दिया है और आज जब हम इस सदन में बैठे हैं तो पक्ष की बात की जाता है और कहा जाता है कि देश में जो हो रहा है वह ठीक हो रहा है और जो जमीन चली जा रही है वह ठीक है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हमारे आत्म सम्मान के मुआफिक है कि एक तरफ तो ये सारी चीजें हो रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे रक्षा मन्त्री जेनेवा में जाकर चीनी विदेश मन्त्री के साथ दावत और चाय पार्टी करें। मुझे तो खतरा लगता है। मैं देश की पीछे हूँ। और मैं इस देश की सरकार को और इस देश की जनता को बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश को जब भी खतरा होगा समाजवादी पार्टी का एक एक अनुयायी देश के लिये सब कुछ करने के लिये तैयार रहेगा लेकिन हम प्रधान मन्त्री के पीछे चलने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनकी नीति के कारण देश की १४ हजार मरुब्बा मील जमीन चीन के हवाले कर दी गयी है। हमें तो यह खतरा पैदा हो गया है

कि चीनी विदेश मन्त्री के सामने हमारे रक्षा मन्त्री ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव न रख दिया हो कि यह मारा झगड़ा ही खत्म हो जाए। ***

Shri Kaghunath Singh: What is he saying? We protest against it.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I know that every hon. Member has got freedom of speech here but that freedom of speech ought to be restrained. There ought to be some responsibility exhibited by hon. Members. It should not be abused. There ought to be some limit to which we should go.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): It may be expunged.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May we request that these words be expunged?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): These are very unfair remarks.

Mr. Speaker: I am inclined to expunge them though it is very rare that I expunge such remarks. In this particular case I have to expunge them.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी रायें अलाहिदा हों सकती हैं, मगर दूसरों को कहना कि वह मुल्क के दुश्मन हैं, यह बहुत गलत बात है। मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जितने नोट एक्स-चेंज हुए हैं उनमें कहीं इस बात की गंध तक नहीं आती कि कहीं पर हमने मुकाबला किया हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री राम सेबक यादव : हम बराबर सर-
डर करते रहे हैं । हमारी अर्मान छिन्नता रही
है और उमके बाद भी हम हम तरह की बात
करते हैं ।

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): On a
point of order Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर
आ गया है, मुन लीजिये ।

Shri D. D. Puri: The hon. Member
is still persisting in justifying the re-
marks that have been expunged under
your orders. It is derogatory to this
House and is out of order. He should
not now justify these remarks.

Mr. Speaker: The only recourse
that I can have is that if he repeats
them I will again get them expunged.

श्री राम सेबक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहूँगा कि हम देश को
चीनी खतरे में बचाना है तो आज हमारे
प्रधान मन्त्री इस मदन में माफ शब्दों में यह
गुणान कर—हम उमके यह आश्रयमान चाहेंगे
कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक इंच भूमि देकर के भी
चीन में समझौता नहीं किया जाएगा, इस देश
की एक एक इंच जमीन की रक्षा की जाएगी
और चीनियों ने जो हमारी जमीन ले ली है
उसको वापस लिया जाएगा । और तब तक
कम से कम हम चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में
दाखिल कराने की बात नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि यह
हमारे राष्ट्र के सम्मान के बिल्कुल विपरीत
है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hanumanthaiya.
Now that certain arguments are being
repeated, if hon. Members are agree-
able we might reduce the time limit
to ten minutes so that I may be able
to accommodate more hon. Members.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कीराना) : कांग्रेस के
मेम्बरों की तर्जुमानी तो प्रधान मन्त्री करेंगे
ही इसलिए कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों को टाइम न

दिया जाए और और दूसरी पार्टियों के मेम्बरों
को समय दिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा हो सकता है
तो आपके ग्रुप को भी समय मिल चुका है
आप के लीडर भी बोल चुके हैं ।

Shri Frank Anthony: Is the hon.
Prime Minister replying at 5 O'clock?

Mr. Speaker: That has to be seen.
as to how it proceeds. There are so
many hon. Members on the list that I
have got that if they insist that they
must have a chance, probably the
hon. Prime Minister may not be called
today.

Shri Hem Barua: But he was to
reply at 5 O'clock today.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain hon.
Members who insist that they must be
given a chance. It is for the House
to decide.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let
him reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hanumanthaiya.
But he should be kind enough to con-
dense his remarks within ten minutes.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore
City):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the
hon. Prime Minister made the state-
ment and issued the White Paper on
the 6th of this month, certain circles
greatly misunderstood the intention
of the Government of India. It was
publicised in some papers that we are
adopting a defeatist way in regard to
our policy on China. I was, myself,
very greatly perturbed. I went to
several friends of mine to think over
this subject. This is a question which
pertains to the honour of our mother-
land and in particular to the honour
of the Congress Party which has the
responsibility to manage the affairs of
this country. In that spirit,
I probed into the mind of
many of my friends. All of us were
feeling perturbed because many peo-
ple, including some great newspapers,

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

gave it out that we are out to appease the Chinese. We were, therefore, anxiously awaiting what the Prime Minister would say today. I assure the House and the Leaders of the opposition parties that we are as much sensitive to these issues as any of them are. In fact, I greatly welcomed the statement of the Leader of the Praja Socialist Party that this is a non-partisan issue. Every one of us should approach this problem with utmost fervour of patriotism and not by way of political advantage or party advantage. It is with this object in view that most of us were awaiting the statement of the Prime Minister. We were very anxious to know whether he would include in his statement any reference to peaceful negotiation or to appease China or to make any concessions with regard to this matter. We are much relieved to find that there is not one single word in the Prime Minister's statement of today to carry any such inference, leave alone any such meaning. He has stated the position as clearly, as definitely as my friend Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Karni Singhji wanted it to be stated. It is brief, it is definite and it is to the point.

*The debate led by the Leader of the Praja Socialist party has gone on on a very high level. It is with the utmost sense of patriotism, personal self-respect and honour that the debate went on except for two or three marring words or allegations. The last speaker, when he made personal allegations against our great Prime Minister...

Mr. Speaker: He should not refer to it. Otherwise, what is the use of my expunging that if it is referred to by another Member?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I was merely saying that such a psychology should not exist either in this House or outside.

The Leader of the Swatantra party for what I know is the quintessence of

courtesy and culture. The Defence Minister went to Geneva, not for the purpose of negotiating with the Chinese. Nor had he any intention to do so. He went for an international conference. It was the usual conference, held for a number of days, probably, I think, for hundreds of days. It was a routine meeting. In the course of the meeting, outside the conference hall, if there was some tea-taking or of that kind, if two Ministers of two Governments meet, what is wrong with it? To find fault with a matter of courtesy even would be to betray that we have become intolerant because of the circumstances that prevail in the Ladakh border. A man of culture, and quintessence of courtesy should see what is the point that is involved. Merely because a man drinks tinkling his glass with his opposite of another country, he does not betray the country, he does not betray the name of India. Our sense of judgment should not be so brittle as glass.

The Prime Minister has made it clear that the Defence Minister had a talk with his opposite of China on his instructions, and there is nothing wrong in it. We have been carrying on correspondence which has now assumed the proportion of volumes. This correspondence is going on. The days of warfare have changed. It is no longer the Rajput sense of chivalry, according to which if a man disagreed, he would not talk with him, and if a man quarrelled with him, he would not go to his house for food.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): The Rajputs also have changed now.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Much can be said for and against it.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If a man has misunderstood, the opponent would always be brooding over the ways and means of putting an end to his life. Those days have changed. The ways and the meaning of chivalry have undergone a great deal of change in

this century. Even if we are on the battle-field, we are entitled to talk to people; we are entitled to exchange ideas, and if it is possible to come to an agreement, even with weapons in our hands, it is for the good of the country. Therefore, I would urge my hon. friend to change his idea of what is called the sense of honour, the sense in which we have to move and act in these international matters.

Many a time, what the Prime Minister says creates some confusion. I must admit that. That is because we have not properly understood him; it is because many a time we think of our own views much more than the views of Government. We have to remember that Government and the people who are in Government are much better informed than we. It is not our fault. They have access to files; they have access to personalities; they have access to facts etc., whereas all the time, we have to talk only on the basis of newspaper reports, articles or statements supplied by the Ministers. This is the limitation. Therefore, when the Prime Minister speaks, he speaks with full knowledge. When we speak, we speak with partial knowledge. That is how things are happening. Nobody can be blamed for it.

Besides, the leader of the Swatantra Party himself paid a compliment to the Prime Minister that he is an national figure. The great Buddha wanted to know why there was human suffering. So, he went into *tapas* for a number of years. On the last day, when he attained what is called Buddha-hood, what he saw in vision was that he saw the whole scheme of human existence and evolution, as though from the top of a hill; he had a bird's eye-view, and, therefore, he developed what is called the sense of proportion between what is called 'here' and what is called the 'hereafter'. The Prime Minister having been made to assume world responsibility and in a way world leadership—it is acknowledged not by the Members of this House only but by no less a person than President Kennedy and Prime

Minister Khrushchev—he takes sometimes an impartial view of things, forgetting that he has to take a narrow outlook for a particular country or a particular party. It is therefore that we become a little confused whether he is really pleading for India or for an international understanding or for a truthful approach. Whatever it may be, it is a sufficient guarantee that he has been a fighter for freedom for over half a century. What he has learnt he will never forget in safeguarding the honour and integrity of the country.

So far as I analyse the situation, if we read the Chinese note, especially the latest Chinese note as well as various other notes, there is no question whatever about it, and nobody need entertain any doubt about it, that there is absolutely no room for negotiations. It is a manner of talking in the international sphere that the door is always open. The Chinese also say that. We also say that. The Western bloc also say that; the Eastern bloc also say that. It is a manner of speaking in international parlance. The Chinese have been definite and have been clear and have been telling us all the time, for the last fifteen years at least,—in fact, even when Mr. Chiang Kai-shek was the head of the Chinese Government—that they have got their own set of maps, in which Tibet is there, Ladakh is there, and so on. They have not changed their position. It is only we sometimes in a mood of softness or self-edification feel that the Chinese will be able to change their views. All that we can now say is that in the scheme of human relationship and evolution of our race, some sore spots are left as time bombs. Between the last two wars, the port of Danzig and the Polish corridor and the Saar were left as sore spots. They could only be solved by the following second world war. No less of a catastrophe or measure could solve them.

If we think over this problem for a moment we will see that we will not be able to take back all the territories

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

that have been occupied by China either by war or by negotiation. Neither would the Chinese be able to take what all they want and keep it up legally and eternally. This problem is going to be one of those sore spots for an international settlement in times to come. It is only our approach, what is called the Nehru approach, that will be of avail. He does not want that this problem should be solved in that catastrophic manner by another world war. He wants, if possible, to make the Chinese see reason and come to terms satisfactory and honourable to both sides.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This is my last point.

