

Par. 82.1.1.52  
830

Wednesday,  
23rd December, 1953



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price Six Annas (Inland)*  
*Price Two Shillings (Foreign)*

THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Date: 29.11.53!

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1603

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 23rd December, 1953.

*The House met at Half Past One  
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

\*WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIA-U. S. A. TRADE

\*1296. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade between India and U.S.A. declined considerably during 1953; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). There has been a fall in the value of India's trade with U. S. A. There has, however, been no decline in the percentage share of U. S. A. in India's total exports though there has been a decline in U. S. A.'s share in India's imports on account of—

(i) a drop in the import of wheat and cotton from U. S. A.;

(ii) import regulations in respect of goods from Dollar Areas; and

(iii) greater availability of goods in soft currency countries, imports from which are allowed liberally as compared to dollar countries.

1604

RAJGHAT SAMADHI FUND

\*1297. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rajghat Samadhi Fund has been created;

(b) if so, whether any contribution from the public has been received; and

(c) what is amount so far contributed?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Except for the cash offerings in small amounts by the general public visiting the Samadhi, no special contributions have been received.

(c) About Rs. eighteen thousand.

HOUSING LOANS

\*1298. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total amount so far granted as loans for Industrial Housing Projects to different States during the current financial year?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** A sum of Rs. 94.01 lacs has been sanctioned as loans to State Governments under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.

\*The Question-hour was suspended.—Ed. of P.P.

TYRES AND TUBES

\*1299. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the estimated yearly requirement of tyres and tubes of automobiles, cycles and other vehicles?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 1.]

ANTIBIOTICS

\*1300. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian concerns manufacturing Drugs and Chemicals have asked for permission to bottle or manufacture Penicillin, Aureomycin, Chloromycetin or Terramycin;

(b) if so, whether any such concern has been permitted to do so; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Bottling and/or manufacture of antibiotics such as Penicillin, Aureomycin, Chloromycetin and Terramycin come under the purview of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Messrs. Standard Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta and Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, have applied under the Act for permission to manufacture penicillin. Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works Baroda, have also applied for permission to bottle antibiotics.

(b) and (c). The request of Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, for permission to bottle antibiotics has been refused for the present pending the receipt of the findings of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee. The application of this firm and that of Messrs. Standard Pharmaceutical Works for undertaking the manufacture of Penicillin are still under consideration.

PUNJAB TEA GARDENS

\*1301. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many tea gardens existed in the Punjab towards the end of 1951?

(b) Have any of these been closed during the years 1952 and 1953?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PAKISTAN PILGRIMS

\*1302. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many batches of Muslim pilgrims from Pakistan applied for permission to visit the holy shrines in India during the year 1953?

(b) How many of these were granted permission?

(c) Were any refused permission?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) 40 till now.

(b) 28.  
(c) Yes.

NILOKHERI COLONY

\*1303. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri K. P. Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is contemplated by the Central Government to hand over Nilokheri Colony to the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of agreement?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The High School, Veterinary Dispensary and Hospital would be the Punjab Government's responsibility. The capital assets will be transferred to that Government free of cost.

(ii) Other buildings, institutions etc. would be managed by the Punjab Government for the Central Government. All receipts would be credited to the latter Government who will bear losses, if any, and accept responsibility for the expenditure incurred.

(iii) In respect of Administration and Municipal expenditure, the Centre's liabilities during the first year will be upto a maximum of Rs. 83,500/-.

#### TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

\*1304. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who have so far been imparted technical or vocational training in D.G.R.E. Centres and polytechnic institutions; and

(b) whether Government have any idea of the number who, after training, have been gainfully employed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Upto September 1953, 21,248 displaced persons from both West and East Pakistan have been trained in the centres run by the D.G.R.E. and in polytechnic institutions.

(b) No; complete information is not available.

#### BRASS AND COPPER VESSELS INDUSTRY

\*1305. { Shri Dabhi:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:  
Shri Niddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the increasing use of stainless steel vessels in the country, the indigenous industry of brass and copper vessels has been hit hard; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel sheets imported into India during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Stainless steel vessels are far more costly than brass and copper vessels and it cannot be said that the use of Stainless steel sheets for making utensils has seriously affected the brass and copper vessels industry.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 2.]

#### MOULDING SANDS

\*1306. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what steps are being taken for investigating the possibility of indigenous moulding sands for use in Piston-Ring castings?

(b) What are the possibilities of developing indigenous sources for the same?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The possibility of using indigenous moulding sands for use in Piston-Ring castings is under investigation in the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. It is understood that a firm in the country is already using indigenous moulding sands in Piston-Ring Castings.

(b) There are possibilities of developing indigenous sources. A survey of the availability of these sands is being made.

#### TEACHERS SENT TO AFGHANISTAN

\*1307. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many teachers have so far been sent to Afghanistan from India for teaching English in the institutions of that country;

(b) how they have been recruited; and

(c) the conditions of their service?



**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Six teachers were sent in 1950 and ten in 1953.

(b) A preliminary selection is made by the Ministry of Education from among the applicants recommended by the State Governments and Universities. The selected candidates appear before a Selection Committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of External Affairs and the Royal Afghan Embassy in India. Final selection is made by the Afghan Government.

(c) Candidates are required to be B. A. B.T.s with at least five years' teaching experience and prepared to serve anywhere in Afghanistan.

**The terms of service are as follows:**

<i>Period of contract:</i>	Two to three years.
<i>Salary:</i>	Rs. 500/-per month.
<i>House rent:</i>	Rs. 600/-Afghanis (approximate Rs. 135).
<i>Outfit allowance:</i>	Rs. 400/-.
<i>Travelling expenses:</i>	Rs. 300/- on appointment and Rs. 300/- on expiry of contract for return to India.

COAL

\*1308. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Coal Commissioner has asked the producers of Grades II and III coal to show cause why these grades should not be subjected to a price cut in view of the prevalence of the rebate?

(b) If so, what is the reply received from collieries?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The Coal Commissioner informed the representatives of the Coal Industry and of the consumers that he had reasons to believe that Grades II and III coals were being sold at prices lower than those fixed by the Government, which sug-

gested that the prices fixed for these grades were susceptible of reduction and that he therefore proposed to discuss the question of a reduction in price at a meeting of the Coal Advisory Committee.

(b) The Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, representing the Coal Industry, in a joint deputation to the Coal Commissioner represented that any reduction in the existing prices would be detrimental to the industry and that the rebates in the prices reported to have been granted were due to difficult conditions of some collieries with inadequate financial resources who were consequently obliged to dispose of the accumulated stock somehow. They have submitted a joint memorandum aimed to prevent the grant of such unlawful rebates by collieries; which is under consideration.

A.I.R. STATION AT AURANGABAD

\*1309. { **Shri M. R. Krishna:**  
**Shri H. G. Vaishnav:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Hyderabad have requested the Central Government to allow the A.I.R. Station at Aurangabad to continue; and

(b) whether the Government of India have considered this request and if so, what their decision has been?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aurangabad Station of All India Radio which had a low power transmitter of  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. W. was closed with effect from 1st November, 1953. Various representations have, however, been received and the question as to how the transmitter is to be utilised is under consideration.

## D. V. C. BOARD

\*1310. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state how long the Damodar Valley Corporation was without a Board?

(b) What are the causes of the resignation or taking leave of the two members of the Board?

(c) Has any temporary Board been set up?

(d) If so, from what time?

(e) When is the permanent Board expected to be formed?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Corporation was never without a Board.

(b) No member of the Board resigned. The Chairman took leave after his 5 year term ended. One member availed of leave due to him on medical grounds preparatory to the expiry of his term.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A temporary Board was set up from 7th July, 1953.

(e) Very shortly.

## N.E.F.A. DEVELOPMENT

\*1311. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a development plan costing Rs. 604.45 lakhs for the North East Frontier Agency?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** A Five Year Development Plan for the North East Frontier Agency has been sanctioned by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Planning Commission. The estimated cost of the Plan is Rs. 3 crores. In addition certain important roads at a cost of Rs. 304.45 lakhs are under construction in the Agency.

The Plan contains various schemes regarding educational and medical

facilities, introduction of improved methods of agriculture, development of forests, cottage industries and public health activities.

## SITARAM MILLS

\*1312. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have been approached by the Government of Travancore-Cochin State to take over the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills; and

(b) if so, what has been their decision?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) and (b). Government of India were approached by the Travancore-Cochin Government at one time with a request of this nature in regard to this mill. But before we could take any decision, the matter was taken to the Court by a creditor of the mill.

We understand that the Travancore-Cochin Government have taken over the mill in question under an arrangement arrived at by them with the liquidator appointed by Court.

## COFFEE INDUSTRY

\*1313. **Shri Gopala Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what steps if any, Government propose to take for marketing the accumulated stocks of coffee?

(b) Are Government aware that the present condition in the coffee industry is leading to increasing unemployment among the workers?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Coffee is marketed regularly through public auctions and by allotments to Cooperative Societies and Propaganda Departments of the Indian Coffee Board. In addition, 3,000 tons of coffee of 1952-53 crop have recently been released for export.

(b) The information in the possession of Government does not justify this assumption.

#### FLOODS IN NORTH BIHAR

\*1315. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme in contemplation for checking recurrence of floods particularly in North Bihar; and

(b) whether Government have deputed any expert for surveying the area concerned?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Generally, it is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take adequate measures for the prevention of floods within their territory. In regard to Kosi in North Bihar, which has been under investigation by the Central Government, they have evolved a scheme for the control of floods. I would, in this connection, draw the attention of the hon. Member to the statement made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in reply to Short Notice Question No. 6 on the 14th December 1953. As regards the general flood problem in North Bihar excluding Kosi, a suggestion has been made to the State Government to have detailed surveys and investigations conducted to enable formulation of proposals for controlling the floods and improving the drainage in the area.

(b) No, Sir.

#### AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

\*1316. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 652 asked on the 19th August, 1953 and state whether the automobile manufacturing firms have submitted their specific detailed programmes to Government?

(b) If so, will a copy of the programmes be placed on the Table of the House?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are under examination. It is hoped that Government would be able to give the House information about the gist of the targets for 1954 early next Session.

#### CENTRAL BOILER BOARD

\*1317. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how many times the Central Boiler Board met this year?

(b) What new suggestions has the Board given pertaining to the manufacture of locomotive boilers and boiler plates?

(c) How much money is being spent on this Board every year?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaraj Singh):**

(a) Twice.

(b) Railways being outside the purview of the Boilers Act, the Board is not concerned with the manufacture of locomotive boilers.

(c) The Central Government's share of the expenditure on the Board would amount to about Rs. 5,000/- per annum.

#### INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER

\*1318. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the Indo-Pakistan border in Rajasthan, nomads are crossing the border without permits?

(b) Is it a fact that such raids are damaging the property and cattle of the area in large number?

(c) What steps have Government taken in the matter?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) From the 1st January 1953, only one group of nomads is reported to have crossed into Rajasthan from Pakistan.

(b) No.

