

It is not the function of the Security Council to do this.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what is the legal effect of the withdrawal of the recognition, by the Soviet bloc, of the Secretary-General? The Soviet bloc has withdrawn its recognition of the Secretary-General.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to answer about the legal effect, but practically, it may well have a somewhat crippling effect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is growing support for the suggestion that the United Nations Secretariat should reflect the different correlations of the forces in the world, may I know whether this matter needs to be discussed again at the next U.N. meeting which is scheduled to take place in one or two months' time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is asking for my opinion—if something is deserving of attention or deserving of discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does it continue on the agenda? Will it be taken up in the next session?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has never been on the agenda. It is not a question of continuing; it has not been on the agenda. It has been referred to in some speeches but the question is not on the agenda.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the process through which this question of reorganisation of the U.N. will have to be examined and how it could be brought about? Will the Secretary-General's agreement be enough? What is the process which will have to be gone through before any reorganisation is brought about?

Mr. Speaker: He has just said there may be a committee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If it involves an amendment of the Charter, it is a very basic issue. Only the

General Assembly through complicated processes can do it, after a specialised committee has done with it. But if it is something within the Charter, that may be important or unimportant. If it is important, it is bound to come before specialised committees and may be the General Assembly also.

Shri Naldurgkar: Has the hon. Prime Minister had any talk or discussion what Lord Attlee as regards the reorganisation of the U.N.—If so, may I know the nature of the suggestions made therein?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, it has nothing to do with this question.

U.N. Conciliation Commission in Congo

*258. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President Kasavubu had expressed his opposition to the inclusion of India's representation in the U.N. Conciliation Commission;

(b) if so, the grounds thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). President Kasavubu seemed to have had doubts about the inclusion of certain countries in the so-called Conciliation Commission, presumably, on the ground that they had voted in the General Assembly against the seating of his delegation in the United Nations. However, as is known the 11-member Commission assembled in Leopoldville early in January this year and was received by President Kasavubu. India is represented on the Commission, but of the original fifteen members four, namely, Morocco, UAR, Guinea and Mali declined to participate.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this opposition to the inclusion of India in the Commission by President Kasavubu may be interpreted as an attempt on the part of the President to effect the defeat of the United Nations in the Congo, so that he may be in a position to secure bilateral aid from friendly western countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid my mind is not active enough to understand these complicated questions.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a simple question. Can the opposition on the part of President Kasavubu to the inclusion of India in the Commission be interpreted like that or not? That is my question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is it for this House to have interpretations, suggestions, provocations, etc.?

Shri Hem Barua: What are the specific reasons adduced by President Kasavubu for opposing the inclusion of India in the Commission? Has India become so unpopular in the Congo?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any particular complaint against India which made it not possible for them to accept India as a member of the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are plenty of complaints against the administration of the Congo and some so-called authorities and India has taken a great deal of part in pointing out those complaints and proposes to go on doing so.

Rural Manpower

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*259. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Kodiyam:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot projects had been accepted by the Planning Commission to be introduced in community development blocks, in order to utilise rural manpower; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and their locations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of 34 pilots projects which have been accepted so far is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexeure No. 68.]

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the total amount allotted for these pilot projects?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The proposal is to allot Rs. 2 lakhs for each of these projects. This year we have allotted Rs. 25,000 each.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the consideration for the choice of these projects and places?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The State Governments have recommended them. The main consideration is to find out the areas where there are a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and where there is scope for agricultural and allied programmes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In regard to Kerala, in the statement it is said: "and other allied constructional activities". May I know whether any proposals from the Kerala Government have been received about these allied constructional activities.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The programmes are in regard to soil erosion, soil conservation, agriculture, irrigation and construction also. But mostly they are agricultural production programmes.