The Chinese are communists. They hate what are called medieval ideas, medieval methods and medieval civilisation. This map of theirs was prepared in medieval days and in medieval ways. It would be better and in keeping with the profession of their modern outlook and method if they give up this medieval map of theirs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Aasad (Bhagalpur): I join my voice in protest and condemn the blatant and naked aggression that has been committed by the Chinese on our country. For so many years we are seeing that this is being done, though immediately after independence, we tried our best to have friendly neighbours, more so in the case of China, because we felt that these two countries of Asia would be able to give a new hope and life to resurgent Asia and bleeding Africa. But our hope would not materialise and the first signatory of Panchsheel was the first to strike a blow at its back. In spite of that, our country always tried to negotiate with them, so much so that year in and year out we tried to have a seat for them in the U.N.O.

It is true that we failed in our anticipation. It is true, as our friends

said, that we did not anticipate then that the Chinese would always behave in that way when they became stronger, and they would behave in the most foolish and cowardly way when they were weaker. But we would like that India and China be good neighbours and help in the emergence of new Asia. Whatever they do, we still continue to behave in a better way, because we hope the same from America, we hope the same from other friendly western countries with their policy of cold war and economic aid. We hope the same from Britain who is a member of the commonwealth but is going to join the ECM at serious economic hazards to our country. Does it mean that India will give up its principle of negotiation, its principle of co-operation, its principle of trying to come together and help not only this country of Asia or that country of Africa, but to free this world from war and to lead this world towards prosperity? I think that even if we have failed in our anticipations, we are happy that we have tried our best, because if not today at least in the future we will be able to make that country behave if not by ourselves at least by the harnessing of world opinion.

Do we not see that we are justified in our negotiations? Do we not find that we are justified in our approach to the Chinese by what is happening in the world? Today, the circumstances and happenings show that the Chinese are retreating under world pressure. Their great leap forward that we heard so much about has landed them in a crash, and they are now under double thinking. But in the last 15 years our country has gone from strength to strength. In that country we find that there is disillusionment among the youth. Confucius who was not to be mentioned is now being spoken about in that country. The new regime tried to erase the old Chinese civilisation and culture, but now the youth of that country is hankering for the old Chinese traditions. They are trying to have a new

age, a new way of culture. That shows that while our country has been marching from strength to strength, that country has been giving way.

Is it not a fact that we have been able to isolate China? Is it not a fact that diplomatically, politically and militarily we have been able to isolate it because China today stands almost without friends. Even the only friend that China has not given her open support, and has said: you have committed aggression against India, you try to negotiate.

In the circumstances, when we try to negotiate, what does it mean? Some of my hon. friends are shouting against negotiation. Possibly for them negotiation means surrender, kneeling down or something else, but we have seen through history that our very independence was got through negotiation. The whole country was behind the independence movement and we got our freedom by negotiation, through a bloodless war. That is why I am saying let us negotiate, but in the meantime we must prepare our strength, our defence strategy.

We have seen that in the last few years we have been able to do so much, we have been able to build roads. When you ask where the roads have been built, it need not be given for security reasons. We have been able to build new check-posts, but their number need not be given. We have been able to build up our defence apparatus, but where and how need not be given. We have been able to tighten our hold on the whole frontier, and that is why today the Chinese Government is shouting against us. These happenings and circumstances amply show that we have been able to establish in the world that our cause is just.

Nuclear weapons are being mentioned. Let it be known to my hon. friends that a nuclear weapon is neither a weapon of aggression nor a

weapon of defence, it is a weapon of suicide. Ask those nations, America and Russia, why they are not having their own way in spite of having nuclear weapons. Why has the representative from India to go to Geneva so often, trying to bring about disarmament? Why do they want disarmament in spite of sending so many cosmonauts into space? Because they know that nuclear weapons harm those who have them more than those at whom they are hurled. Therefore, it need not be said that if in a few years time China has nuclear weapons, we will be in a disadvantageous position.

My hon. friend Shri Trivedi said that we have so many millions of population, why not we march along to the Himalayan frontier? I do not know with what he will arm them, with bows or arrows. It is just to show ignorance of the defence strategy and of modern war tactics. Our hon. friend, Shri Karni Singhji asked, 'Do you want to negotiate for 100 years'? I would submit history does not know of any negotiation for 100 years; but history knows of war for 100 years. We want negotiation to develop. It has been very ably said that we will go on to the death point as far as possible; but after that we would be prepared for the eventual vacation of aggression by force as well. Two things are required for that.

First, there must be determination. (Interruption). My friend, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav does not know the country because friends like him live in isolation. They think that only certain things are necessary. (Interruption). He is just like the frog in the well which thinks that it is the whole world. I would say, therefore, that in the circumstances in which we have been put, we shall carry on negotiations but not unless a proper climate is created, unless we get the conditions in which we can negotiate.

It is very surprising that the leader of the Swatantra Party said that our

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Defence Minister took his glass of coffee in Geneva with the foreign minister of China. Does he know culture? Does he know that you should talk to your enemy and especially when you are on the point of negotiation? Does he know what is negotiation? If there is any dispute between two parties there should be some terms for negotiation. Let my friend who always pretends he knows much, know this. I do not want to shout at him. (*Interruptions*). I want to tell him that it may be Lohia's culture or the Swatantra culture to say that we should not talk with enemies. But 'Indian culture says that we should talk to our enemies. We shall talk; sit round the table, talk and drink and tell them that they are wrong. (*Interruption*). I do not know what wrong he has done. We want negotiations.

I know that people forgive and forget those who make their currency unsound. People may forget those who made them agriculturally backward. But people never forget those who make their country's honour low, who make their country's prestige low. Therefore, my party and our Prime Minister and our Government would not give up this.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, in this debate I will not take much time.

Mr. Speaker: I would be thankful to the hon. Member.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I would say a few words which I believe would be pertinent for the proper understanding of the question at issue.

I have read this book and the other book which has been supplied to us before. Going through the correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the Government of China, I believe, so far as this is concerned, there is no doubt left in the mind of anybody that only one conclusion can be drawn that China has made aggression and

occupied Indian territory. About that there will be no doubt left in the mind of anybody in this House...

The second thing is that as a sovereign State, the Indian Government has a duty to see that every bit of the country of which it is sovereign is properly controlled and nobody else can come and take possession of it. That is the duty of which the Government of India can never be absolved.

The third thing in my opinion is whether we will go on negotiating and carrying on negotiations with China? As regards this third point they think that there could be no negotiations unless China evicts the occupied territory. In the last paragraph of the Chinese Government's note dated August 4th, they say:

"The Chinese Government approve of the suggestions put forward by the Indian Government in its note for further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries."

The next sentence is:

"There need not and should not be any pre-conditions for such discussions. As a matter of fact if only the Indian side stops advancing into Chinese territory a relaxation of the border situation will be effected at once."

They do not admit that they are aggressors but accuse us of aggression! They say further:

"Since neither the Chinese nor the Indian Government want war and since both Governments wish to settle the boundary question peacefully through negotiations further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries should not be put off any longer."

Now, our Prime Minister has stated clearly that if we have to negotiate it shall be only on the condition of Chinese vacating our portions which are occupied by them. To my mind, the matter has come to a deadlock. They do not admit that they have occupied our territory but say that that is their territory and allege that we are preventing them from consolidating their position.

Now, it is the duty of the Government of India to see that the country which was handed over to them, whose area and territory and of whose well-defined borders, they had a clear idea, should be in tact. The borders are well-defined; there is not much matter for dispute for the other parties to come and negotiate. So, to satisfy the Indian people whom the Government of India represents, it has to make an effort to see that the occupied area is vacated by them. Now, the Chinese Government have written that they are willing to talk to us. We cannot speak to them unless they vacate that territory. So, we have to find out what are the other ways by which they can be made to vacate it: by persuasion, by bringing pressure on them or by doing something else. We should see that what is occupied by them cannot be enjoyed by them for a long time. Some such condition has to be created. Our present policy is of non-alignment. I entirely agree with that. Consistently with that policy are there any other ways in which an attempt can be made to make the Government of China feel that it is improper and even unsafe for them to occupy this territory against the will of the people of India and the wishes of the Government of India. We have to think of some such thing in this matter. If we do not do that and if we simply allow China to occupy our territory and talk of negotiations only, what will be the consequences of this action upon others? When a powerful nation like China is doing like that, and when we are also a big nation, in a situation like that, when the

other nation challenges us and our right, and goes on to occupy territory after territory, and when we are only making a diplomatic protests and make no further progress, a kind of atmosphere is created in this country and also outside this country which is likely to affect the prestige of this country.

For instance, many smaller countries look to us for leadership. We have also to look to the aspect as to what the effect is likely to be upon the other countries; what effect will this position make on other countries. We are dealing with so many countries for economic aid and other kinds of aid. We are unfortunately in a position today to seek that assistance from nearly every civilised nation for carrying out our programmes. Is not our attitude of allowing the Chinese to continue to occupy our portions of land likely to have its repercussion upon our efforts towards securing economic aid from other countries? If we want to seek aid from other civilised countries in every part of the world, our position in regard to the India-China dispute is likely to affect our progress in that direction. All these matters have to be considered from this broader point of view.

I can understand one thing. So far as the Government of India is concerned, it is clear from the statement of the Prime Minister that the Government of India is determined not to have negotiations till the portions occupied by China are vacated. It is the declared policy or principle, and I want the Government of India to stick to that position. I want them further to see how that position, that declared policy, is to be implemented.

I do not talk of starting any cold war with them, but some method will have to be found out, and for that, I rely upon the resourcefulness of the Defence Minister sitting there. It is for him to see that roads are laid, bridges are built. Of course, all these things are being done now, but they should be done on a bigger scale. If

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

such things are likely to create an impression, let him do that. It is for them to pursue the matter through diplomatic channels and diplomatic personnel on whom our Prime Minister depends for advice. It is for them to see and create a favourable atmosphere about India in countries where their embassies are located so that that will tell upon China to change her present position.

We may, for instance, make use of our friendship with the Soviet Government towards this end and try such other ways. But an impression should be created among the people that the Government of India is not just making a declaration of policy here, but that it tries to create a situation in every possible way, by which China will be made to vacate her aggression in one, two or three years, particularly in Ladakh.

I only wanted to make these few observations. I do not want to take more time. There are other Members wishing to speak, and possibly, the Prime Minister's statement will be a matter of utmost importance not only to the people here but to persons outside also.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): China and Pakistan are behaving in a manner which is not conducive to peace. It is rather unfortunate because peace is the need of the hour and it is specially so for Asia. Any person or any country that works for peace works not only for the welfare of his own country but for the welfare of the whole of mankind.