(c) Adequate arrangements to prevent illegal entry by Pakistan nomads into India exist.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS

\*1319. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the percentage of displaced persons who have already been settled?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** It is not possible to estimate correctly the percentage of displaced persons 'settled' or rehabilitated because:

(i) the level upto which the economic recovery of the individual should have taken place before the can be said to be 'settled' is not easy to define and so far no such definition has been suggested or worked out.

(ii) A large number of persons have settled themselves by their own efforts and in the absence of an economic census of displaced persons, their number cannot be easily ascertained.

(iii) Even for those who have received direct governmental assistance, there is no organisation in the States to follow up the individual cases.

#### SHIFTING OF OFFICES FROM NEW DELHI

\*1320. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri K. C. Sodhia:**  
**Shri N. M. Lingam:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply to unstarred question No. 203 on the 11th August, 1953 and state whether Government have taken any decision regarding shifting of some offices now located in Delhi to places outside Delhi?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** No, Sir, not yet.

#### BORDER INCIDENT

\*1321. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Pakistanis put up some poles and wiring in the Indian territory on East Punjab Border in the last week of October, 1953?

(b) Is it a fact that the encroachments were removed by the Superintendent of Police (Border) Ferozpur?

(c) If so, what steps have been taken to prevent its recurrence?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) In accordance with the usual practice the Indian Superintendent of Police at Ferozpur immediately got in touch with his Pakistani counterpart at Kasur; and the latter promised to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

#### INDUSTRIALISATION OF ASSAM

\*1322. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government have promised financial help for plans of industrialisation for the State of Assam, and has asked the Assam Government to submit schemes?

(b) If so, what schemes have been submitted by the State Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hafiz):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### WEST BENGAL IRRIGATION SCHEMES

\*1323. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional irrigation schemes for West Bengal are being considered for at least investigation purposes during the Planning period;

(b) whether Ganga Barrage is one of such schemes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for the development and improvement of the Sundarban areas?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). Investigations on the Ganga Barrage are in progress.

(c) Yes.

डीजल तेल के प्रयोग के लिये आविष्कार  
\*१३२४ श्री बलबन्त सिंह सहता :  
क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में उदयपुर के एक व्यक्ति ने एक ऐसे यंत्रस का आविष्कार किया है जिससे पेट्रोल से चलने वाली गाड़ियां, डीजल तेल से चल सकेंगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आविष्कार किस प्रकार का है तथा आविष्कर्ता का नाम क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या मालूम हुआ ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). It is understood that one Thakur Mangal Singh of Udaipur has invented such an apparatus for which he has taken out a patent. A full description of the apparatus is given in the specification relating to patent No. 43047 dated the 1st May 1950 which has been printed and is on sale with the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

(c) and (d). Government have examined the scheme but found that as it is, it is not a practical proposition.

ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM WEEK

\*1325. **Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee of the All-India Handloom Board has recommended to the Government of India the observance of an All-India Handloom Week early in 1954;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the All-India Handloom Board is considering a scheme to start a Central Co-operative Organisation to promote Inter-State marketing of Handloom fabrics?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). The answer is in the affirmative.

EVACUEE AGRICULTURAL LAND

\*1326. **Shri Ram Dass:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether all the evacuee agricultural land both urban and rural has been allotted to displaced persons?

(b) If not, what are the reasons?

(c) How much rural and urban land is yet available for allotment?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) to (c). As a rule, evacuee agricultural lands, except where there were sitting tenants, were allotted to displaced persons under temporary lease or quasi-permanent allotment. Where displaced persons were not forthcoming, such lands were allotted to non-displaced persons. After the verification of the claims for the lands left in Pakistan, it has now become possible to adjust the allotments against the lands left in Pakistan. One of the conditions of temporary allotment was that the allottee should personally cultivate the land. It has now been found that many of these allottees are not cultivating the lands and have let them out to others. As a result of scrutiny, lands allotted to non-displaced persons and to displaced persons who have failed to cultivate the land, are now becoming available for allotment. In Punjab and PEPSU, the allottees did

not take possession of 57,000 standard acres of land, as they considered it to be not of good quality and that land is still lying unallotted. Definite information about other States is not available, but in Rajasthan and Hyderabad it is estimated that as a result of scrutiny about one lac acres of land would be available. Orders have been passed for the allotment of these lands to displaced persons having land claims.

#### INDO-NEPAL TRADE

\*1327. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September, 1952, any instructions were issued about the free movement of essential commodities between India and Nepal; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the restriction in the movement of essential commodities is still enforced in some parts of Bihar?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions were issued in September 1952 that restrictions on imports from and exports to Nepal should be relaxed to the maximum possible extent.

(b) Normally, there are no restrictions on movement of commodities between India and Nepal unless there are internal controls on movement of such commodities. Sometimes restrictions have been imposed by local officials on account of some misunderstanding. A complaint has been received recently about some restrictions having been imposed in Bihar and it is under investigation.

#### TEA GARDENS

\*1328. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many of the tea gardens in Northern India received Government loans under Government guarantee in 1952-53?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** One hundred and eleven tea gardens are reported to have been

given loans by private banks under the limited guarantee scheme announced by Government. No loans were granted direct by Government to the tea gardens.

#### IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN MYSORE

\*1330. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for irrigation projects of Bhadra and Nugu in Mysore State;

(b) if so, what is the amount; and

(c) on what conditions the sanction was given?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). The Central Government have offered a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for Nugu Reservoir Project and Rs. 3 crores for the completion of the first stage of work regarding the Bhadra Project on the basis of an agreed programme to the Mysore Government. The loan would be for a period of 30 years and would be interest free for the first Five Years.

#### COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN

\*1331. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated expenditure for the current year on the Community Development Projects in Rajasthan; and

(b) the contribution to be made by (i) the Community Projects Administration and (ii) the State Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). Rs. 85.9 lakhs on the basis of budget estimates received from the State Government in respect of 7 Community Development Blocks allotted in 1952-53. The Centre's share of grants and loans is estimated at Rs. 30.0 and Rs. 41.5 lakhs respectively. The State's share of expenditure under other than loan items would be Rs. 14.4 lakhs.

Budget estimates for the Community Development Blocks allotted in 1953-54 are awaited from the State Government.

#### TEXTILE INDUSTRY

\*1332. **Shri Vallatharas:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India who had recently been on a visit to Japan, has submitted his report to Government?

(b) Is there any scheme in contemplation to evolve a proper co-ordination of activity as between the larger and smaller units in the textile industry?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The visit of the Textile Commissioner to Japan was with a view to collect data to assist the Textile Enquiry Committee. No specific report from him is therefore called for.

(b) This question is being examined by the Textile Enquiry Committee.

#### HIRAKUD PROJECT

\*1332-A. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are carrying out a survey of the direct benefits of the Hirakud Project;

(b) if so, what is the scope or aim of this survey; and

(c) what is the approximate cost of this survey?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). A survey was carried out by a Committee appointed by the Government for inquiring into and making recommendations on water rates, betterment levy and other matters connected with the development of irrigation from the Project.

(c) Actual expenditure is Rs. 13,493/-/-.

#### NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

\*1333. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the various measures pursued by the

Government of India to extend the benefits of administration in the un-administered areas in North East Frontier Agency?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri J. N. Hazarika):** Regular administration is being gradually extended into the interior of the tribal areas of the North East Frontier Agency. About 16,000 additional square miles with a population of about 8,00,000 have been brought under administration since independence.

Districts Headquarters and Administrative Centres have been established in the interior. The tribal people are being provided with benefits of Administration, such as educational, medical and Public Health facilities, improved methods of Agriculture, Cottage Industries Centres and improved lines of communications.

A statement of welfare activities undertaken in accordance with the 5 Year Development Plan for the North East Frontier Agency is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI. annexure No. 3.]

#### N. E. F. A. ADMINISTRATION

\*1334. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to introduce some administrative reform in the North East Frontier Agency; and

(b) if so, the special features of the reform?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b). Some administrative reforms are contemplated in the N.E.F. Agency. It is proposed to select more suitable officers who will make tribal service their career and look after the tribal people with sympathy and understanding by learning their languages, customs, and social habits and train them to shoulder responsibility themselves. The tribal people will be provided

modern administration, such as, communications, medical and educational facilities etc., without interfering with their social structure.

#### BABY CARS

\*1335. { Shri G. P. Sinha;  
Shri Badshah Gupta:

(a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether some Indian firms have sent proposals to manufacture baby cars?

(b) Has the necessary permission been given to the firms?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These proposals are under consideration.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS IN DELHI

\*1336. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi State Government are in correspondence with the Central Government regarding providing more housing facilities to displaced persons in Delhi State who are living at present with their relatives or friends; and

(b) whether this scheme proposed by the Delhi State Government is being considered by the Central Government?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Yes.

(b) There is no specific scheme, but the matter is under consideration in a general way.

#### MADHYA BHARAT TEXTILE MILLS

\*1337. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement dated the 29th November, 1953 made by the Secretary, Madhya

Bharat Millowners' Association to the effect that six textile mills are at present faced with shortage of coal and that the present stock is expected to last for 12 days only;

(b) The quantity of coal allocated to these mills as against their demand per month;

(c) the collieries from where the supply of coal is made; and

(d) the total number of workers employed in the six mills?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) The Government are aware of the statement referred to. Necessary remedial measures have been taken and the position is now reported to be satisfactory.

(b) The average monthly coal allocation to the six textile mills in Indore is 9,812 tons as against their average monthly consumption of 9,062 tons.

(c) The supply of coal to these mills is made from (1) the Madhya Pradesh collieries, (2) the Bengal/Bihar coal fields and (3) the Vindhya Pradesh coal fields.

(d) The total number of workers employed in these six mills is 22,209.

#### बनारसी कालीन तथा बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग

\*१३३८. श्री रूप नारायण : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारसी कालीन तथा बनारसी साड़ी के पुराने उद्योग के उपक्रमियों ने उनसे इस उद्योग की बरबादी के सम्बन्ध में भेंट की थी तथा अपने उद्योग की कठिनाइयों को बताया था; तथा

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) I do not know to whom this ques-



tion refers and I am unable to give answer.

(b) Does not arise.

#### GIRIDIH RAILWAY COLLIERIES

\*1339. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to answer to part (g) of Unstarred Question No. 646 on the 14th September, 1953 and state whether the employees of the Giridih State Railway Collieries had sent any representation to the Government of India demanding rent from Government for the use and occupation of the Institute Auditorium for grain-shop purposes?

(b) If so, when and from what date did they claim rent and at what rate?

(c) Have Government taken any decision in the matter?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) and (b). A letter dated 24th February 1950 was received by the Colliery Superintendent, Giridih, from the Honorary Secretary of the Institute, demanding rent at Rs. 97/2/3 per month from 1st January 1945.

(c) The Institute building was constructed out of Colliery funds for the amenities of the employees and the Government consider that no rent is payable for the part of the building which is being utilised by the Administration for the benefit of the staff by way of dispensing foodgrains to them.

#### MACHKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

\*1340. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have been in correspondence with the Government of Orissa with regard to the use of electric power falling to the share of Orissa Government out of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project (Orissa);

(b) whether the Government of India propose to invest Rs. 22 lacs for embarking upon the scheme of

supplying electricity to the different stations in the Orissa State from the above project; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the stage at which the matter stands at present?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A loan of Rs. 35 lakhs has been approved for the year 1953-54 for the Dudma Transmission Scheme.

