

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1959 "

- (5) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1959 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1959 "

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**BILL PASSED BY THE RAJYA
SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE**

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha

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COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

TENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges

12.57 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**TALKS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF
PAKISTAN AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF
INDIA**

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the at-

tention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The talks held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India on the 1st September, 1959 "

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The President of Pakistan reached Palam airport on the 1st September, 1959, soon after 11 o'clock in the morning. He was received by the Prime Minister and stayed at Palam about an hour and a half. For the greater part of this time, the President and the Prime Minister met by themselves and discussed various matters. Towards the end of this meeting, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, the High Commissioner of Pakistan in India, the High Commissioner of India in Pakistan and the Commonwealth Secretary of India were also invited to join in these talks. At the conclusion of this meeting, a joint statement was issued, a copy of which is attached.

The talks between the President and the Prime Minister were informal in nature and were very friendly throughout. The President of Pakistan expressed his strong desire for neighbourly relations between the two countries and said that there was no problem between them which could not be solved in a friendly way. The Prime Minister entirely agreed. No particular subject was discussed in detail. Casual reference was made to some of the problems between the two countries and the President pointed out that if friendly relations could be established between the two countries and fears and apprehensions of both of them removed, this could result in a reduction, on both sides, of expenditure on armament and thus help in releasing moneys for economic development. The Prime Minister agreed and added that in India the primary objective that they had before them was social and economic

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

development and that they have embodied their programmes in their Five Year Plans. They felt that from every point of view this social and economic development, resulting in the betterment of the people of the country as a whole, was an essential and urgent task. This involved necessarily a very heavy burden and any saving on Defence expenditure would be welcome indeed.

Some reference was made to the discussions going on on the Canal waters issue with the assistance of the representatives of the World Bank and the hope was expressed that these would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

13 hrs.

Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed their great concern at the continuation of disputes and incidents on the eastern border. These incidents, often resulting in firing, had absolutely no justification and could do no good to anyone. They only harassed the local people concerned and vitiated the atmosphere between the two countries. It was agreed that everything should be done to put an end to these disputes and a procedure should be evolved for this purpose. Recently a Chief Secretaries' Conference had been held and the statement issued after this conference was a good one. The difficulty was not so much in laying down good principles, but in implementing them. The President suggested that a high level conference should be held for this purpose. This conference should be at Ministerial level and senior Army Commanders and Chief Secretaries as well as representatives of the State Governments concerned should attend this conference. Attempt should be made to remove the causes of disputes wherever possible and demarcation of boundaries should be expedited. A procedure should also be evolved to deal immediately with any incident that might arise on the borders in the eastern region. The

Prime Minister entirely agreed with this proposal and it was decided that steps should be taken to have such a conference.

Reference was also made to the India Office Library in London and it was agreed that a joint approach should be made on behalf of India and Pakistan in regard to this Library.

A similar approach should be made about the old Embassy and Consulate buildings which had been financed from the revenues of the undivided Government of India, but which are still in the possession of the United Kingdom Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I ask to know whether the Prime Minister has decided finally about paying a visit to Pakistan while on his way to Afghanistan or on his way back?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of my deciding it. I have not considered it. It is not that I have any objection to doing so but in fact it is difficult. It is not on my way and it does not fit in with the programme which is a very tight one.

Shri Supakar: May I know if there were any talks or discussions about the Nehru-Noon agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. There was no reference to it.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): The President of Pakistan is reported to have stated at Dacca that the question of Kashmir was raised at the meeting. May I know if it was really referred to and if so, the nature of the discussion held about it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The only reference to Kashmir was a single one. I think President Ayub Khan said that all our problems, even Kashmir, were capable of peaceful settlement. I agreed.