We say here that war is ruled out, but many of the proposals and suggestions made are such that they will ultimately lead us to war. All Chinese attacks, we have met with great restraint. We have answered Chinese rudeness with courtesy. This is taken by the hon. Members opposite as a sign of weakness. Some say it is appeasement and so on. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** and **Shri Trivedi**

wanted a tough policy. They want to drive out the Chinese from the frontiers. They want to fight anybody who is prepared for it. It is just like some wrestler saying that he is the champion and anybody can come and fight with him. At the same time, they say that they do not want war. That is the policy these gentlemen advocated against Pakistan. But we have shown that the policy of patience and the policy of negotiations followed by the Government of India have resulted in benefit to both countries.

Declaring war or saying big words is very easy. My friend, **Shri Frank Anthony** makes a charge that the Chinese are advancing and so many miles have been taken, but we have not resisted their advance. Surely he knows that if the enemy advances, that does not mean that there is no resistance. We have to see what are the conditions under which we are working. Himalayas was a natural frontier and even in the British times, our army was not equipped to function in high altitudes. Nor are the Chinese, but the terrain is in their favour. They are operating from a tableland or plateau. For us, even during the half an hour's flight from Srinagar to Leh, we have to go 5,000 feet to 20,000 feet up and then come down again 13,000 feet, to make supplies to our checkposts there. It is no secret. But for the Chinese, it is a question of 2,000 feet from the tableland and they can move even their heavy vehicles. These are the disadvantages. It is not enough to talk brave words here saying we will see that the Chinese leave our territory. We have to see how it should be done under these conditions. Is it wisdom then to talk in a big way here and make charges that the Defence Minister is not doing this or that? The Defence Minister is working night and day to develop our defences. Previously the Chinese thought they could go anywhere. But now our soldiers—a few pockets of 300 or so—have halted the Chinese

advance, in spite of their superior numbers. We, in the House, would naturally like to record our appreciation of the gallant work that is being done by our soldiers.

A lot of things have been said that China is very powerful, they are making atom bombs and so on. Once we were told that their paddy production had gone up by 100 per cent, but then it was reported that there is famine. In respect of industrial power also, we in India are far ahead of China. They are not superhumans. We know what their conditions were. They have come out of a civil war just now and there are very few industries there. They cannot build up industries overnight with only Russia to help them. We are getting money and equipment from all over the world and we also can produce atom bombs if we want, but do not choose to. They are not so far advanced. Yet it is being said here that China is advancing and we are helpless just because Shri Jawaharlal Nehru will not take courage and sent his soldiers to the frontier. That is not actually the case. We are resisting. Our position today is much stronger.

Shri Deo has listed all that we have done for China. We have been good friends. We have tried to help them in every way. Why should China, of all the people in the world, choose us to get a few thousand miles of land and add it to the vast territory that they have? The Chinese are a highly cultured people. Why should they become so rude when we lodge a protest? Even Lenin surrendered a part of Russian territory to close one front, build up his country and work for the revolution. Why should Mao Tse-tung, his follower, forget that and create a new front? Why should he start collecting mountains instead of building up his country? The reason is, as some say, there is an internal crisis. They want some aggressor outside so that the Chinese will unite. At the same time, they want to display their power.

With the absorption of Tibet the need for this became much greater, because Tibet is a land which was governed by traditional Lamas.

You must have noticed that even Marshal Chen Yi said in Geneva that India started complaining about aggression by China only after the flight of Dalia Lama. If you translate it into Chinese, it means that China intensified her aggression against India only after the escape of Dalia Lama to India. Sir, Dalai Lama being a spiritual head and also a symbol of traditional Tibet, a resistance can be built up around him. The Chinese have that always in mind. All our assurances that we have no such intentions and we want only to help the Dalai Lama by giving him political assylum do not allay their fears. Speeches like those of Shri Frank Anthony, who actually advocates here in this House that we should support the Dalai Lama so that an emigre government is formed in this country and supported in this country to bring about a revolution in Tibet, naturally increase their fears. Therefore, this is the background for which China has taken this particular step.

What are we to do? For some, war is ruled out. The other suggestion is to close the embassies. They say also that there should be negotiations. They ask, why do you rule out negotiations? How can we have negotiations when you close the channel of communication which the embassies are? Naturally, there is a conflict of views.

The Government of India's policy is well defined. Our Prime Minister has made a statement this morning. I do not understand what more they want. He said, he will see that our territory is free from foreigners. He said that he will negotiate under conditions which he has laid down. What more do you want? If you want negotiation you must give freedom of manoeuvre to the negotiator. You have to see who is the negotia-

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

tor opposite. He has not got to account to any Parliament. He is not to satisfy any important daily or the Press. Therefore, if you bind down your negotiator so much that he can hardly move, then what is he to negotiate about? If you want to take back all the territory from China, before the start of negotiations what is there to negotiate? There is a dispute. Let it be clearly understood that China makes a claim for the 1956 or the 1960 line and we make a counter-claim. Whatever that be, the limits are defined. Nowhere in the whole correspondence has China or India referred to any unfriendly act, a very potent diplomatic word, because they have limited it to a boundary dispute. Let us not extend that area. It is a border dispute and naturally negotiations are necessary to free that area and we will have to come to some settlement. That is the position.

The other thing Shri Frank Anthony was very loud about is about that letter of the 26th July. My English or my knowledge of law is not so great as that of Shri Frank Anthony but I think it is clearly written. How can we have faith in China when they cannot go back even from the 1956 line? If somebody tells me that I have not even paid the interest, does it mean that he will give up collecting the capital? It is simply misrepresentation. It is a very irresponsible thing specially in an important paper to misinterpret like that.

One word more and I am done. What has our policy done so far? About that I will say that, firstly, we have checked the Chinese advance. We are holding them back and with little luck and with the help of our hon. Defence Minister we push them back further. Secondly, at no time before have the Chinese recognised the report of the official team. They even did not publish it. A garbled account was printed in China and

there was some report by the Peking Radio. But now they are ready to negotiate on the basis of that report. Is not that an advance? Is not that an achievement? Today the need of the hour is solid backing of the hon. Prime Minister and complete trust in our negotiator. Give him a free hand. Say, "You are our leader. You are not only the leader of the Congress Party but you are the leader of this country and of the freedom movement. We have complete trust in you. We will have no conditions." That is the way we sent Gandhiji to the Round Table Conference. That is the way in which we should tell Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to negotiate between India and China.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishanchander Seth. I would like to have the sense of the House whether hon. Members would like to sit longer to hear more hon. Members.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, give Shri Brajeshwar Prasad a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Brajeshwar Prasad has been sitting here for a long time and he speaks only in this debate.

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I had given my name early in the morning and I am yet to be called.

Mr. Speaker: I know that, but my difficulty should also be appreciated. For some time more, at least, we should sit. If the House is prepared to sit upto six O'clock, I have no objection.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Will the hon. Prime Minister reply tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

An Hon. Member: At what time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): At 12 O'clock.

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : धादरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितना आज यहां कार्यक्रम हुआ उससे मैंने यही अनुभव किया है कि हमारे धादरणीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की भावना को सभी ने समझा है। सभी सदस्यों की ओर से यह बात लायी गयी कि हमें लड़ाई नहीं लड़नी चाहिए और हम को नैगोसिएशन से कार्य करना चाहिए। परन्तु मैं इस मानव स्वभाव के विपरीत मानता हूँ। मैं यह तो समझता हूँ कि लड़ाई न करें, ठीक बात है। परन्तु बार-बार यह कहना कि हमें लड़ाई नहीं करनी है, उचित नहीं है। इस कहने का ही यह फल है कि आज हमारे सामने पाकिस्तान और चीन का सवाल आया है। अगर आज हम स्ट्रेंथ के साथ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, यहां तो पांच बजने पर बहुत सारी तकरीरें शुरू हो गयीं।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : अगर हमने ताकत के साथ अपनी बात कही होती तो मैं आपका विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की या चीन की कोई भी बात आज हमारे सामने न आती। पहली गलती तो हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ गलत बरताव करके की। दूसरी गलती यह हुई कि चीन को बिना समझे नेचुरल बाडर का उम्मेद हवाले कर दिया।

17 hrs.

और उसी का आज यह फल है कि चीन हमारी सीमा पर सवार है। अब हमारे अनेक कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्रों ने अपने भाषणों में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी का इंडोर्स किया और कहा कि बहुत ठीक प्रकार से काम चल रहा है। परन्तु मैं नहीं जानता कि कितने सज्जनों को यह बात प्रिय लगेगी और कितनों को यह अप्रिय लगेगी परन्तु मैं विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि हमारे किन्हीं

मित्रों ने धादरणीय प्रधान मंत्री के लिये कहा कि सन् १९५६ में उन्होंने यह स्पीचेज दी थीं कि अब कोई भी अप्रेशन चीन का हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे लेकिन हमने देखा कि बराबर वह चीजें हमारे ऊपर चलती आ रही हैं। मैं अपने धादरणीय प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह मत कहिये कि इसका कोई असर नहीं है। जैसा कि हमारे एक मित्र श्री खाडिलकर ने कहा कि वह जमीन बिल्कुल नाकारा है और उसके लिये किसी बड़े मुल्क को लड़ना नहीं चाहिये तो क्या मैं उनसे पूछ सकता हूँ कि अगर किसी के माता, पिता बूढ़े हो गये हों और कोई भी उनकी बेइज्जती क्यों न करे उसे चुपचाप बर्दाश्त कर लेना चाहिये और उसे इसके वास्ते लड़ना ही नहीं चाहिए? इसलिये खाडिलकर साहब की यह नाकारा जमीन वाली बात तो बिल्कुल समझ में नहीं आई। मैं तो आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारी देश की इज्जत का प्रश्न है, यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है और यह देश के स्वाभिमान का प्रश्न है। अभ्याग्यवश आज जिस तरह की पालिसी देश में चल रही है उम्मेद फलस्वरूप मैं इस सदन को बड़े विश्वास के साथ बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज समाज के जितने घटक हैं, समाज के जितने रत्न हैं ऐसी कल्पना करते लगे हैं जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मनोविज्ञान के साथ सारे देश में इस तरह की मानसिक स्थिति पदा हो गई है कि हमारा देश लड़ेगा ही नहीं और हम लड़ नहीं सकते। इस तरह की हीन भावना का देश में पैदा होना बड़ा खतरनाक है और यह देश के लिए बड़ा ग्रहितकर है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक मिसाल अपने धादरणीय प्रधान मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९३३ में जर्मनी के पास केवल एक लाख फौज थी और उस समय उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उसका आर्थिक ढाँचा टूटा फूटा था। परन्तु उसी जर्मनी के पास सन् १९३७ में ३० लाख फौज हुई और सन् १९४५ में जब जर्मनी का फौल हुआ उस समय उसके पास एक करोड़ फौज थी जिसमें रेगुलर आर्मी और नगर आर्मी दोनों शामिल थीं।