#### SOAP MANUFACTURE

\*1341. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that soap-manufacturers have been requested to use non-edible oil for soap-making rather than oil like ground-nut oil?

(b) How have they responded?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Important soap manufacturers were requested not to purchase groundnut oil for soap-making for a limited period.

(b) The response was favourable.

#### NATIONAL EXTENSION SCHEME

\*1342. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given to the Hyderabad State under the National Extension Scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and the specific purpose?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3.74 lakhs. This represents Central Government's share of grant for expenditure in respect of the first half year ending 31st March, 1954, and has been advanced on an *ad hoc* basis to enable the State Government to

proceed with the work pending finalisation of the programme and the budget estimates of the Development Blocks allotted to the State.

#### LOAN TO TRIPURA GOVERNMENT

\*1343. **Sbri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any amount to the Government of Tripura for granting rehabilitation loans to the displaced persons during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the total amount given?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs.

#### ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES TEMPORARY POWERS ACT

\*1343-A. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any order authorising any person or persons to exercise such powers in the production and supply of the commodities under Sub-section 4 of Section 3 of Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946);

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place on the Table a copy of order together with any instructions given to the person or persons by the Central Government; and

(c) how much remuneration is being paid to the present incumbent or incumbents?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the Orders issued by the Central Government under Section 3(4) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946,

is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 4.]

These Orders were published in Part II Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

(c) The remuneration payable is mentioned in the respective Orders referred to above. In one case, however the authorised Controller is a Government officer and, therefore, no remuneration is being paid.

#### COLOMBO PLAN

\*1344. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the total value of material and equipment obtained for Hydro-Electric Projects during the current year under the Colombo Plan as provided for under Demand No. 130 for 1953-54?

(b) From what country or countries was this aid obtained and from what countries was the equipment received?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Rs. 9 lakhs so far.

(b) Australia.

#### OIL CAKES

\*1344-A. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total estimated annual output of oil cakes in India?

(b) What is the annual estimated consumption of the same for cattle feed?

(c) What is the total annual requirement of the same for Industrial Units engaged in extraction of oil from cake?

(d) What is the total number of such Industrial Units and do Government propose to sanction new units?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b): The total estimated annual output of oil cakes

in India is about 2 million tons, of which a little more than half is believed to be used as cattle feed.

(c) The present requirement of the units engaged in the extraction of oil from oil cake is estimated to be at 31,500 tons per annum.

(d) Three units are now engaged in the extraction of oil from oil cakes; and 20 new units have been for the present licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, with a total capacity of about 2 lakh tons.

#### MIR LAIK ALI'S PROPERTY

\*1345. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evacuee agricultural land, formerly belonging to Mir Laik Ali, situated in District Nizamabad, Hyderabad State, was auctioned or leased recently; and

(b) if so, how many acres of land were involved?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) No portion of the agricultural land of Mir Laik Ali has been auctioned. Some land has, however, been leased out to four groups of displaced persons.

(b) 385.

#### PIRACY

\*1346. **Shri Dholakia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a piracy was committed by some Arab pirates in the Persian Gulf at Nanasubsuan at midnight on or about 11th November, 1953 on an Indian country craft *Naran Passa* belonging to a Kutchi merchant;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in that connection; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b). On the 19th of November, Government received a telegram from Dwarakadas Lalji of Kutch Mandvi, complaining that his country craft *Naran Passa* had been attacked by Arab pirates, at midnight on the 11th of November, at Mana-Suleiman in the Persian Gulf. The crew had been forcibly landed and the vessel, with its cargo of wet dates, stolen by the marauders.

(c) The Government of India immediately cabled to the British authorities in Muscat and Bahrein requesting them to take appropriate action in the matter.

#### BORDER INCIDENT

\*1347 { **Shri Jethalal Joshi:**  
**Shri Bheekha Bhai:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that twelve Rajasthani policemen and two Indian nationals have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Mirpurkhas—(Pakistan);

(b) whether it is a fact that these persons were in hot pursuit of Pakistani cattle-lifters who were assisted by Pakistan policemen and the latter arrested the Indian Nationals; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) to (c). Two Head Constables and ten Constables belonging to one of our border outposts in Rajasthan were ambushed in Indian territory and captured by a Pakistani police party, while they were pursuing some armed Pakistanis who had trespassed into Indian territory and driven away cattle and camels belonging to two Indian nationals.

Two other Indian nationals—one kidnapped by the cattlelifters and the other by the Pakistani police—were also taken to Pakistan.

All the 14 Indian nationals were sentenced by a Pakistani court to 15 months rigorous imprisonment for illegal entry. According to the latest information available, another case under the Arms Act is also pending against them.

This matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan and as a result it has now been agreed that the Government of Pakistan will release these twelve policemen and the Government of India will release some Pakistani constables at present in custody in India. The release of the two civilians is also envisaged.

#### SINDRI FERTILIZER

\*1348. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Sindri Fertilizer factory has withdrawn Sindri allowance and other privileges of workers employed in the factory;

(b) whether the workers have protested against this; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) No. The allowance has not been withdrawn and those who were in receipt of such allowance at any time continue to draw it even now. It was however decided by the management that employees newly recruited after the 30th April 1952 on the factory's scales of pay would not be given a special local allowance in addition.

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

#### COMMUNITY PROJECTS

\*1349. **Shri Wodeyar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the total amount of money spent so far on propaganda work and on constructive work in Community Projects?

(b) How many Bull-dozers, Tractors, Jeeps and Pick-ups have been supplied, State-wise?

(c) Has the work progressed according to the schedule, so far?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Rs. 1,20,68,078 upto 30-6-53.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 5.]

(c) Progress of work has been generally satisfactory.

#### HONNEMARADU-PROJECT

\*1350. **Shri Wodeyar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the present position of the Honnemaradu-Project Scheme in Mysore State?

(b) Is it under the consideration of the Central Government?

(c) Is it a fact that the Central Government have asked the Mysore Government to alter or to reconsider the Scheme submitted by them?

(d) What is the total estimated expenditure of this Project?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The investigations have not yet been completed.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) It will be possible to frame estimates only when all the investigations have been completed.

## PRIME MINISTER'S RELIEF FUND

\*1351. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any money has been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund on account of the recent famine in Maharashtra?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** A sum of Rs. 47,355-0-0 was sent from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for famine and flood relief in Maharashtra in the year 1953.

## EXPORT OF IRON ORE

\*1352. **Shri Buchhikotajiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 257 on 24th November, 1953 and state:

(a) which companies are exporting iron ore to foreign countries through Masulipatam and Kakinada ports;

(b) from which parts of Andhra State the iron ore is available for export;

(c) what is the percentage of iron in this iron ore of Andhra; and

(d) for what purpose this iron ore is mainly useful?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Two lists showing names of exporters of iron ore to foreign countries through Masulipatam and Kakinada ports are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 6.]

(b) Deposits of iron ore are known to occur in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Vishakhapatnam, Nellore and Guntur in Andhra State.

(c) It varies from 48 to 65 per cent.

(d) Iron ore mines in Andhra are mainly worked for export purposes at present. The ores are suitable for the extraction of metallic iron.

## DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

\*1353. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Estimates Committee accepted by Government in 1949 for the merger of the Directorate of Industrial Statistics with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, has been implemented; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recommendation of the Estimates Committee (accepted by Government in 1949) that the head of the department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, should be a trained statistician, has not yet been implemented?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The Committee's recommendation has been largely implemented.

(b) The duties of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics are not merely statistical but also administrative. Government are at present examining, with the assistance both of official statisticians and non-official advisers, the scope and functions of this organisation and when this is completed, they will consider what would be the most appropriate qualifications for the Director General.

## NAZARALI MILLS, UJJAIN

\*1354. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**  
**Shri U. M. Trivedi:**

(a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reasons for the closure of Nazarali Mills, Ujjain, Madhya Bharat?

(b) How many workers have been unemployed as a result of the closure?

(c) What was the production in 1952 and 1953 up to the day of closure?

(d) Do Government propose to take any steps to re-open the Mills?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) The mills are reported to be in financial difficulties. The machinery is old and worn out.

(b) 1,000.

(c) 1952, 5.5 million yards of cloth and 1.64 million lbs. of yarn.

1953, 2.3 million yards of cloth and .4 million lbs. of yarn. Yarn figures are only for first three months of 1953.

(d) The matter is under correspondence with the Government of Madhya Bharat.

#### FORWARD CONTRACTS REGULATION ACT

\*1355. **Shri Mulchand Dube:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forward Contracts Regulation Act has been implemented in any area in the country;

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken towards the enforcement of this Act; and

(c) whether it is proposed to apply the Act to the bullion markets at Kanpur and other places in the country?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Forward Markets Commission has been established and the selection of com-

modities and the areas to which the regulatory provisions of the Act should be applied is under consideration.

#### TIN CAN FACTORIES

\*1356. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-assessing the production capacity of the Tin Can factories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the re-assessed production capacity of the Tin Can factories is different from their previously assessed production capacity;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the basis for the assessment of production capacity of Tin Can factories has been amended or varied; and

(f) if so, from which date?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) to (f). In the past, industrial units which came into operation before the 20th March 1950, were eligible for the allotment of tin plate or any other category of steel. In view of the comparatively easy supply position of tin plate and certain other items of steel, it was recently decided to consider for allotment of these materials factories expanded or newly set up between the 20th March 1950 and 31st March 1952. This necessitated the assessment of the capacity of a number of factories. As several representations were received from the industry against the existing basis of allotment, advantage was taken of this opportunity to reassess the capacity of all the older factories after a close study of the operations of the various machines used in can-making. In most of the cases the reassessed capacity is different from

the original capacity, and allotments on the basis of the revised assessed capacity will be made from quarter April-June 1954.

#### HANDLOOM WEAVERS

\*1357. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amounts given to Andhra and Madras States from the Handloom Fund for giving relief to the weavers?

(b) Is the relief intended for weavers covered by co-operatives only or for all the weavers?

(c) What instructions have been issued to the State Governments regarding giving relief to the weavers from this fund?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) Madras: Rs. 76,11,815.

Andhra Rs. 36,90,925.

This does not include the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs given to Madras State as a special loan for installing a co-operative Spinning Mill at Tirunelveli from General Revenues.

(b) This is left to the discretion of the State Governments; but as far as possible financial assistance is rendered to the State for schemes sponsored through the medium of Co-operative Societies.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to submit schemes for the development of the handloom industry based on the general principles laid down in this behalf by the All-India Handloom Board, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on the 16th November, 1953, in reply to starred question No. 2.

#### COTTON YARN

\*1358. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether cotton yarn production in the country has increased?

(b) Is it a fact that owing to the surplus position of yarn Government have permitted export of cotton yarn to other countries?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of bales and the various counts of yarn that have been permitted for export?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) Production is on the increase.

(b) Exports of a limited quantity have been permitted to reduce the pressure of stocks on mills.

(c) 21,000 bales of counts upto 36s and 4,000 bales in counts above 36s but below 80s approximately for each half year of 1953.

#### WATER SUPPLY TO LAJPAT NAGAR

\*1359. **Shri Nand Lal Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to starred question No. 1239 given on 17th December, 1952 and state whether the commitment of Government regarding filtered water supply to Lajpat Nagar has been carried out and whether the water has been made available to the residents of Lajpat Nagar by now?

(b) If not, what are the reasons for the delay and when do Government expect to provide the water supply?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) and (b). The first phase of the water supply scheme has been completed and filtered water supply for Lajpat Nagar is available. The supply has to be given through the Local Body and negotiations in this behalf through the State Government are expected to be completed shortly.

#### WATER SUPPLY TO LAJPAT NAGAR

\*1360. **Shri Nand Lal Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee are insisting upon installation

of flush system as a condition precedent to allowing water connection to houses in Lajpat Nagar?

(b) Are Government aware that the cost of flush installation (which ranges from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000) is generally beyond the means of the residents of Lajpat Nagar colony?

(c) What steps have Government taken so far or propose to take in future to ensure filtered water supply in the colony?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) to (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee bye-laws require provision of sanitary installations and sewer connections before giving water connection to the individual consumers. The Committee have, however, agreed to slightly lower standards of flush connections in the case of Rehabilitation Colonies. They have further given the concession that water connection can be given provided the owner undertakes to instal the sanitary installations etc. within six months from the date of water connection. The estimated cost for these installations will vary in the case of each house according to the distance of the sewer line from it. It is proposed to put up public taps from which filtered water will be available to the residents of Lajpat Nagar.

#### NEW PROJECTS IN ANDHRA

\*1361. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra State Government have recommended any new projects and water works for inclusion in the Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the "High level canal" of Tungabhadra is one of them?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

#### TUNGABHADRA HIGH LEVEL CANAL

\*1363. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Andhra Government have asked for any financial aid to expedite the construction of Tungabhadra High level channel and re-modelling of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, and if so, how much?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The question of financial aid for the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is under consideration between the Central Government and the Government of Andhra. As regards the Tungabhadra High level channel, this is still at the investigation stage and hence the question of financial assistance does not arise.

#### KRISHNA CANAL

\*1364. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether Khosla Committee and the Planning Commission asked for investigation and estimates for a canal from the right bank of the river Krishna?

(b) Is it a fact that measurements and planning are being carried on for a canal at a level lower than the one originally planned?

(c) What are the reasons for this change and who ordered it?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) As a result of field investigations on the alignment of the Nandikonda Right Bank Canal and the Pulichintala Right Bank Canal systems, the Government of Andhra felt that it would be better and more economical to carry the Nandikonda Right Bank Canal along contours lower than those proposed by the Technical Committee.



## SERICULTURE

\*1365. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the experts whose services were obtained by the Central Silk Board have opined that the best quality cocoons and raw silk are produced in the Kashmir State due to its ideal climate and soil conditions for sericulture?

(b) If so, have the possibilities of the development of sericulture industry in the hilly tracts and villages of the sub-Himalayan regions, where the climatic, soil and rural conditions appear to be identical with conditions in the Kashmir State, been explored?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Central Silk Board has already given financial assistance in the form of grants for this purpose to the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

## गंगानगर में जमीनों बांटना

\*१३६६ श्री पी० एल० बार्वाल : क्या पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री गंगानगर के सीनियर सेटलमेण्ट आफिसर ने १३०० हरिजन शरणार्थियों को दी गई जमीनें इस आधार पर वापिस लेली हैं कि उनकी भाषा और वंशभूषा राजस्थानी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहले कभी यह आवासन दिया था कि जिन हरिजन शरणार्थियों को जमीनें मिल चुकी हैं, अब उन से नहीं छुड़ायी जायेंगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब किस कारण से जमीनें वापिस ली जा रही हैं?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) and (c). No. Some irregular allotments of the type brought to light by the Ganganagar Land Enquiry Committee have been cancelled by the Senior Settlement Officer on the ground that the allottees were either non-displaced persons or landless displaced persons who were not cultivating the allotted land themselves.

(b) No such assurance has been given, but it is not the intention to cancel allotment of displaced persons including those belonging to the Scheduled Caste who are tilling the allotted land themselves.

## बिहार में सामूहिक विकास

\*१३६७. पंडित एस० सी० विश्व:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५३-५४ के अन्त तक बिहार राज्य को सामूहिक विकास और फोर्ड फ़ाउण्डेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने रुपये की सहायता दी जानी है और कितनी राशि दी जा चुकी है; और

(ख) सहायता में कितना विकास सम्बन्धी सामान किस किस परियोजना को दिया गया है?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) *Community Development Scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 15,08,700 has been paid for the period from 2-10-52 to 31-12-53.

*Ford Foundation.*—Rs. 8,28,680.

Expenditure is initially incurred from the State Revenues and debits are passed on to A.G.C.R. for adjustments. Information in regard to the amount actually adjusted is awaited from the Bihar Government.

(b) *Community Development Scheme.*—Statements giving the progress of development of and equipment given to the various projects/blocks are laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 7.]

**Ford Foundation.**—Information regarding development is awaited and will be laid on the Table. As regards equipment, four jeeps have so far been supplied.

### बिहार में पंच वर्षीय योजना

\*१३६८. पंडित एस० सी० मिश्र :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचवर्षीय योजना का व्यय बढ़ाने की स्कीम में से कितनी राशि बिहार को दी जायगी; और

(ख) बेकारी दूर करने की योजनाओं में से बिहार को किस प्रकार की सहायता और कितनी पूंजी दी जायगी ?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The Bihar State has been allotted a sum of Rs. 3 crores for medium projects for flood relief, in the recent enlargement of the Plan.

### बिहार में टैक्नीकल शिक्षा

\*१३६९. पंडित एस० सी० मिश्र:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उस राज्य में टैक्नीकल शिक्षा के लिये नई शिक्षण संस्थाओं को खोलने की कोई स्कीम योजना आयोग के पास भेजी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### POWER AND IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN MADRAS

\*1370. { Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:  
Shri N. M. Lingam:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schemes under the Five Year Plan of

the Madras State so far as irrigation and power development are concerned, would be mostly completed in 1954;

(b) if so, whether there would be a hiatus in execution, which would result in trained personnel being disbanded, some transferred to routine administrative charge and others discharged from service;

(c) whether the Madras Government have proposed power and irrigation schemes in their supplementary programme;

(d) if so, what are those schemes and what are their financial implications; and

(e) how the Union Government propose to meet them?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 8.]

(e) The Amravathi and Vaigai reservoir projects have been accepted under the programme for "improvement in scarcity affected areas". As regards the other irrigation and power schemes, the question of Central assistance is still under consideration.

### CIGARETTES AND CIGARS

**602. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in Cigarette and Cigar manufacturing industries of India on 1st July, 1953;

(b) the number of workers employed in the Industry; and

(c) the total wage bill of the Industry for the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 and the average monthly earnings per worker?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The total capital invested in cigarette manufacturing industry in India is reported to be Rs. 19.8 crores. Information regarding cigar manufacturing industry is not available.

(b) and (c). Information is not available.

#### CYCLE INDUSTRY

**603. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in the Cycle Industry of India and the share of foreign capital therein for the years 1950 to 1953;

(b) the number of workers employed in the Industry for the years 1950 to 1953 and the average earnings per mensem, per worker, in the industry for the above years; and

(c) the total cost of materials imported for the industry in the above years?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) Government do not have precise information.

(b) The information available is only in respect of nine Part 'A' States and three Part 'C' States (Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi) who have furnished the following information under the Payment of Wages Act for the years 1950 and 1951:—

Year	Average daily number of workers employed.	Average monthly earnings per worker.
1950	1521	Rs. 128 0
1951	1568	Rs. 145 8

Figures for 1952 and 1953 are not available.

(c) The total value of material imported for the industry is not available as the Customs Returns do not separately show items which are

specifically imported for the manufacture of cycles. The value of cycle parts and accessories (excluding rubber tyres) imported is given below:—

Year	Value in thousands of Rupees.
1950	44.04
1951	1,70.15
1952	1,31.30
1953 (upto September)	77.79
TOTAL : 4,23.28	

#### AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

**604. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in the automobile industry of India till the 1st July, 1953 with figures of investment for the years 1950 to 1953;

(b) the share of foreign capital, if any, in the industry;

(c) the total value of materials imported for the automobile industry during the above years; and

(d) the number of workers employed in the industry in the above years and the average earnings per mensem per worker in the above years?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) As has already been stated in the House in reply to the unstarred question No. 402 on the 24th August, 1953, the total capital invested in the automobile industry is about Rs. 10.03 crores. The details of investment for the years 1950—53 or for any particular year are, however, not available.

(b) About Rs. 90.1 lakhs.

(c) Information regarding the total value of materials imported during the years 1950—53 is not available as the Customs returns do not show any items which are specifically imported for use as materials for the Automobile Industry.

However, the values of parts and accessories including rubber tyres

and tubes in respect of mechanically propelled vehicles imported during the past three years are given below:

1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
1,001.17 lakhs	1,497.57 lakhs	793.49 lakhs

(d) The information as furnished by 9 Part 'A' States and 3 Part 'C' States for the years 1950 and 1951 is given below:—

	1950	1951
Average daily number of workers employed	4,206	5,605
Average monthly earnings per worker.	Rs. 128.8	Rs. 132.1

Information in respect of the other States or of subsequent years is not available.

#### HIRAKUD PROJECT

605. **Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large influx of labourers from the South, particularly from the Tungabhadra Project in recent months to the Hirakud project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new Chief Engineer has ordered that vacancies in the Hirakud project should be notified to the Employment Exchanges, specially in the south;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government vehicles are sent to the Sambalpur Railway Station to transport labourers; and

(d) if so, who bears the expenses of transport?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Certain contracting firms have imported from Andhra, Mysore and Madras States about 2,000 skilled labourers of whom about 1300 had worked on the Tungabhadra Project.

(b) Due to the non-availability of accounts and subdivisional clerks

from Orissa P.W.D. and elsewhere, for appointment against sanctioned posts, the D.G.R.E., New Delhi to whom vacancies on the Project are reported regularly, was requested to circulate the requirements to the Employment Exchanges in the South also in order to consider suitably qualified candidates rendered surplus due to partition of Madras and the completion stage of Tungabhadra Project.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS' RELIEF DEPARTMENT, TRIPURA

606. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the details of staff working in the Displaced-persons' Relief Department in the different offices of Tripura?

(b) Is there any classification of those employees and if so, what are these classifications and scales of pay?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 9.]

#### CASHEWNUIT INDUSTRY

607. { **Shri Mathew:**  
**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:**

(a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have received a memorandum recently from the South India Cashewnut Manufacturers Association in the Travancore-Cochin State pointing out the crisis that is developing with regard to the Cashewnut industry in the State and asking for help to avert the crisis and to protect the industry?

(b) Have Government investigated the condition of the industry and considered the requests of the Association?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An officer of this Ministry was specially deputed to the Travancore-Cochin State recently to make an on-the-spot study of the difficulties of the industry. His report has been received and the matter is under consideration.