[श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ]

दूसरी मिसाल मैं स्वेज नहर की देना चाहता हूँ। आप स्वयं विचार कीजिये कि स्वेज नहर के प्रश्न को लेकर कहां छूटा सा कर्नेल नासिर का देश और कहां उसके मुकाबले संसार के महाशक्तिशाली और बड़े राष्ट्र ? लेकिन दुनिया जानती है और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि कर्नेल नासिर मुकाबले में पीछे नहीं हटे और उस छोटे से राष्ट्र ने स्वेज कैनल पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया और कोई भी उसका कुछ न कर सका। अगर आज उसी तरह की परिस्थिति हमारे देश के अन्दर मान्य होती और हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री पाकिस्तान का जवाब उसी प्रकार से देते तो आज कोई भी कारण नहीं था कि लद्दाख का कुछ क्षेत्र इस तरह से हमारे पास से निकल जाता ? किसी भी मुल्क को हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण करने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती। आपकी और से बारबार जं यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा देश लड़ना नहीं चाहता आप अपने मन में तसल्ली कर लें मैं बड़े विश्वास के साथ यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपका आज पुनः पुनः यह कहना कि हम लड़ना नहीं चाहते यही हमारी कायरता का संकेतक है। संसार ऐसा मानने लगा है कि आपमें लड़ने की ताकत नहीं। आप एक पर्दा लगा कर बैठे हैं और उस पर्दे के अन्दर से बार-बार यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम लड़ना नहीं चाहते और हम बड़े शान्ति-प्रिय हैं। यह शान्तिप्रिय होने की बात आप अपने मन को तसल्ली देने के लिये कह सकते हैं परन्तु संसार पर इसका यह असर पड़ रहा है कि भारत एक कमजोर देश है और वह अपनी सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकता और हमलावर को खदेड़ नहीं सकता। यह हीनता की भावना देश के लोगों में भी घर कर गयी मालूम पड़ती है। आज दुनिया इस बात को देख रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान को किस तरह से लोग दबा रहे हैं और उसकी सीमा का अतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं। अपने देश की जमीन तो चली ही गई लेकिन उसमें सबसे बड़ा खतरा मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश

की मानसिक स्थिति अजीब बन रही है, देश के जवानों का मोरेल इतना गिर चुका है कि हमारे मन में एक ऐसी हीन भावना घर कर गयी है कि हम लड़ नहीं सकते और हमें तो केवल निगोशिएशन्स से ही सारा काम करना है। आप कहते तो हैं कि हम लड़ना नहीं चाहते तो आप फौजें क्यों रखते हैं और यह आपकी कौसी अहिंसा है जो आपकी पुलिस द्वारा सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आये दिन गोली चलाई जाती है ? अगर आप ने अपनी सीमा सुरक्षा के प्रति सावधानी बर्ती होती और अपनी सीमा पर पुलिस को हिम्मत से खड़ा किया होता तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कारण नहीं था कि हमारे देश की इस तरह से बेइज्जती होती।

मैं फोर्गस की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता कि कितनी जमीन शत्रु के कब्जे में है लेकिन इस से तो कोई इंकार नहीं करेगा कि काफी हमारा भूभाग इस समय चीनियों के गैर कानूनी कब्जे में है। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य चेतावनी देना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार द्वारा बर्ती जाने वाली कमजोर नीति का परिणाम देश के लिये बड़ा अहितकर सिद्ध होगा। अगर हमारे देशवासियों का मोरेल गिर गया और कमजोर पड़ गया तो यह स्वतन्त्रता बहुत महंगी पड़ेगी। हमारा भविष्य इससे अंधकारमय हो जायेगा और आने वाले समय में हम कोई भी लड़ाई लड़ने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेंगे।

श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी को स्पीच सुन कर मैं तो हैरान रह गया कि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग भी रहते हैं जो कि यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश पर चीनी ने चढ़ाई ही नहीं की। चीन ने हमारे ऊपर कोई अप्रेशन ही नहीं किया। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जायेगा कि इस देशके अन्दर ऐसे भी भारतीय नागरिक बसते हैं जो कि ऐसा ख्याल करते हैं कि चीन अप्रेसर नहीं है। देश के लिये कितने बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश के ऐसे पढ़े लिखे और जिम्मेदार लोगों ने किस तरह की मनो-

वृत्ति बना ली है कि वह सच को झुठलाने से नहीं हिचकिचाते और सच्चाई के सामने एक दीवार खड़ी करके वह यह कहते हैं कि चीन ने भारत पर अतिक्रमण नहीं किया है। इसका तो यह अर्थ हुआ कि अगर आज चीन का कोई एग्रेसन देश पर होता है, चीन हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करता है तो यह हमारे देश के नागरिक चीन को तरफ होंकर चीन का झंडा उठावेंगे।

जहां तक बाउण्डरी का सम्बन्ध है एक बड़ी अजीब सी बात हमारे देश के सामने है। आज तक हमारे देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय और उनकी सरकार ने ईमानदारी से यह निश्चय नहीं किया कि हमारी कौनसी बाउण्डरी है। बाउण्डरी प्रश्न को लेकर आज एक कंप्यूजन है। रोज चीन नये-नये नक्शे बना रहा है। हमारे देश के माननीय मन्त्रियों का कोई निश्चित मन नहीं है कि ईमानदारी से हमारा देश कौन सो बाउण्डरी में विश्वास करता है। आप अपनी बाउण्डरी के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित मन तो निर्धारित कीजिये कि हमारी कौनसी बाउण्डरी है। निम्नत्व की जो सच्ची हमारी बाउण्डरी थी वह तो प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने चीन को एक तरह से दान कर दी पर आज ईमानदारी से जो भी आप अपनी बाउण्डरी मानने हों उसी बिना पर आप अपना निश्चित मत बनाइये और निश्चित मत बनाने के बाद आप को चीन को अल्टीमेटम दे देना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सन् ६२ का अल्टीमेटम दें। आप सन् ६३ के लिये दें, सन् ६४ के लिये दें या सन् ६५ के लिये दें लेकिन इस तरह का अल्टीमेटम हमारे देश की तरफ से जाना अवश्य चाहिए। यह सवाल किया जा सकता है कि उस अल्टीमेटम से प्रभाव क्या पड़ेगा? इसके लिये मैं अपने आदरणीय प्रधान मन्त्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के एक एक शब्द का मूल्य है और वह देश के अन्दर बिजली के करन्ट के समान एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक फैल जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अल्टीमेटम सन् ६५ के लिए दें और ऐलान आज कर दें?

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : पहले मेरी पूरी दरखास्त सुन लीजिये मैं कनेक्शन मिलाये दे रहा हूँ। हमारा अल्टीमेटम यह होना चाहिये कि अगर अमुक तिथि के अन्दर अन्दर चीन अपनी सारी फोर्सेज अनधिकृत प्रदेश से हटा लेता है और हमारे भूभाग को खाली कर देता है तब तो उस के साथ मैं हम दोस्ताना ताल्लुक रखेंगे और प्रेम का सम्बन्ध कायम रखेंगे लेकिन अगर उसने फलां तिथि की १२ बजे रात तक हमारे उस भूभाग को खाली नहीं किया तो उस हालत में चीन को लड़ाई के लिये तैयार हो जाना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सवय : दिन का टाइम रखिये।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : रात को बारह बजे ही तिथि बदलती है वैसे मेरे दोस्त को पता होना चाहिये कि भारत को आजादी कब मिली थी? रात को बारह बजे ही आजादी भारत को मिली थी। अगर श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के मुख से यह शब्द निकल आये कि सन् १९६५ की ३१ दिसम्बर के १२ बजे रात के बाद अगर चीन ने इस देश के किसी भी भूभाग पर कब्जा जमाये रखा तो उसे लड़ाई के लिये तैयार हो जाना चाहिये। इससे देश में एक उत्साह की लहर दौड़ आयेंगी और सारे देश के नौजवान कमर कस कर देश की सुरक्षा के लिये तैयार होकर खड़े हो आयेंगे। आज देश के सामने भयंकर संकट मौजूद है। लद्दाख में शत्रु अपने पैर जमाये हुए हैं और पता नहीं कौनसी नई मुसीबत हमारे सामने आकर खड़ी हो जाये इसलिये सरकार के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वह फौरन सावधान हो जाये, कमजोर नीति का परित्याग कर दृढ़ नीति का अवलम्बन ले और देश को जनता को भारत की स्वतन्त्रता पर आंच न आने देने के लिये आवाहन करे। चूंकि समय थोड़ा है और अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों को और बोलना है इसलिये मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Emperor Asoka renounced the instrument of war at the battle field of Kalinga. It is the most perfect example of the policy of appeasement. No other policy can be pursued by any sovereign nation state in the thermonuclear age. Russia and America are bent upon pursuing a policy of appeasement vis-a-vis each other. We must give China the pledge that we have given Pakistan, that we would not resort to force to liberate the occupied areas.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is the hon. Member addressing the skies?

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member want his eyes? He should have his voice.

An Hon. Member: He may be in orbit

Shri Frank Anthony: Looking for the astronauts.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The Pakistani-held areas are as important or unimportant as the Chinese-held areas. We are not militarily in a position to liberate the Pakistani-held areas. Let us not forget the fact that Pakistan has swallowed 50,000 square miles of Indian territory, an area four times more than that occupied by China.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Have we to wait till then?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: We should negotiate with China without laying down any conditions precedent, if we can negotiate with Pakistan without laying down any conditions precedent.

The Russian areas occupied by Japan after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war were liberated by Stalin after a period of 40 years. If we get a similar opportunity, the occupied areas of Ladakh. (laughter).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should continue, and not join in the laughter.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: If we get a similar opportunity, the occupied

areas of Ladakh may be liberated, whether the aim of our foreign policy remains to liberate those areas or not.

The alternatives to a Sino-Indian war are either a negotiated settlement or the continuance of the stalemate. There is no vital distinction between a negotiated settlement and the continuance of the stalemate, because the Chinese are not in a position to infiltrate further and we are not in a position to re-occupy the areas held by the Chinese. A cease-fire line has virtually been drawn up which cannot be violated with impunity by either India or China.