NEEMKHALI

**609. Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Neemkhali exported in 1952-53;

(b) the names of the importing countries and the quantity exported to each of them;

(c) the decrease or increase percentage in comparison to last year; and

(d) which of the States are producing Neemkhali in India?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (c). Export of Neemkhali was prohibited until November, 1952. From November, 1952 to the end of March, 1953, when it was freely licensed, there was no export of Neemkhali.

(d) It is understood that Neemkhali is largely being produced in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, U.P., East Punjab, Madras and a few other States.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN ANDHRA

**610. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Government of Andhra have submitted proposals of four Community Projects and twenty-two Development Blocks?

(b) If so, what are the names and places of these projects and blocks?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). Of the six Community Projects allot-

ted to the undivided State of Madras in 1952-53, the following two are located in Andhra:

1. Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal area.
2. East Godavari (Kakinada-Peddapuram).

For the two Community Development and 22 National Extension Service Blocks allotted to the State in 1953-54, proposals are still awaited from the State Government.

**कुटीर उद्योग संग्रहालय**

६११. सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बेकारी घटाने के उद्देश्य से दिल्ली में एक ऐसा संग्रहालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है जिस को देखकर बेकार जन थोड़ी पूंजी लगाकर कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित कर सकें और केन्द्रीय विपणि संस्था के विक्रय विभाग द्वारा अपनी वस्तुएं बेच सकें?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** No, Sir.

TENNIS BALLS

**612. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the imports of tennis balls in India in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the average annual requirement of tennis balls in India;

(c) whether tennis balls are manufactured in India at present, cent. per cent. out of indigenous materials; and

(d) what efforts, if any, have Government made to get India's requirements in tennis balls met in India?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The value of the actual imports

of tennis balls is not known, as this item is not specifically recorded in the Import Trade Statistics of the Country. The value of the import licences granted was as follows:—

1950, Rs. 11,04,820.

1951, Rs. 13,80,478.

1952, Rs. 7,12,372.

1953 (Jan.-June), Rs. 3,16,490.

(b) Precise information is not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No special efforts have been made by the Government. Two schemes submitted by private parties for the manufacture of tennis balls, with a total capacity of 1,600 gross balls per annum, have been granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Two more schemes for the grant of licences for the production of 6,680 gross balls per annum are now under consideration.

#### CAMPS FOR UNATTACHED WOMEN

613. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of camps for unattached women in the country at present?

(b) How does the number compare with what it was in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952?

(c) How many of these camps have been closed so far?

(d) What were the reasons for the closing of these camps?

(e) What is the total number of inmates in the camps at present?

(f) How does it compare with what it was in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952?

(g) What are the reasons for the increase or the fall in numbers?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation**  
(**Shri A. P. Jain:**)

	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
(a)	28	25
(b)	1949 22	2
	1950 26	15
	1951 26	22
	1952 27	23
(c)	11	8

(d) (i) Transfer of the inmates to other camps.

(ii) Rehabilitation of inmates.

	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
(e)	19,194	12,692
(f)	1949 11,365	1,068
	1950 20,025	10,741
	1951 14,887	1,0485
	1952 18,975	11,923

(g) The increase or the decrease has been due to:

(i) Direct admission of deserving cases.

(ii) Rehabilitation.

(iii) Death, desertions and discharges.

#### EVACUEE PROPERTY RENT

614. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state what is the annual amount of rent (i) recoverable from displaced persons; and (ii) actually recovered each year?

(b) Are there any evacuee properties let out to those other than displaced persons as well?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation**  
(**Shri A. P. Jain:**) (a) Separate accounts showing rent recoverable and actually recovered from displaced persons in occupation of evacuee property are not kept. The labour and time involved in the collection of information for displaced persons only would not be commensurate with the results achieved.

(b) Old tenants of the evacuee properties are allowed to remain in occupation and evacuee properties are let out to non-displaced persons only when no displaced person comes forward or under exceptional circumstances.

**SITE OCCUPIED BY DELHI MUNICIPAL  
COMMITTEE**

**615. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state at what stage is the negotiation on the demand by the railway authorities for the return of the site occupied by the Delhi Municipal Committee?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** The question is still under consideration.

**ORANGE OIL**

**617. Shri Eswara Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a machine has been standardised in Madhya Pradesh for the extraction of cold-pressed orange oil?

(b) If so, by whom was it invented?

(c) Have Government investigated the commercial possibilities of this machine?

(d) If so, what are the results of the investigation?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The machine has been designed by the Industrial Institute, Department of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur.

(c) and (d). The Madhya Pradesh Government have found that the process has commercial possibilities and are trying to introduce it as a cottage industry there.

**PATELNAGAR HOSPITAL BUILDING**

**618. Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is an unoccupied Hospital building in Patelnagar?

(b) By whom and when was this Hospital started?

(c) Why is it lying vacant?

(d) Is there any proposal to open it?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) to (d). The Rehabilitation Ministry has recently

completed the construction of a hospital building and installation of sanitary fittings and water-supply in Patel Nagar. The work was started in October, 1951. The Hospital will shortly be handed over to the State Government who will run and manage it.

**CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF  
INDUSTRIES**

**619. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sub-committee has been appointed by the Central Advisory Council of Industries to investigate into the case of India United Mills Limited, Bombay; and

(b) if so, what are the issues referred to this sub-committee?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. K. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). A copy of the Notification in regard to the appointment of the Committee and the purpose for which it is appointed is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 10.]

**ANTIBIOTICS**

**620. Dr. Amin:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the rate of import duty on bulk antibiotics from U.K. and the U.S.A.?

(b) Is it a fact that antibiotics in bulk from U.K. are not made available to Indian manufacturers at the same rates at which they are given to U.K. firms established in India and the Indian manufacturers are thus compelled to purchase their requirements from U.S.A., which bear a higher rate of import duty?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. K. Krishnamachari):** (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 11.]

(b) Government have no information.

## TRACTORS

**621. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of the assembling of David Brown tractor in India has started;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how many consignments of 'Knocked-down' machines have so far arrived in India; and

(c) who are the sole agents in India for these tractors?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. K. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). Messrs. Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay, the sole agents in India for David Brown tractors, were given a licence for the import of these tractors.

They have informed Government that they have imported six of these tractors in completely 'knocked-down' condition with a view to familiarising themselves with the assembling of these tractors.

## BETTERMENT LEVY

**622. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state which are the States that have already enacted legislation for the levying of betterment fee in areas brought under irrigation by the new river valley projects?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore and Rajasthan have enacted the necessary legislation.

## VEHICLES LEFT IN INDIA

623. { Shri Bahadur Singh:  
Sardar Hukam Singh:

(a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government have any idea of the number of buses and trucks left by Muslims

in India who migrated to West Pakistan as a result of partition in 1947?

(b) What was the number of vehicles taken into possession as evacuee property by the Custodian?

(c) Have all of them been disposed of by sale or otherwise?

(d) What is the amount so realised?

(e) How has that amount been utilised?

(f) Do any of the agreements so far entered into between the two countries in respect of movable property cover this matter also?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(f) Yes; the Movable Property Agreement of June 1950 and the decisions taken during the Indo-Pakistan negotiations of July-August 1950 cover this matter.

## HIRAKUD PROJECT

**624. Shri B. C. Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Regional Employment Exchanges in India register applications and recommend names for service in the Hirakud Project;

(b) whether up to 1952, the Orissa Regional Employment Exchange was in sole charge of registering and recommending names for the Hirakud Project; and

(c) whether for other similar projects in India all Regional Employment Exchanges register applications and recommend names?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) No. The vacancies were being notified to other Employment Exchanges as well.

(c) Yes.



## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

625. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some specified cottage industries are at present receiving the benefit of development work financed by grants from the Union Government?

(b) If so, what are the States and the industries getting such grants?

(c) Is it a fact that some more cottage industries are being considered for such financial help in the current year?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 12.]

काश्मीर में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के निरीक्षक

६२६. श्री बादशाह गुप्त : क्या प्रधान हताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) काश्मीर में पृथक् पृथक् देशों के कितने कितने निरीक्षक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) इनमें से उन निरीक्षकों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें काश्मीर में निवास स्थान दिये गये हैं, तथा

(ग) १९५२-५३ में उक्त निरीक्षकों पर कितना व्यय हुआ है?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 13.]

(b) No special accommodation has been provided in Jammu and Kashmir for the use of the U. N. Observers. Observers in forward areas are

treated as guests of the Units/Formations concerned and are provided with free accommodation.

(c) Most of the expenditure incurred by the U. N. Observers is met by the United Nations. Expenditure is incurred by the Government of India for providing them with certain facilities, such as of transport, but no separate account of this is kept.

## HANDLOOMS IN BIHAR

628. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of handlooms in the State of Bihar at present in working order?

(b) How many handlooms use handspun yarn and how many mill-made yarn?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Government of India have no precise figures but the Bihar Government have estimated that out of 196,218 looms only 141,454 handlooms are in working order.

(b) 3,889 looms are stated to be using handspun yarn and the rest mill-made yarn.

## BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

629. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are sanctioning additional funds for meeting expenditure on the works of the Bhakra-Nangal Project during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the additional amount sanctioned?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). It is proposed at present to make an additional allotment of Rs. 3.96 crores for meeting expenditure on works of Bhakra Nangal Project in order to enable the project authorities to adhere to the construction schedule.

## COFFEE GROWERS

**630. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to help small growers of Coffee out of duties realised from big growers; and

(b) if so, whether the same policy will be applied to other plantation industries like tea and rubber?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No, Sir; no such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

## EARTHQUAKES IN NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

**631. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the different parts of the North East Frontier Agency have been visited by serious Earthquakes during the last three years i.e., from 1951—54; and

(b) the different forms of relief or help rendered by Government to the affected people and the amount of money involved therein?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). There were no earthquakes in Assam or N.E.F. Agency during the years 1951—54.

However there was a serious earthquake in August, 1950 in Assam which caused damage to North Lakhimpur, Jorhat, Sibsagar Town, Dibrugarh, and certain places in NEF Agency, such as Pasighat, Sadiya, Tezpur, Kohima etc. The details of damage done are given in the enclosed note. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 14.]

A sum of Rs. 2,61,547 was sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure on relief work in NEF Agency. In addition two Bonanza aircrafts were sent to Jorhat

and twenty No. 10 Ranger Boats were loaned to the NEF Administration. The Assam Rifles were also directed to devote themselves wholly to relief work.

Also there were contributions from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and in money and material from certain foreign countries, as well from UNESCO and various private organisations in India and abroad.

## PATNA RADIO STATION

**632. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the transmitter of the Patna A.I.R. is 5 K.W. and is inadequate for intensive rural broadcasting?

(b) Is there any proposal for installing a more powerful transmitter at Patna A.I.R. and if so, within what period?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Patna Station of All India Radio has at present a 5 k.w. m.w. transmitter which is quite effective within a radius of about 70 miles.

(b) The question of installing a more powerful transmitter at Patna is under active consideration.

## COTTON

**633. Sardar Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton imported year by year during the last four years and the cost of the same;

(b) the countries from which imported;

(c) the price paid per maund landed at Indian port, for medium to long staple cotton—say about one inch fibre length; and

(d) the control price fixed for Indian cotton of similar quality—say 216 F during the same period?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (d). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 15].

#### BOKARO COLLIERIES

**634. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how many tons of coal were despatched from the Bokaro (Bihar) Collieries between the months of April 1953 and September 1953?

(b) For how many tons of cutting and loading wages were paid to the miners during that period?

(c) Has there been any difference between the tonnage of production, loading and despatch and if so, why?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. The figures are approximate. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 16].

#### ORISSA MINE WORKERS

**635. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the amounts of compensation for death or injury and of bonus separately paid to coal mine workers under the administrative control of the Central Government in the State of Orissa during each of the last three years?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 17.]

#### BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSES

**636. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of boarding and lodging houses maintained by the Central Government in New Delhi;

(b) the number of room bearers, watchmen and sweepers attached to these houses;

(c) whether the above classes of Government servants have been allotted quarters;

(d) whether these Government servants are supplied with liveries and if so, at what interval; and

(e) whether Government servants of these categories attached to the regular offices of departments are given liveries?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):**

(a) Government maintain five hostels, Constitution House, Western Court, Kotah House, Pataudi House, and the Raisina Road Hostel.

(b) (i) Room Bearers	38
(ii) Watchmen	...56
(iii) Sweepers	... 86

(c) Yes, most of them have been given quarters.

(d) No Sir, not at present; but the question of providing liveries to the staff in question is under consideration.

(e) Watchmen and sweepers borne on the regular establishment of the regular offices are provided with liveries. There are of course no room bearers in such offices.

#### WOOL

**637. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total quantity of wool imported annually from foreign countries into India?

(b) Which are the countries from which this wool is imported?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) About 58,53,000 lbs.

(b) Mainly from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

#### BOOT-POLISH FACTORIES

**638. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the

approximate number of boot-polish factories in India at present?

(b) How many of these companies are partly or wholly foreign-owned?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) and (b). According to the information available with Government, there are at present 23 boot-polish factories in India, of which one is reported to be foreign owned.

EXPORT OF MANGANESE AND IRON ORE

**639. Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total quantity of quota and licences issued to the Orissa Mine Owners as per Notification dated the 11th November, 1953;

(b) what was the total quota allotted to the middle-men exporters after the issue of the Press Note dated 2nd September, 1953;

(c) how many applications from the Orissa Mine Owners are still pending and how many from the Shippers;

(d) whether it has been represented to Government on behalf of the Orissa Chamber of Commerce that the wagons and Railway loading space have already been allotted to the Shippers and Mine Owners and that they will not be able to export on account of lack of loading facilities and due to anomaly in the dates of issuing licences to Mine Owners and Shippers;

(e) whether the representation has received due consideration by Government; and

(f) if so, with what results?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The total quantity for which licences have been issued for shipment between October to December, through Calcutta port, of iron ore and manganese ore is about 3,25,000 tons. Of this 2,29,000 tons

were allotted to established exporters. The balance was reserved for new-comers.

Orissa mineowners who had not exported these ores in the past have been issued export licences for the following quantities:—

Iron ore	36,581 tons.
Manganese ore	16,295 tons.
Total	52,876 tons.

(b) Export licences for 1,58,000 tons of iron ore and 71,000 tons of manganese ore have been given to established exporters some of whom are also mineowners.

(c) No applications from established exporters are pending. Only three applications from new-comer mineowners, who have not yet furnished all the information required, still remain to be disposed of.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir.

The complaint of the Orissa Chamber of Commerce is under investigation. Information so far received shows that there is only one indent which is pending with them for a plot at No. 3-A Siding at Barabil. This case is being investigated.

The allocations to shippers have been limited to the Railways anticipated handling capacity. No difficulty in providing the necessary wagons is likely to arise.

Licences to new-comer mineowners could not be issued simultaneously with established exporters as information about their actual production from the mines and the royalty etc., paid by them to the State Government was not readily available and had to be collected. Established exporters were granted quotas on the basis of their past exports. Information about their past exports was readily available.

## STEEL

**640. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel imported so far during the current year and the value thereof;

(b) the names of the countries from which it was imported;

(c) the quantity out of this allotted to the Private Sector; and

(d) the quantity given to the Central Government Departments and State Governments?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) to (d). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 18.]

## SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

**641. Shri Hem Raj:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have invited some foreign experts for the study and re-organisation of the village and small scale industries in India?

(b) If so, who are they and to which countries do they belong?

(c) What industries do they propose to study?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the names of the experts and the countries to which they belong is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 19.]

(c) Initial consideration will be given by the Team to the following industries:

1. Blacksmithy and small agricultural implements.
2. Carpentry.
3. Footwear and leather goods.
4. Tanning.

5. Cycle parts.

6. Cutlery.

7. Locks.

8. Mathematical and drawing instruments.

9. Sports goods.

10. Brush manufacture.

11. Steel wire products.

12. Glassware.

Additions to or deletions from the list will be in order depending on the experience of the Team as they proceed with their investigations.

## RIVER SURVEY IN ASSAM

**642. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of rivers to be surveyed for hydro-electric projects in Assam has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names of the rivers on which such survey was to be undertaken?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

## CAUSTIC SODA

**643. Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of caustic soda in the country;

(b) the total consumption of this commodity in India; and

(c) the total import from outside?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) The present rate of production is about 21,000 tons per annum.

(b) No precise figures of consumption are available.

(c) The total imports during 1952-53 were 25,552 tons and during 1953 (April to October) 22,500 tons.

## COMMERCIAL ATTACHES

**644. Shri Mulchand Dube:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the qualifications of the Indian Commercial Attaches in general who are attached to the various Embassies and Legations in foreign countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Indian Commercial Officers attached to the various Embassies and Legations of India in foreign countries are normally drawn from the Indian Foreign Service which is specially equipped for both diplomatic and commercial posts abroad. When officers of the Indian Foreign Service are not available, officers of other services like the Indian Civil Service, Central Secretariat Service (Class I), etc. who have specialised knowledge and experience of commercial work are also appointed to commercial posts abroad.

## FOUNTAIN-PEN INK

**646. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fountain-pen ink required for consumption in our country in 1952-53; and

(b) how much ink is produced in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Precise information is not available.

(b) The present production of fountain-pen ink in India is about 5,70,000 dozen bottles of 2 oz. each, a year.

## ALL INDIA RADIO

**647. Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the scheme to Indianise the staff of the Middle East Units of All India Radio has been implemented?

(b) How many Indians are working in the Middle East Units of All India Radio as Supervisors, Commentators and Translators?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) As far as possible Indian nationals are engaged for posts in the various units of the External Services of All India Radio, including the Middle East units. Foreigners are employed only when suitably qualified Indian nationals are not available. It is essential that the staff employed in various foreign language units should have an adequate knowledge of that particular language for broadcast purposes.

(b) The number of Indian nationals working in the various Middle East units as Supervisors and Translators/Announcers are:—

Pushtu Unit 4 Translators/Announcers.

Arabic Unit 1 Supervisor (Staff Artist).

Afghan Unit 1 Translator/Announcer (Staff Artist).

No Indian national is engaged as a Commentator.

## POLITICAL OFFICERS

**648. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal and non-tribal candidates interviewed for the posts of Assistant Political Officers and Political Officers;

(b) the number of the tribal and non-tribal candidates selected for the posts;

(c) the qualifications taken into consideration in selecting the candidates;

(d) the pay and allowances of the posts; and

(e) the composition of the Selection Board for the posts?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The number of applications received from Tribal and non-tribal candidates for the posts of Political Officers and Assistant Political Officers and the number actually called up for interviews are as follows:—

	Political Officer		Asstt. Political Officer	
	No. of applications received	No. called for interview	No. of applications received	No. called for interview
Tribal candidates from the North East Frontier Agency	3	3	11	6
Tribal candidates from other areas.	7	2	18	4
Non-tribals— (Civilian).	200	32	396	50
Defence Personnel.	890	70	300	145
	1090	102	696	195

(b) Two Special Selection Boards are now interviewing candidates for these posts and the selection of the candidates is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

(c) Officers serving in N.E.F.A. and Assam State and others in the I.A.S., I.F.S., I.P.S., Indian Forest Service, the Defence Services and other suitable candidates recommended by the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities were permitted to apply. Qualities of initiative, imagination, resourcefulness, and broad sympathy for and an understanding of the tribal people and their customs were deemed essential for selection to the posts. Bachelors and married officers whose wives are interested in welfare work are also being given preference. It was considered essential that the officers selected should have the mental and physical stamina to serve in hard, difficult and lonely areas.

(d) The Assistant Political Officers will be in the junior scale of pay of

the I.A.S., (i.e., Rs. 350-400-450-500-540-30-600—EB—30-870-40-950).

The Political Officers would be in the senior scale of pay of I.A.S. [i.e., Rs. 800 (6th year or under)-50-1000-60-1300-1800].

An additional special pay of 33 1/3 per cent. of basic pay duty up to a maximum of Rs. 400 p.m. will be allowed to the officers while serving in the tribal areas.

Officers posted in tribal areas would also be entitled to free furnished accommodation of a simple type.

(e) The Special Selection Board for the recruitment of Political Officers is composed of:—

1. Foreign Secretary to the Government of India (Chairman),
2. Defence Secretary to the Government of India,
3. Home Secretary to the Government of India, and
4. The Director of Anthropology and Anthropological Adviser to the Government of India (Tribal Expert).

The members of the Special Selection Board for the recruitment of Assistant Political Officers consists of:—

1. Political Officer, Sikkim (Chairman).
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence.
3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home.
4. Prof. Verrier Elwin (Tribal Expert).

#### MALI QUARTERS

**649. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of rent has been enhanced from Rs. 2/10/- to Rs. 6/10/- per month in respect of Mali Quarters (Horticulture Section) situated in the Prithviraj Lane;

(b) the reasons for such an increase in rent in respect of quarters of low paid staff;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rent is being realised with retrospective effect; and

(d) if so, from what date?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). There has been no enhancement of rent as such. The water charges have, however, gone up from annas 6 to annas 12 per mensem and a conservancy charge, not previously levied, is now being levied at Rs. 3-10 per mensem. The question of reducing this charge has been taken up with the Municipal Committee.

(c) and (d). The conservancy charge is now being levied with effect from April 1952, on receipt of the Municipal Committee's bill for 1952-53. To mitigate this retrospective effect, recovery is being made in easy instalments.

#### ग्राम विस्तार सेवा केन्द्र

६५०. पंक्ति एन० सी० सिधु : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सारे भारत में कुल कितने ग्राम विस्तार सेवा केन्द्र चालू किये गये हैं और बिहार में कितने;

(ख) सारे केन्द्रों पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और केन्द्रीय सरकार अब तक कितनी राशि दे चुकी है; तथा

(ग) ग्राम विस्तार सेवा केन्द्रों के लिये कोई विशेष स्थान चुनने में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) National Extension Service blocks were taken up on 2nd October, 1953 all over India. Four of them are in Bihar.