There are two reasons why I say that neither now nor at any time in future the Chinese-held areas can be liberated by force of arms. A World Government is likely to be established in the near future. All border disputes will become obsolete if and when a World Government is established. Nation states cannot exist for long. The choice is between the nuclear destruction of the globe and the establishment of a World Government. Both India and China will be defeated if a war breaks out between them. The victors will be Russia and America, whether they remain neutral or join hands with either India or China in the event of a Sino-Indian war. Russia and America are not going to join opposite sides and destroy themselves along with the rest of the world. The lost territories cannot be recovered by war under any circumstances whatsoever. The lost territories cannot be recovered whether a Sino-Indian war breaks out or not.

A war between India and China will lead to the establishment of either hegemony as I have said, or a Communist dictatorship over India. The first world war led to the establishment of communism in Russia. The second world war led to the establishment of communism in China. I have not the least shadow of doubt

that if a war breaks out between India and China, the result will be either the establishment of foreign hegemony or the establishment of a dictatorship over this country.

The long-term solution of the border dispute between India and China is the handing over of the Defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation. The short-term solution is the establishment of an Indo-Russian *entente*. No American help should be sought. The Sino-Soviet Pact may be resurrected if India and America come together. The coming together of India and America may lead to a political settlement between Russia and America on terms advantageous to the latter. If no Russian help is sought and the tension between India and China is allowed to continue for long, the result may well be the establishment of a Sino-American *entente*. India will be weakened if a Russo-American or Sino-Soviet or Sino-American *entente* is established. China will have to come to terms with India and not with the United States of America if India and Russia come together. I plead for an Indo-Russian *entente*, because the integration of the rim land and the heart land, if not the whole world, into one political unit on the basis of democracy is not only possible and desirable, but inevitable, if the world is to be saved from nuclear destruction.

I plead for an Indo-Russian *entente* as the solution of the border dispute between India and China, because the withdrawal of the United States of America from the rim land is not only possible and desirable, but has become inevitable. The NATO, the CENTO and the SEATO have become obsolete. Statesmen in Europe and in the United States of America have realised much better than their counterparts in the Afro-Asian land mass that disarmament is the only solution of all the problems of international politics. We shall be gainers and not

losers if we hand over the Defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation. It is only in this sense that disarmament is possible. I plead for unilateral disarmament, that is for the handing over of the Defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation as the solution of the border dispute between India and China.

Sir, I want 15 minutes. I am the only speaker who speaks on this subject and this subject alone.

I have said that to seek American help is not desirable. Now I maintain that American help will not be given even if such help is sought. The aim of American foreign policy is to create a rift between Russia and China. America is supporting China on the question of Ladakh by saying that she is not in a position to express any opinion on the merit of the question. America must quarrel with India if a Sino-American *entente* is to be established.

The alternatives to the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact, are the establishment of the Russo-American or the Sino-American *entente* or the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis. America is trying to support China in order to prevent the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact; but what she wants is something quite different from what is desirable for this country. America wants to establish a Sino-American *entente*. I stand for the establishment of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis.

If there is any country in the Afro-Asian land mass which the United States of America loves most, it is China and China alone. Russia and China are the greatest rivals that the world has ever seen. Hence, Russia and India are bound to be friends. By supporting China on the question of Ladakh, the United States is preparing the ground for the establishment of either a Sino-American Pact or a Russo American *entente*.

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

America wants India and China to fight between themselves so that the threat of the yellow peril may be averted.

Russia is supporting India because she knows much better than the United States that on hegemony either Sino-Soviet or Russo-American can be established. Russia will oppose China till a world government is established. Russia will not permit India to be weakened by either America or China.

If there is any country in the Afro-Asian land mass whose co-operation Russia values most, it is India and India alone.

Let us realise that the occupied areas have got no political or military value either for India or for China. No region has got any military value now. One cosmonaut armed with thermonuclear weapons can destroy the whole world within a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member not concluding now?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Very shortly, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that within 12 minutes he has said as much as might have been said by any other hon. Member within 6 hours.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I want two or three minutes more. I do not want more than 15 minutes.

Only a congenital idiot can have an apprehension that China is going to invade India through Aksai Chin area.

The territorial dispute between India and China was never a political or a military problem of any importance. China has attacked India not in pursuance of any global plans of expansionism but out of sheer desperation and frustration. She is sandwiched between Russia and America which have barred the way to Chinese ex-

pansion in Outer Mongolia, Formosa, Turkistan, Siberia and the continental and the peninsular regions of Asia bordering the Pacific.

I stand for peace at any price; for, the alternative to peace is global destruction of the world. No cause is worth fighting for. This has been the lesson of not only the last two world wars but of all the wars that have been fought. The last two world wars have liquidated the power position of England, France and Germany. Millions of people were butchered at the altar of Polish independence. All the States of Eastern Europe have become the satellite States of the Soviet Union. Was preservation of Polish independence worth the price paid by the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Aksai Chin area is not worth fighting for.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion made by the Leader of the House this morning refers to matters connected with a certain question. We find the hon. Members have brought within this debate many other points which perhaps may have little bearing on the subject that is before us today. I come from that part of the country which is primarily concerned with Ladakh and from the speeches I have heard there is a feeling in my mind that most of the speakers know little about the topography or even the geography of that area about which they speak. Our borders are defined in one sense because we had traditional routes, central Asian trade routes, passing through these areas; they were left undisturbed for centuries. The trade of the Ladakhis was mostly with western Tibetans also as the latter had no other route to supply them the necessities of life or even to sell their products like wool, etc. That area was very peaceful and there was no dispute with regard to any matter. I am reminded about two or three things which will have a very important bearing on the claims that are being made by the Chinese. When the Chinese

first captured Sinkiang they never talked about any part of our country or of Ladakh area and particularly Aksai Chin. Later again when they got Sinkiang, they never talked about it that time also. What has happened lately is this. Unfortunately the geographical situation on the border is such that right from Leh which is at about 11,000 feet above sea level for about hundreds of miles we have to go up and up to altitudes of 20,000 feet and beyond. It is all through steep ascents and descents up to the border. I am saying this from what little part of it I have seen; most of it I have not seen. People who have gone to those areas also say this. On our side we have not got a flat land or a plateau. On the other hand, in the other side of the border, that is the traditional border, there is a big plateau which stretched into the western Tibet. Somehow when the trouble in that area started, I am reminded of 1950-51 and I do not know whether the Government of India is informed about that or not, for sometime there was some sort of a whispering propaganda going on in the Ladakh area that they should think in terms of joining Tibet. That propaganda did not stand long; it vanished by 52-53 when the first contingent of the Chinese army entered Tibet against all canons of international justice and fairplay. The Chinese forces have got the advantage of coming over the plateau because the plateau is within Tibet. I am explaining this to try to make my friends understand the actual position there so that they can come to proper conclusions. Till they came up to the plateau nobody on this side knew anything because that territory was Tibetan territory. After reaching the border they began to construct a road via Aksai Chin. At first nobody came to know about it but certain information did trickle into our areas later. I do not know whether I must say it very frankly whether we acted very promptly or not. But one thing did happen and they did construct that road.

What is Aksai Chin? If you go to those areas, Ladakh and other areas

you will find the difficulty of the terrain. The word "Aksai Chin" in their own language means road to China. That was the area through which our Central Asian trade routes passed, and these routes had existed for centuries and the people were coming and going by these routes. It was a most undisturbed area. People never knew burglary; they never pinched anything from anybody. It was an area which was undisturbed for long. Even upto 1929, people from Yarkand, Uzbekistan, Tashkent and Samarkand used to carry their trade and business right up to Srinagar and then barter their goods or sell the goods right away for cash and go away. But later, after the Central Turkestan was captured by Russia, the Russian closed this trade route, and no trade was carried on towards this side later on.

As soon as our Government came to know that China had occupied some of our areas, what happened? First of all, you should imagine that our people had to go from Leh onwards hundreds of miles through precipitous terrain. You should imagine that there was no road, not even a narrow track. You could go only on foot or yaks. Only the porters knew the way. So, I must congratulate the Defence Ministry and our Intelligence Department who carried a sort of reconnaissance and who did go through the whole area. In fact, I met some of the people in the Government of India, very highly placed, and came to know of our achievements. The whole area had first to be reconnoitred and then the roads were laid. From Srinagar to Leh it is about 350 miles and further on, for hundreds of miles, there is no road, no link, no communication. On the one hand, the Defence Department have constructed wonderful roads; unmanageable areas have been covered without the people knowing nothing about it. We had no supply base. The army, after reaching those areas, reconnoitred fully and then established bases and pitched their camps. That was the second aspect. Thirdly, our Air Force did a wonderful job. I know that at the

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dead of night, they would carry the supplies to the camps and work round the clock. Their entire work has been fully organised now. I heartily congratulate the Defence Ministry, the Government and our Prime Minister for having conducted these things wonderfully well. It has been so well organised that today we can be certainly proud of what we have done and talk to the Chinese with strength.

Our Government have now trained our brave young men to face the task. That is the first thing. Secondly, we have got the strongly built up Defences. Formerly, we were unprepared and unready in those areas, but today, our Government is fully aware of the situation and the Government, as well as the country, can meet any situation that may arise any time from any quarter.

Therefore, keeping all these aspects in view, I submit that our Government, as I understand, have been fully vigilant and have been able to understand the entire problem. My hon. friends living in the plains must not imagine that you are simply organising the defence forces on the plains of U.P. or the plateaux of Bihar and West Bengal. It is a question of organisation on the high mountains, 10,000 to 20,000 or 22,000 feet high with steep precipices and ascending and descending mountains. There, you have to establish the supply bases, pitch tents and then maintain the supply lines. It is not an easy job, and that is what our armed forces have done. It is a remarkable and wonderful job that they have done.

I must say a few words about our army personnel. I know it. I think for days together our men have had no rest. They might have got only very little time to eat even. In a record time, they have constructed the roads and established the supply bases, and thus they have shown the adversary that we mean business. "So far if you have harmed us, you have harmed us only because we treated you as our friends. Now, we know what you are and we can meet you and

meet you squarely. That is my feeling and my strong feeling.

Last time, when the incident in Galwan valley happened, our Prime Minister was in Kashmir, and the situation was so tense there. The whole country was on a pin-point as it were. But the way the Prime Minister and the Government took the decision of taking a very firm stand will go down in history and will be written in letters of gold. I can assure you that from that day, it has raised the morale of the country as a whole, north, east, west and south. From that day everybody feels very happy about it. Keeping that in view, we should understand that our forces, our Government and our leaders have nowhere bungled. I can assure my friends, including those in the opposition that when we belittle the efforts of our jawans and their achievements, which are remarkable, we are doing good to nobody and we are harming our own nation. Therefore, our submission to my friends in and outside my party is that when we deal with a cause that is so dear to our hearts—a national cause—let us all be united and let us all be behind our Government and our Prime Minister and be vigilant enough to see that our country is not harmed either from outside or from within the country.