(b) The estimated expenditure during a three year period on these Blocks is Rs. 1462.5 lakhs. The amount advanced by the Central Government towards its share for the six months ending 31st March, 1954 is Rs. 75.14 lakhs.

(c) Selection of sites is based on proposals made by State Governments. In this connection attention is invited to the pamphlet "Organisation of National Extension Service and expansion of Community Development Programme", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

#### ASSESSMENT OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

**650-A. Dr. N. B. Khare:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state why the land situated opposite Model Town, Lahore (Adda Hawai Jahaj) has been assessed at the rate of Rs. 800 per kanal in case of Sri Jugal Kishore Chhadda (Index No. P/LH/4/11446), while similar land in the same locality has been assessed at the rate of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 4000 per kanal in other cases by different Claims Officers?

(b) Was it due to different Claims being assessed by different Claims Officers?

(c) Is there any uniform policy of assessment?

(d) Is there any provision in the law for an appeal in cases of unequal treatment, and if not, why?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) and (b). The decisions in the matter were given by officers acting in a judicial capacity. The orders are public documents and are available for comparison.

(c) and (d). Yes.

#### OIL-SEEDS AND CAKES

**650-B. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in oil cakes for use as fertiliser as well as cattlefeed; and

(b) what quantity of oilseeds are exported annually and to what countries?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) It is not possible to say with any degree of accuracy whether the country is self-sufficient in oil-cakes or not. The total annual output of oilcakes in India is estimated to be about 2 million tons.



(b) A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 20.]

कोयले के लिये बंगन

६५० ग. पंडित एस० सी० मिश्र:  
क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) इंटें पकाने के कोयले के लिये कितने बंगन जनवरी १९५२ से अक्टूबर १९५३ तक बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न स्टेशनों में पहुंचाये गये; तथा

(ख) उक्त कालावधि में बिहार राज्य में कितनी बंगनों की मांग रही ?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Statement showing coal despatches to destinations in Bihar State is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 21.]

(b) 19,294 wagons or 424,465 tons.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES Dated 25.11.2014

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2941

2942

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 23rd December, 1953

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

1-30 P.M.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

CALCUTTA DOCK LABOUR BOARD

**Mr. Speaker:** Before we proceed with the motion of yesterday, we have to dispose of two Adjournment Motions. One was kept over the other day, and the hon. Minister for Labour said that he would give us information about the Dock Labour Board.

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** I may be permitted, Sir, to make a very short statement which may clear, to some extent, the situation.

The Calcutta Dock Labour Board is a statutory body set up under the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Scheme, 1951. The Board consists of 12 members representing in equal number: (1) the Central Government, (2) the dock workers, and (3) the employers of dock workers and shipping companies.

The Board is responsible for the proper administration of the Scheme drawn up for the decasualisation of dock labour. The four representatives

865 P.S.D.

of dock workers on the Board are: two representatives from the United Trade Union Congress, and two representatives from the Indian National Trade Union Congress. These members belong to three different unions which, on account of trade union jealousies, have frequently been making allegations against one another. A recent complaint was the one received in the last week of October from the General Secretary, Dock Mazdoor Union, to the effect that the President and members of the National Union of Dock Labour were threatening the officials of the Board and that they should be prevented from disrupting the work of the Board. An enquiry made by the officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery did not establish the correctness of the Allegations. It appeared, however, that there were serious differences of opinion between the two unions and that there was continued tension between them in regard to the control of dock workers in the Port of Calcutta.

I am afraid, Sir, we are not yet in possession of all the facts. It would appear, however, that on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th December, 1953, a worker belonging to one of these Unions, (presumably to the National Union of Dock Labour) was announcing, by beat of drum, a meeting of his union on Sunday, when he was attacked by some members of the rival union. This led to a clash between the parties outside the "call stand" office of the Dock Labour Board opposite the Kidderpore tram depot. A small police party attempted to intervene, but was attacked by a group of a thousand workers and was

[Shri V. V. Giri]

forced to retreat to the South Division Port Police Station. The police, however, returned with reinforcements to disperse the mob which, by then, had become riotous. The police fired eight rounds and made lathi charges. About 40 policemen, including four officers, were injured in the clash. The exact number of workers injured is not known, but according to an estimate, the number of injured, including the policemen, was about 100. Of these, only half a dozen are reported to have been injured seriously. The situation was brought under control at about 6-30 P.M. i.e., within half an hour of the outbreak of the trouble. About one hundred and ten arrests have been made.

The incident which took place on Saturday has nothing to do with the normal functioning of the Dock Labour Board. There is nothing to show that any obstruction is being placed in the work of the Board by anybody. The Chairman of the Board has stated that the Board would not tolerate any interference from any quarters. From the first reports received from the Calcutta Port Trust, it would appear that the clash took place when workers were assembled at the call stand for booking their work. When workers working in the same area belong to different unions, it is not possible to avoid their coming into contact with one another, and if they are bent on trouble, it would be difficult to avoid these incidents altogether. An attempt will, however, be made to see whether it is possible to ensure booking of pool workers at more than one call stand with a view to reducing the concentration of workers at any one place.

I submit, Sir, that the complaint forming the subject of adjournment motion is wholly misconceived. As already stated, this is a law and order matter with which the State Government is mainly concerned.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore):** Before you dispose of the Adjournment Motion, I have a small question to put to the hon. Minister. Is it a

fact that it was the Port Police—not the ordinary Police—which is under the Central Government that took the initiative and assaulted the workmen?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** I have no information on that point.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is clear from what has been stated that it is entirely a matter for the State Government and a peace and tranquillity business, and has nothing to do with the responsibility of the Central Government.

#### SUPPLY OF SUGARCANE TO MILLS

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, there is another motion. Here, too, I have not been able to understand how this can come in under the Parliament, but I shall read the notice:

"The decision of the Conference of canegrowers at Ramkola in Deoria District, Uttar Pradesh, to stop supply of sugarcane to the mills from the second week of January, 1954, as a retaliatory step against the Government's decision to reduce the price of sugarcane."

May I know who has ordered the reduction of prices?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai):** The Government of India has increased the price and not reduced it. Last year the prices were Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-3-0. This year they are Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-5-0. I do not think they can protest against it.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a simple matter. There is no reduction of price.

**Shri Kidwai:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** What has the hon. Member to say?

**Shri Kidwai:** May I give some further information to the hon. Member? There is a conference of cane-growers which has been convened on my advice, and I am going to be present there, and this is wrong news that they are going to stop the supply.

This is all based on wrong information. The conference will be held in Deoria, I will attend the conference, and we will discuss the question.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das** (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): The Minister says that it is the Government of India that increases or reduces the price. I have it from a newspaper report—based on which I gave notice of the Adjournment Motion—that the price used to be Rs. 1-12-0 and last year it had been fixed at Rs. 1-5-0 and this year Rs. 1-7-0. That is the complaint. Moreover, sugar is controlled by the Government of India, and if these mills stop because the cane-growers do not supply cane from the 15th January, then it is necessary to discuss the matter now and get an assurance from the Government that the mills would not be closed and some settlement will be made in regard to the reduction in price. That is why I gave the adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, in view of what the Minister has said, I do not think there is any ground at all for assuming there was a reduction. Even assuming there was any, I do not give my consent to this.

**Shri R. N. Singh** (Ghazipur Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—South West): One question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** One question about what?

**Shri R. N. Singh:** About that conference. मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कान्फ़ेंस किस के द्वारा की जा रही है ?

**श्री किशवर्दी :** सवाल, यह था कि साउथ इंडिया में एक सितमा फारमूला है जिससे केन ग्रेडर्स को अलावा मामूली कीमत पाने के कुछ ज्यादा मिल जाता है अगर शकर में ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है । वह चाहते हैं कि वही यहां भी हो । उसी के लिए यह कान्फ़ेंस की जा रही है ।

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will you please allow me to read a portion of this despatch?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not necessary now. It has been disposed of. I am not going to give my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** The conference being initiated by him may be another conference.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not necessary to go into it now.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of order, Sir. May I know why the hon. Minister does not answer the question. He asked: किन के जरिये से यह कान्फ़ेंस हो रही है ।

**Shri Kidwai:** I had advised convening of the conference.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a matter of the hon. Member putting a question. The Chair wanted some information only for purposes of judging the admissibility of the motion. I have already said that I refuse to give my consent. And if the Chair allowed one question, it does not mean that other questions also can be put.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 14th December 1953, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make....

**Shri Beli Ram Das (Barpeta):** A very good House.

**Secretary:** ... to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule 6 of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 15th December 1953, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill."

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1948

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following notifications issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, namely:—

- (i) Notification No. MII—152 (202), dated the 22nd December, 1953;
- (ii) Notification No. MII—152 (213), dated the 17th November, 1953; and
- (iii) Notification No. MII—152 (213), dated the 18th December, 1953—(Corrigendum).

[Placed in Library. See No. S—218/53.]

##### REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha):** I beg to lay on the Table the Report of the Industrial

Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. S—219/53.]

##### MOTION RE: PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha):** I beg to move:

"That the Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee, 1953, be published under the authority of the House of the People under Clause (2) of Article 105 of the Constitution."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee, 1953, be published under the authority of the House of the People under Clause (2) of Article 105 of the Constitution."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### VIEWS ON REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Views of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation on the Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. S—220/53].

##### RESOLUTION Re: REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

**Shri A. C. Guha:** With your kind permission, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Resolution of the Government of India, containing the decisions taken on the Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. S—221/53].

**DISPLACED PERSONS (CLAIMS)  
SUPPLEMENTARY BILL**

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the continuance of certain proceedings pending under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, and for matters connected therewith.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the continuance of certain proceedings pending under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I introduce the Bill

**MOTION RE: WORKING OF THE  
PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT—  
(contd.)**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Katju on the 21st December 1953:

"That the report on the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 30th September, 1952 to 30th September, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The House will also further consider the amendments moved by Shri Raghubir Sahai and Shri M. S. Guruswamy on the 21st December, 1953.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I had just begun yesterday when the House rose for the day. I do not want to take much time of the House, and leaving aside or ignoring the very kind references which have been made to me by almost all my hon. friends, and particularly by Shri Frank Anthony, on the opposite side, and which require no answer at all, I should like to deal with the few constructive points that have been raised

There was a complaint made in a very innocent and childlike manner, what is the existing situation, we do not know it, the Home Minister has said nothing. I refuse to believe this sort of professions of ignorance. The newspapers are full of what is happening day after day. The latest and the new device that was adopted was called in Calcutta by the euphemistic phrase 'ghirao'. The 'ghirao' was not a sort of stay-in strike, but it was a strike for the purpose of preventing people from coming out. The result of that strike was one only, that members of the Calcutta Corporation were compelled to remain in their room till 2 o'clock at night; and the same thing happened in numerous mills and factories.

When I went to Travancore, the other day, I was told that the students had, in connection with their Union, resolved to picket the colleges, and were marching in numbers to prevent classes being held. My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had very innocently said, well, I find from your statement that this Act is being used for suppressing labour, strikes, demand for wages and bonuses. I say with confidence that this was really not a very fair way of dealing with me. There have been no such cases.