History is replete with instances where countries have been harmed not by extraneous enemies or forces, but by what has happened within the country itself. Therefore, I would tell my friends—my feeling is they know it—that we should be very careful and vigilant and create an atmosphere in the country, so that everybody in the world will know that India never wants to raise its hand against anybody. What has happened in Tibet. When our Government took over from the British, the British had a hand in the administration of Tibet, but our Government gave up its extra-territorial interests and said to the Tibetan Government that they could carry on as they liked. China has got angry because Dalai Lama and some refugees

from Tibet have entered India and we have given asylum to them. But in doing this, we have been to our culture, traditions and our principles of morality and spirituality. I understand from the papers that have been exchanged between our Government and China that in case any refugee from Tibet wants to go back to Tibet, he can certainly go back. I am sure henceforth also if any such occasion arise, we will come up to that.

My submission to my friends is this. I have got some personal knowledge of that area because for sometime I was Minister in charge of Ladakh Affairs in my State and I know what was the situation 8, 5, 4 or 2 years back and what it is now. I certainly congratulate you, your Government and your defence department and I am absolutely sure that the whole nation stands by you and your Government.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of 'you', it may be 'the Prime Minister', because it would seem that I was being congratulated.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Yes, Sir, that is what I mean.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह पहली बात है कि एक ऐसे सवाल पर जिस मामले में मैं समझता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी जनता, ४३ करोड़ जनता आज हमारे हर दिल अजीज प्रधान मंत्री के पद चिन्हों पर चलने के लिये तैयार है, मुझे भी मौका मिला कि मैं कुछ अपने विचार रखूँ। आज देश के सामने दो तरह के खयाल हैं। कुछ हमारे मित्र यह सोचते हैं कि अगर आज जंग की परिस्थिति, जंग की भावना फैल जाये तो शायद इस से देश का मोराल ऊंचा होगा, और हमारे जबान सिपाही लोगों का भी, जो हमेशा अपने देश की हिफाजत करने के लिये तैयार हैं, विल बढ़ेगा।

दूसरी तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि आज अगर किसी तरह से इन दो देशों में युद्ध शुरू हो जाता है तो युद्ध सिर्फ चीन और हमारे देश के बीच सीमित नहीं रहेगा बल्कि दुनिया

का बड़ा हिस्सा इस में शामिल हो जायेगा और हमारे दोनों देश इस युद्ध में पिस जायेंगे। तो यह हमारे देश की परम्पराओं और संस्कृति के अनुसार है कि आज हम यह सोचते हैं कि समझौता हो जाये तो अच्छा है। लेकिन हम को युद्ध के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए।

चीनी आक्रमण का मुकाबला हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नहीं कर सकती है और हम में कमजोरी है आज इस प्रकार की गलत भावना देश में फैलायी जा रही है। आज हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर यह भावना फैलायी गयी तो हम कमजोर हो सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त है उन लोगों में काम करने का जो देश की रक्षा के लिए बम और राइफिलें आदि बनाते हैं। यह लोग हमारे उन जवानों के लिए हथियार बनाते हैं जो आज १४ हजार, १५ हजार और बीस हजार फीट की बलन्दी पर देश की सीमाओं की हिफाजत कर रहे हैं। जो लोग यह हथियार बनाते हैं आज उन में यह भावना है कि वह प्रधान मंत्री जी की आवाज पर १४ और १५ घंटे तक अपना काम करने को तैयार हैं और उसके लिए सरकार से यह नहीं कहेंगे कि हमें कुछ और मिलना चाहिए।

आज देश में खतरा क्या है। कुछ लोग यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी शान्ति की नीति को छोड़ कर देश में जंग का माहौल पैदा कर दें ताकि इन दो देशों में लड़ाई हो जाये ताकि जो हमारे दोस्त समुद्र के पार बैठे हैं, और जो एक हाथ से हम को गेहूँ देते हैं और दूसरे हाथ से पाकिस्तान को हथियार और हवाई जहाज देते हैं, उनको पाकिस्तान की तरफ से काश्मीर के सवाल को उछालने का मौका मिल जाये। और उनकी तरफ से कहा जाये कि अब जब कि हिन्दुस्तान चीन के साथ लड़ाई में लगा है तो काश्मीर का सवाल उठा कर उसको परेशान किया जाये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीति बिल्कुल सही है। हिन्दुस्तान की

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

एक इंच भूमि भी कहीं न जाये इसकी जिम्मेदारी आज केवल प्रधान मंत्री जी की ही नहीं है। आज जो लोग यहां बैठ कर प्रधान मंत्री जी के हाथों को मजबूत करने की बात कहते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के बाहर भी जाकर वह यही भावना पैदा करें। आज देश के सब लोग पंडित जी के साथ हैं और उनके एक इशारे पर इस देश की धरती की रक्षा के लिए अपने को निछावर करने को तैयार हैं। जब हम अपने देश के लिए जान देने को तैयार हैं तो कैसे किसी की नजर हमारे देश की भूमि पर लग सकती है।

लेकिन कुछ लोग आज देश में जंग का माहौल पैदा करना चाहते हैं। आज मेरे मुम्रज्जिज दास्त त्रिवेदी जी ने भाषण किया, पी० के० देव साहब ने भाषण किया, और उनके बाद त्रिवेदी जी ने भाषण किया। अच्छा होता यदि कोई चतुर्वेदी जी भी सदन में होते और भाषण दे देते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तो ऐसी बातों से क्या देश को फायदा होगा? ये लोग लड़ाई की बात करते हैं लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी शान्ति की नीति पर चलना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि शान्ति की नीति से देश को फायदा होगा या नुकसान। मैं राजनीति का पंडित नहीं हूँ पर मेरे दोस्त राजनीति के पंडित हैं। वह समझ सकते हैं कि हमें किस वाता से खतरा हो सकता है। हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि गोआ के मामले में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की अर्थी लिसबन में जलाई गयी थी। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अमरीका में गये थे तो वह डाकूमेंदरी नहीं दिखायी गयी थी। हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए। आज हम को उन लोगों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को बांटा था। वे आज भी अपनी आँखें हिन्दुस्तान पर लगाये हैं। वे आज भी

देख रहे हैं कि मौका आवे तो हिन्दुस्तान को फिर से गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ दें।

मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी होने के नाते प्रधान मंत्री जी को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ—मेरे पीछे कोई ताकत नहीं है, मैं ईमानदारी से जीत कर आया हूँ, लेकिन मैं फिर भी उनको कानपुर की जनता की ओर से यकीन दिला सकता हूँ कि हम उनके पीछे हैं। वह समझौते की नीति पर चले और आखिर तक समझौता करने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन उसके बाद भी अगर देश की धरती के जाने की बात हो तो कानपुर शहर को ११ लाख जनता की तरफ में मैं उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम देश के लिए अपने को निछावर कर देंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत दूर से मैं सदन में बहस सुन रहा हूँ। हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री भगवत झा आजाद ने उन सदन में यह भी कहा कि भारत की यह संस्कृति रही है कि शत्रुओं के साथ बैठ कर चाय पिएं। मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि भारतीय संस्कृति अंग्रेजी में पढ़ी नहीं जाती, वह संस्कृत में पढ़ी जाती है, और भारत की संस्कृति का मूल मंत्र मैं आप से अर्ज कर दूँ कि भगवान कृष्ण का दुर्वाधन न खाने पर बुलाया था तो भगवान कृष्ण ने उसको जवाब दिया था :

प्रीतिभोज्यानि अन्नानि, तथा
आपद्गतानि च

उन्होंने कहा था कि हे दुर्वाधन खाना खाने के दो ही तरीके होते हैं या तो मैं तेरा मित्र होऊँ या मुझे खाना मिलता न हो। मैं इतना गरीब नहीं हूँ कि भूखा होऊँ और चूँकि तू धर्म के विरुद्ध युद्ध कर रहा है इसलिए मेरी तुझसे मित्रता भी नहीं है। यह हमारी संस्कृति है।

यह कौनसी संस्कृति है कि एक ओर तो चीनी दरिन्दे हमारे जवानों पर गोलियाँ

बरसा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे रक्षा मंत्री मारशल च्यांग यी के साथ गिलास तबदील कर रहे हैं उनकी सेहत का जाम पी रहे हैं। देश की आत्मा इस को कभी भूल नहीं सकती।

आज अगर देश कमजोर है तो वह सरकार की नीति के कारण कमजोर है। देश अगर आज भीरु है तो वह सरकार की वजह से है। अगर इन पंद्रह वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री चाहते तो देश आज लोहे की दीवार की तरह खड़ा हो जाता, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसा नहीं चाहा।

हमारी संस्कृति यह नहीं रही है कि लोगों को डराया जाए कि अगर एक एटम बम गिर गया तो इतने लोग मर जाएंगे। हमारी संस्कृति का आदर्श तो यह रहा है :

सम्भावितस्य चा कीर्तिमरणदतिरिच्यते
जिल्लत की जिन्दगी से मौत बेहतर है। आज जो लोगों को डर दिखलाया जाता है वह इस लिए कि देश के लोग निपुसक हों जाएं और लड़ न सकें। हमारी संस्कृति का मूल मंत्र तो यह रहा है :

चिड़ियों से जो बाज मरावां,
सभी नाम गोविन्द धरावां

लेकिन आज चीज यह है कि बाज नीचे है और चिड़ियां ऊपर उड़ने लगी हैं। यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि इन १५ सालों में देश को बहादुरी को नहीं जगाया गया।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की ट्रेनिंग अंग्रेजी में हुई है और अंग्रेजी सही भावना को पनपने नहीं देती। अंग्रेजी जहाँ गई है उसने राष्ट्र माता की भावना को पनपने नहीं दिया है। जब हम हिंदी में अपनी माता को पत्र लिखते हैं तो बन्दनीया या प्राबवंदनीया लिखते हैं और उरदू में लिखते हैं तो मखदूमा या मुधज्जिमा लिखते हैं। लेकिन अंग्रेजी में माता को "माई डियर" लिखते हैं और

वाइफ को भी "माई डियर" लिखते हैं। अंग्रेजी के कारण भारत माता का प्रेम नहीं जग पाया और जितने हम अंग्रेजी के नज़दीक जाएंगे उतना ही हम उस प्रेम से दूर होते जाएंगे। मुझे याद है कि प्रिंस बिस्मार्क कहा करते थे कि When an English man says Christ, he means cotton.

मुझे याद है कि हमसे वायदे किए गए थे कि पाकिस्तान नहीं बनने दिया जाएगा, हमसे वायदे किए गए थे कि आन्ध्र प्रान्त नहीं बनने दिया जाएगा, हमसे वायदे किए गए थे कि इस देश को बहुक्षेत्रीय एक्सप्लाय-टेशन से बचाया जाएगा, लेकिन ये वायदे काफ़ूर हो गए। मुझे याद है। मुझे वह वायदा भी याद है जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ यह वायदा किया गया था, यह प्रतिज्ञा की गई थी कि we would not accept the partition of India even if the whole of the country were to go into flames लेकिन देश के अग्रमानों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है।

इन पन्द्रह सालों में जितना नाचने और गाने के ऊपर खर्च हुआ है अगर उतना मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग के ऊपर खर्च हुआ होता तो आज हम हिमालय की तरह से मजबूत होते। नृत्य कला भवन में और संगीत कला भवन में जिस तरह से रुपया उड़ाया गया है अगर उतना रुपया कम्पनमरी ट्रेनिंग के ऊपर खर्च हुआ होता तो आज हमारी शक्ति अभूतपूर्व होती। जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देश में लागू की जाय, जब मैं कहता हूँ कि मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग देश में लाजमी की जाय तो उस वक़्त यह अभाव मिलता है कि यह बमों की लड़ाई है, यह हवाई जहाजों की लड़ाई है और यह तो राकेटों की लड़ाई है इस में मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग क्या करेगी? लेकिन जब मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि आप ने कितने बम संग्रह किये हैं जब मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप ने कितने राकेट्स तैयार किये हैं और कितने हवाई जहाजों का निर्माण आप ने किया है

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

तो उच्च वक्त जवाब नदारद हो जाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के बच्चे बच्चे को अगर फौज की तालीम न दी गई, अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा यदि देश में लागू न हुई तो हमारा देश बच नहीं सकता है। देश की रक्षा के लिये जरूरी है कि हर इंसान अपनी माता की रक्षा के लिये कटिबद्ध हो जाय। मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है जब मैं श्री खाडिलकर की यह बात सुनता हूँ कि वह बैरन इलाका है और वह एक ऐसा इलाका है जिस में कुछ पैदा नहीं होता है। किन्तु यह तो भारतमाता की इज्जत का सवाल है। हमारी जन्मभूमि का सवाल है, मादरेवतन का सवाल है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि यहां पैदा होता है या नहीं पैदा होता है। मैं भारतमाता की इसलिये इज्जत नहीं करता हूँ कि वह सोना उगलती है। सोना उगलने वाली तो बड़ी बड़ी और जगह हैं। मैं भारतमाता की इज्जत इसलिये करता हूँ कि वह मेरी मातृभूमि है, वह मेरी जन्मदात्री है। उस में राम और कृष्ण पैदा हुए हैं। उस में गोविंदसिंह और गुरु नानक देव पैदा हुए हैं। उस में बड़े बड़े ऋषि और महर्षि जन्मे हैं। इसी भारत भूमि में महात्मा गांधी, विवेकानन्द और दयानन्द आदि पैदा हुए हैं और इसलिये हम अपनी मातृभूमि की इज्जत करते हैं। अगर भारतमाता सोने के बजाय गोबर भी उगलती होती तो भी यह मेरे लिये वन्दनीय होती क्योंकि यह मेरी जन्मभूमि भारतमाता की इज्जत का सवाल है।

“इस के हैं गदा गैर के मुलतान से बेहतर ।
इस को है हवा बूए गुलिस्तान से बेहतर ॥”

यह तो भारतमाता की इज्जत का सवाल है और उस की इज्जत के साथ इस तरह से खिलवाट करना बहुत बुरा मालूम होता है। आज जबकि हमें पन्द्रह साल आजाद हुए हो गये हैं हमें फिर यह बात कही जायगी कि हम कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव प्रोग्राम नहीं दे रहे हैं। हमारे लिये फिर यह बात कही जायेगी कि हम ने

सिर्फ सरकार की नुकताचीनी की है लेकिन हम ने उसे कोई तामीरी सलाह नहीं दी है सुझाव नहीं दिया है। लीजिये आप के सामने तामीरी सलाह रखता हूँ। आप के सामने मशविरा रखता हूँ उस पर आप अमल कीजिये। पहली चीज तो यह हो कि आज से ही हर एक हिन्दुस्तामी को फौजी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। दूसरे हथियारों पर लाइसेंस हटाया जाय और तीसरे यह कि जो नाच गाने होने हैं और आये दिन यह जो कलचरल प्रोग्राम्स होते हैं उन नाच गानों को आप कानूनन बन्द कीजिये। सिनेमाओं को कानूनन बन्द कीजिये। शराबखोरी को कानूनन बन्द कीजिये और ऐय्याशी के झण्डों को आप कानूनन बन्द कीजिये। यह मेरी आप को कंस्ट्रक्टिव सलाह है। आप के लिये रचनात्मक मशविरा है कि १५ अगस्त के त्योहार के लिये जितनी नर्तकियां और गायिकाएं आई हुई हैं उन सब को आप बहन और बेटा कह कर बिदा कीजिये। इस दिल्ली की पाक जमीन में कोई नाच गाना और इस तरह की ऐय्याशी नहीं होनी चाहिये। जिस देश की १४००० मुरब्बा मील जमोन पर दुश्मनों का झंडा लहरा रहा हो उस देश के सिनेमाघर एक मिनट के लिये भी बन्द नहीं हुए, जिस देश के हिमालय के ऊपर दुश्मन का झंडा लहरा रहा हो उस देश के शराबखाने एक दिन के लिये भी बन्द नहीं किये गये। कलचरल प्रोग्राम बदस्तूर चलते रहे। मैं तो उन्हें कलचरल प्रोग्राम नहीं कहता हूँ बल्कि कंचन प्रोग्राम कहता हूँ। अब जिस बहन को और जिस बेटे को हम नाचते हुए देखते हैं उस के प्रति मां, बहन और बेटे का भाव पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। आहिर बात है कि यह हमारे कलचरल प्रोग्राम भारतीय संस्कृति के खिलाफ है अन्यथा नामुमकिन बात है कि ४४ करोड़ इंसान अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा न कर सकें। एक एक नौजवान, जिस ने कि जा कर काश्मीर को फतह किया, वह लोग अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा न कर सकें, यह असम्भव बात है। आप ने किया है आप को ही विश्वास

दिलाना पड़ेगा। He can who thinks he can ; he cannot who thinks he cannot. आप को यह विश्वास पैदा करना पड़ेगा कि आप इस देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। ४४ करोड़ इंसान अगर चाहें तो क्या नहीं कर सकते हैं। अलबत्ता जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन का कॅरेक्टर जगो, इन की देश-भक्ति जगो, इन के अन्दर मनुष्यता जगो और इन के अन्दर देशप्रेम जगो। मैं माननीय मित्र श्री त्रिवेदी की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हिन्दू मात्र लड़ें। हिन्दू मात्र ही क्यों सारे हिन्दुस्तानी लड़ें। हर एक भारतवासी मातृ-भूमि की रक्षा के हेतु लड़ें। जब वह महाराणा प्रताप का जिक्र कर रहे थे तो मैं ने इशारा किया कि भाई हाकिम खां का जिक्र भी कर दो। वह महाराणा प्रताप का प्रधान सेनापति था और चित्तौड़ की हिफाजत के लिये उस ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी थी। इसलिये यह खयाल करना कि हिन्दू लड़ें या कोई खास तबका लड़ें यह उचित नहीं है। अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये ४४ करोड़ इंसान लड़ेंगे।

मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करता हूँ जैसा कि बनर्जी साहब ने भी कहा कि अगर आप सरेंडर करेंगे और दुश्मनों के साथ उस माहौल में बातचीत करेंगे और चायपानी करेंगे तब हम आप का साथ नहीं देंगे। हम आप का साथ उस वक्त देंगे जब आप यह कहेंगे कि देश को रक्षा के लिए और अपने हकूक की हिफाजत के लिए हम सब एक होकर दुश्मन के मुकाबले में खड़े हो जायें। हम को वेद में यह तालीम दी गई है :—

“यान्य वद्यानि कर्माणि तानि
त्वयो पास्यानि नो इतराणि”।

हम को तो यह तालीम दी गई है कि अगर आचार्य और पिता भी देशभक्ति और धर्म के खिलाफ कोई काम करे तो उसकी मुखालफत करो और उसका विरोध करो। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि ४४ करोड़ देशवासी इस देश में बसते हैं। अगर सब एक होकर भारतमाता की रक्षा के लिए खड़े हो जायेंगे

तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम अपने सद्उद्देश्य में न सफल हों। आज हर एक देशवासी का यह पवित्र कर्तव्य है कि वह भारतमाता की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार रहे।

कोई न कोई कारण अवश्य है कि चीन हमारे प्रधान मंत्रो जी से बातचीत करना नहीं चाहता। वह हमारे ऐम्बेसेडर से बातचीत करना नहीं चाहता। वह हमारे पार्यसारथी से मशविरा नहीं करता लेकिन वही चीन हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी से खास प्रेम करता है और रक्षा मंत्री के प्रेम में मरा जा रहा है। इस में कुछ न कुछ कारण अवश्य है।

“बेकली, वे सबब नहीं गालिब,
कुछ तो है जिसकी पर्दादारी है ॥”

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश के अरमानों को जगाया जाय और लोगों में देशभक्ति के भाव को जगाया जाय। अब देश की रक्षा वह करेंगे जिनकी कि बांहों में बल होगा और जिनकी कि छाती में ब्रह्मचर्य का तेज होगा। देश की रक्षा हम महात्मा गांधी, विवेकानन्द और दयानन्द आदि के पदचिह्नों पर चलते हुए कर सकेंगे जिन्होंने कि देश के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाइना एग्रेशन और चीन की इस वृत्ति पर अपना उतना ही खेद और दुःख प्रकट करता हूँ जितना कि कोई देशभक्त प्रकट कर सकता है। लेकिन मैं विरोधी दल के सदस्यों के भाषणों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो वह वार की बात करते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि एक इंच धरती भी हम यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे कि चीन के कब्जे में रहे। यहां तक मैं उन से सहमत हूँ लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह हमारे देश की तमाम जनता की ओर से एक डिफीटिज्म, एक हार की मनो-वृत्ति और अनुत्साह को बात जब करते हैं तो मैं यह नहीं समझ सकता कि आखिर वह मिशन वह उद्देश्य और वह मकसद जो उस धरती को लिबरेट करने का है वह हमारा कहां तक पूरा हो सकता है ?

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

श्रीमान् जी, हमारी यह परम्परा है, इस देश का एक कैरेक्टर है, चरित्र है और आचरण है कि हम हर चीज को करने के पहले हर मोड़ पर खड़े होकर विचार करते हैं, दस बार सोचते हैं और उस के बाद एक्शन लेते हैं। गांधी जी का आंदोलन देखिये। हमारे साथी सदस्य ने अभी बड़े बड़े महारथियों के नाम लिये। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में महारथियों की कमी कमी नहीं रही है। पूज्य बापू जी और सरदार पटेल हमारे महारथी रहे और आदरणीय पंडित जी अभी हमारे बीच विद्यमान हैं जिन्होंने कि सारे देश को एक झंड़े के नीचे लाकर एक गणतंत्र की स्थापना की। इस इतिहास को वह समझते हैं और इस गहनमार्ग को भी वह समझते हैं। एक दफा दर्रा खैबर से जब हम पर आक्रमण हुआ उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं था और जिस समय पानी के रास्ते आक्रमण हुआ उस वक्त भी हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं था लेकिन आज इस सौवरन पार्लियामेंट जो कि एक सौवरन ला मेकिंग बोडी है, एक सर्वोच्च सत्ता है उसके अन्दर हम एक संयुक्त रूप से जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपनी धरती को बचाने और उसके लिए कुर्बानी और बलिदान देने की बात जब हम करते हैं तो इस समय देश एक है। लेकिन इसके पहले जब देश के ऊपर दो आक्रमण हुए तब देश एक नहीं था। हमें बधाई देना चाहिए अपने उन नेताओं को जिन्होंने कि हमारे अन्दर भावनात्मक एकता पैदा की और राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पैदा की और इस देश को स्वराज्य दिलाया। स्वराज्य प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद उस में एकता और समता लाने के लिए और धरती के प्रति प्रेम और प्यार पैदा करने के लिए उन्होंने एकत्व का उदाहरण उपस्थित किया है।

18 hrs.

लोग कहते हैं, कई माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने स्थिति को साफ़ तौर पर हमारे सामने नहीं रखा। मैं निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ कि पांच एवेत-पत्र हमारे सामने हैं। तमाम पत्रों का जो आदान-प्रदान हुआ, वह हमारे सामने है। हमारी कितनी जगह आक्रुपाई हुई है, वह बताया गया है। हमारे नौजवान जब उस तरफ़ माचं करने गये, तो यह बताया गया। गलवान की घाटी में हमारी चैक-पोस्ट पर जब हमारे नौजवानों ने कहा, "हट जाओ, वरना हम गोली मार देंगे", तो वह बात भी बताई गई। यह भी बताया गया है कि हम अपनी एक एक ईंच भूमि की रक्षा करेंगे और जब तक चीनी हमारी धरती से पीछे नहीं हटेंगे, विदग्धा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम शान्ति से नहीं बैठेंगे। इस से बड़ा संकल्प, इस से बड़ा व्रत और इस से बड़ी राष्ट्रीयता और क्या हो सकती है कि अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा करने के लिए अपनी धरती की रक्षा करने के लिए पहले हम बात-चीत करेंगे, लेकिन यदि हम पर आक्रमण किया गया, तो हम पूरी शक्ति के साथ उस का मुकाबला करेंगे? हम दुनिया को कहते हैं कि पंचशील के आदर्श के अनुसार, मह-अस्तित्व की भावना को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पहले हम बात करेंगे, पहले हम चीनियों के साथ मुहब्बत का बर्ताव करेंगे—गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि हमारी परम्परा है कि हर मोड़ पर खड़े हो कर हम चारों तरफ़ देखते हैं और देखने के बाद हम आगे बढ़ते हैं—और, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, ने कहा है, पहले हम वार्ता करते हैं, उस के बाद अभियान करते हैं और उस के बाद संग्राम करते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारा वार्ता का समय है। हम ने अपने हर नोट में कहा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि चीनी हमारे क्षेत्र से रिट्रीट करें और इस प्रकार एक ऐसा फ्रंटली एट्मास्फियर पैदा करने की कोशिश करें, जिस में हम एक्रास दि टैबल बैठ कर फ्रंसला कर सकें और किसी कन्स्यूजन पर पहुंच सकें। हम ने कहा है कि हम और वे हिमालय की उन तमाम पर्वत-मालाओं के साथी हैं, हमारी

संस्कृति का एक बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध हिमालय से है और जिस हिमालय की पर्वत-मालाओं से हम को पानी मिला है, संस्कृति मिली है, जहां से हमारा उत्कर्ष हुआ है, उसको हम कभी भी नहीं भूल सकते, उसको हम कभी भी विस्मृत नहीं कर सकते और अगर उन चोटियों पर चाइना जाय अथवा कोई और जाय, तो हम उस का जवाब देंगे ।

जहां तक तिब्बत का प्रश्न है, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने तिब्बत पर चाइना की सुवरेन्टी की बात कही थी । जितनी भी बातें हम ने उस एप्रोमेंट में कहीं, वे बिल्कुल ठीक थीं । लेकिन जब हम को मालूम पड़ा कि चाइना का इरादा नापाक है और वह हमारी टेरीटरी पर एग्रेशन करना चाहता है, उस को छीनना चाहता है, तो उस का विरोध करने के लिए और अपने इलाके से उस को हटाने के लिए हम ने नोट्स, चिट्ठियों, तमाम डिप्लो-मैटिक चैनल और डिप्लोमैटिक सर्विस का प्रयोग किया । हम चाहते हैं कि जब तक हमें इस सम्बन्ध में आशा है, जब तक यह पार्लियामेंट हम को आज्ञा देती है, जब तक देश हमारे साथ है, जब तक देश की धमनियों में रक्त है, जब तक देश के जवानों की शक्ति, बल और राष्ट्रीयता हमारे साथ है, तब तक पहले हम समझौते का हाथ बढ़ायेंगे, हम चाहेंगे कि चाइना हमारी धरती को खाली कर दे । लेकिन अगर कभी ऐसा अवसर आया और आवश्यकता हुई कि हम को लड़ना पड़ा, तो, जैसा कि इस सदन के सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य ने कहा है— हालांकि उन्होंने इस देश के नागरिकों की एक निश्चित संख्या नहीं बताई, कोई पटिकुलर फ़िगर नहीं बताये कि कितने हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं, कभी उन्होंने ३५ करोड़ कहा

और कभी ४० करोड़ कहा—इस देश की ४३ करोड़ जनता, जिस में नर-नारी और छोटे बच्चे सब हैं, इस देश की परम्परा के अनुसार त्याग करेगी और कुर्बानी देगी और उस त्याग और कुर्बानी के माध्यम से देश और संसार को दिखा देगी कि अगर कोई हमारी राष्ट्रीयता पर आक्रमण करेगा—चाहे वह चाइना हो या कोई और—तो हम डट कर उस का मुकाबला करेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: I would request the Prime Minister to reply tomorrow. Otherwise, the debate is concluded.

18.02½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The House is aware that the Government have suggested that the current session might be extended till the 7th September 1962.

I have accordingly decided to fix sittings of the House for the transaction of business on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September 1962.

There will be Question Hour on all these days. The information regarding allotment of days for answering Questions pertaining to various Ministries will be published in the Bulletin.

The last two and half hours of the sitting on Friday, the 7th September, will be allotted for Private Members' Resolutions.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 14, 1962/Sravana 23, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, August 13, 1962/Sravana 22, 1884 (Saka)]

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602	Unsettled claims of L.I.C. Policy holders	1445-46
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629	Japanese radars for India	1462
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634	Indian Bankers' Seminar	1464
635	Training of adult deaf	1465-66
636	Book series on physical training	1466-67
637	Delhi Parents Association	1467-68
638	Legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1468
639	Aid to Assam for studies in Sanskrit	1468-69
640	Agra Fort	1469-70
641	Income-tax return forms	1470
642	Game of 'Soft Ball'	1470-71
643	Defence Organisation Mut- ual Assistance Fund	1471-72
644	Abduction of girls	1472
645	Case registered under Sea Customs Act.	1472-73

PAPERS LAID ON THE
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- (1) 'Reports of Experts on the Rourkela Iron and Steel Works' (Solveen Delegation's Report).
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961
- (3) A copy of the Territorial Councils (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 986 dated the 21st July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 763 dated the 9th June, 1962
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 764 dated the 9th June, 1962

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- (c) G.S.R. No. 779 dated the 16th June, 1962
- (d) G.S.R. No. 830 dated the 23rd June, 1962
- (e) G.S.R. No. 831 dated the 23rd June, 1962
- (f) G.S.R. No. 872 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 759 dated the 9th June, 1962
- (b) G.S.R. No. 799 dated the 13th June, 1962
- (c) G.S.R. No. 865 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (d) G.S.R. No. 866 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (e) G.S.R. No. 867 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (f) G.S.R. No. 868 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (g) G.S.R. No. 936 dated the 14th July, 1962
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 828 dated the 23rd June, 1962
- (b) G.S.R. No. 869 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (c) G.S.R. No. 870 dated the 30th June, 1962
- (d) G.S.R. No. 940 dated the 14th July, 1962
- (7) A copy each of the following Rules:—
- (a) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 933 dated the 14th July, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962
- (b) The Additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R.

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934 dated the 14th July, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

INTIMATION RE : CONVICT-
TION OF MEMBER—

1475-76

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter dated the 9th August, 1962, from the Special First Class Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli, intimating that Shri Era Sezhiyan, Member, Lok Sabha, was tried on a charge under section 143, Indian Penal Code and section 7(1)(a) and (b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment in the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli.

STATEMENT RE: DEMANDS
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL)
FOR 1962-63—

1476

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morari Desai) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLE-
MENTARY GRANTS (RAIL-
WAYS) FOR 1962-63

1476

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63.

BILLS INTRODUCED—

- (1) The Atomic Energy Bill, 1962 1476-77
- (2) The Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill, 1962 1477

MOTION RE: INDIA CHINA
BORDER SITUATION—

1477-1630

The Pirmo Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved that the situation along the India-China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, be taken into consideration.

MOTION RE : INDIA-CHINA
BORDER SITUATION—*contd.*

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
AUGUST 14, 1962/SRAVANA
23, 1884 (SAKA)—

Two substitute motions were moved by servashri Surendranath Dwivedy and P.K. Deo, respectively. The discussion was not concluded.

Further discussion on the motion re : India-China Border Situation; and consideration of the motion re: Report of Union Public Service Commission.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER—

1630

The Speaker announced that the current session would be extended till the 7th September, 1962.