I told you the case in which it should have been used, but owing to the moderation of the State Government, was not used. I have got before me here the judgment of the High Court in that case. There was some sort of a quarrel or a dispute about wages or something like that. The secretary of a colliery union in the Manbhum district went to the house of the poor wife of the manager, and according to the High Court Judgment, this is what he told that lady, Mrs. Pratima Banerjee. He told her that he was thinking of having her husband killed. This is violence, this is not embracing.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore):** Is the hon. Minister referring to a case.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. Katju:** I am reading from the High Court judgment. If the hon. Member and the House so desire, I shall place a copy of this judgment on the Table of the House. This is dated August 1953. It is a very recent affair.

"He had told her that he was thinking of having her husband killed, but out of sympathy for her he was desisted from so doing, and he further said that as she was young and her vermilion would be washed off, he was taking pity on her. He also added that she should warn her husband to yield to his dictates and that if her husband would not act according to his wishes and directions, he would have him killed wherever and whenever he would find him."

I would not take up the time of the House by reading the next page. The prosecution case, after some such things, extended over a period of about twelve months; this gentleman held a meeting of the workers, because he thought that the workers were being tortured and that they could not suffer these tortures any longer. He held a meeting of the workers at midnight, and he told them, that they should go and kill the manager the next day. The State Government either had no intelligence or were moderate. The next morning, at 10 o'clock, while this poor young man—he was 35, not a ripe age, because Shrimati Renu Chakravarty referred to other cases also—had gone down a mine, had come up and was walking on the road, fifty of the workers fell upon him, and cut him to pieces. There is the judgment of the High Court. The sessions judge tried.....

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** May I interrupt the hon. Minister.....

**Several Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let there be no interference.

**Shri S. S. More:** It is a case under the Indian Penal Code.....(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Minister is making out a case according to his lines. Let there be no interruptions, and let him be heard patiently.

**Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour):** Dr. Katju stated that it took place three years back. What is the use of distorting the facts? If he has got the guts, let him say.....(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. Katju:** This incident is of the date 28th April 1952. The Sessions Judge tried the case and gave his judgment on the 22nd April 1953—this year. The High Court decided the case on the 26th August 1953. All these facts were proved and the High Court sentenced.....

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East):** Is that an argument for preventive detention?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. Katju:** What I am saying is this, that the Preventive Detention Act is intended for such cases. If this man, the man who incited, if in his case preventive detention had been put into force and he had been detained, then this murder would not have happened and there would not have been a widow and there would not have been three fatherless children. Please remember, the High Court has sentenced this man to imprisonment for life—the inciter. The High Court has sentenced many others to life imprisonment and three men to death. (Interruptions). What is this preventive detention for? It is for the purpose of preventing crime..

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** You have failed to administer your criminal law. Is that what you admit?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let there be no questions and cross questions. I think the purpose will be better served by not interfering and not having a running

reply and comment. If they really have a case, their case will be supported better by hearing patiently what the hon. Minister has to say and then find out whatever reply they have to give on proper occasion, not now.

**Dr. N. B. Khare** (Gwalior): He is also provoking, Sir.

**Dr. Katju**: Mr. Speaker, I am sometimes interrupted by gentlemen who are not familiar with these things.

Now, as I said, it is not the intention of the State Governments, nor of the Central Government, that this Act should be used lightly or should be used as a matter of course. The very number of cases in which it was utilised would show that it has been used with extreme moderation. I only refer to this case because I thought Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that all the labour workers were angels, they were all very very soft-hearted men and they were engaged in all their normal activities, and when we put somebody in jail or detention, they were there.

The second case was this. Oh, there was the usual argument, the copy-book argument, about the shamefulness of detention without trial, and all that. I do not understand this. I am talking now as a lawyer. What is detention without trial? I go to the jails on inspection visits. I have been doing it for the last five years. In every jail I find 500 undertrials, under detention awaiting trial. Now, here I say with confidence that this Preventive Detention Act under the wisdom of Parliament has provided a method of trial. You remember all that. The moment a man is arrested, the State Government is bound to hand him over the grounds of detention. He is given the legal advice to submit his answer. There is the Advisory Board and that Advisory Board judges, sits, sends for him, sends for anybody whom he may mention, looks into all the papers and gives a decision.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Basirhat): What about cross-examination?

**Dr. Katju**: The case lasts less than two months. Ordinarily, if you go into other cases where the police takes cognisance, arrests, no bail is given. The case may be a case of dacoity, may be of murder, may be cheating. The man remains in custody for 8 months, 6 months, 12 months, awaiting trial. Which is better? This one or that one? (*Interruptions*). I would ask my hon. friends to consider this. This is not a matter of joking. I would rather prefer it. (*Interruption.*)

The very fact that the Advisory Boards have been responsible, very seriously, is shown by the number of cases in which they had intervened. My hon. friend said this: well, let us say, the total number of cases were 800. They said the Advisory Boards have intervened in about 300. And the argument was: Oh, all this was *zabardasthi*, and the poor Advisory Boards had to come to their rescue! But I would ask them to consider the ordinary law courts. A man is arrested, put up on a charge of murder, remains in detention for about 12 months, comes before the Sessions Judge and is acquitted. Very well—12 months. Or the Sessions Judge convicts. I have got these figures. In Uttar Pradesh, out of 100 appeals, 33 per cent. are allowed in full. Now, please remember what happens. That is a case in which the man has been, as an undertrial, under detention for nearly 12 months or 8 months, till the sessions trial opens. He is an undertrial after the Sessions Judge's judgment. It is the High Court which comes to his rescue, because it is in human nature to err. The State Government get some information in their possession; they think it is reliable. In the interests of public safety, they take action under the Preventive Detention Act and the matter immediately comes before the Advisory Board. If the Advisory Board thinks that it is not



[Dr. Katju]

substantial or it is not sufficiently grave, they say: 'Release him'. If they think that it is sufficiently grave, then the man goes to jail and remains, for what period? One year. This is simply raising up a bogey of detention without trial and something being done in contravention of the fundamental rights of India and so on and so forth. I can go on in that manner—being a lawyer—for three days. But let us look at the facts. The facts are, I suggest to you, that last year.....

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** You were put in jail. You know it.

**Dr. Katju:** It is very difficult to restrain you.

I say last year, Parliament in its wisdom, thought of all possible devices to secure two objects: one, to take measures so that safety and order in India might not be jeopardized; on the other hand, they took steps to see that the person detained—his case—was examined at the earliest possible moment by a judicial tribunal, which had all the materials before it. What more do you want? Just as in a police case or a complaint matter, the matter goes before the Magistrate. He says there is a *prima facie* case. He commits the man. The Sessions Judge tries the case after 8 months, 6 months or 5 months and either acquits or releases him, or not. You are not so much concerned with the fact of detention as you are concerned as to whether the detenu has or has not got a speedy remedy and an early occasion to put forward his view of the case. I do submit, Sir, that that has been provided under the existing Act.

Then I was rather hauled over the court—they are becoming very fashionable—saying: 'Oh, look at the Home Minister. He was guilty of almost contempt of court. He referred to the Supreme Court in terms of levity'. As I said, I have spent most of my life in the law courts. There is no one in this Parliament more

anxious and, I tell you, more punctilious, in his references, his esteem, his respect, his reverence for the judiciary in India—be it the court of a Munsif or be it the highest court, the Supreme Court of India—than myself. But there is another fundamental principle and that fundamental principle is that when a judgment is once delivered, it is open to public criticism. You must criticise it, in a respectful manner. No Judge can say, be he a Munsif or a Magistrate or be he a Judge of the Supreme Court. 'My judgment is sacrosanct. Do not mention it. If you mention it, mention it in Biblical terms—entitled to no error'. And what did I say? I said I have got the judgment.—I do not want to take your time. The Supreme Court has said: 'Our jurisdiction is very limited. We can only see into the charge, what is called the ground for detention'. 'And, if we come to the conclusion, that out of 12 grounds enumerated, there is one ground which is somewhat obscure, somewhat hazy, somewhat vague, then we are not going to consider the 11 grounds at all; we concentrate on the 12th ground and we will give the detenu the benefit of holding that his detention was under that vague and obscure ground and we will release him.' Now, if this matter comes under criticism—it is not my criticism,—I make no comment on it—the learned Judges themselves have said that. So far as I am told this is not a unanimous judgment. There is, I understand, a minority judgment and a learned Judge said in the Supreme Court, 'we are really going too far'. Mr. Frank Anthony with great zeal said—he read a passage from the judgment—that.....

2 P.M.

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** Here is the Judgment.

**Dr. Katju:** I have got it here also. He said that the Chief Justice of India is reported to have said that he was greatly distressed. What did

happen in that case? There was a charge-sheet. Many grounds of detention were enumerated. The detenu was put under arrest on the 10th March. There was something flowing from the previous events which continued and there was a meeting held on the 11th March. I believe, by a mistake, in enumerating the grounds, the meeting of the 11th March, in which objectionable speeches were delivered, the incident about the 11th March was also made. Please listen to me. When it was argued before the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General said that it was more a historical narrative and it was not of any importance. The Chief Justice agreed with the Attorney-General. My hon. friend did not read the following lines; he only read the distressing portion.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** On a point of personal explanation Sir, I did not try to mislead the House at all. I only quoted a categorical statement by the Chief Justice that, in spite of repeated admonitions by the Supreme Court with regard to the liberty of the individual, it is distressing to find that such matters are dealt with in a casual and careless manner.

**Dr. Katju:** My hon. friend read this statement. It is there. But, I do not understand why he did not read what followed, namely, this was the ground to which the Chief Justice objected. But, I say, what is the ground. It is not that the charge is obscure. In the various States there are people who are not very clever draftsmen.

I have not really much to say now. My hon. colleague the Deputy Minister has said all that could be said and other Members here also have said. I say in conclusion one sentence. So far as the principles of the Bill are concerned, this Parliament is committed to them. So far as the other fundamental thing is concerned, namely, whether there should be detention without trial or not, the Constitution is committed to it. When the Constitution was framed—please remember that it does not go back to

half a century or a century, it was framed only in 1949—everybody knew what the state of affairs in India was and therefore the constitution makers, in spite of their anxiety for the freedom of the individual and the various rights and privileges and the four fundamental freedoms, deliberately inserted this and Parliament has been year after year passing this Act. And, the only thing that the House has got to see now is, has this Act been worked well, has it been worked in a *bona fide* manner and is there any necessity for continuing it for another year; and.....

**Shri Nambiar:** No, no.

**Dr. Katju:** You may say, 'No'; but I say that it is our point of view that the Preventive Detention Act should continue for at least one year more. I hinted that next year you may have to consider whether it should be extended.

**An Hon. Member:** Chew it down.

**Dr. Katju:** If you behave in this manner, I do not know what Parliament will have to do.

Sir, I have nothing more to say.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall first put to the vote of the House the amendments. There are two amendments.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I think, it would appear, that the Opposition would like to divide on the amendment of Mr. Gurupadaswamy.

**Mr. Speaker:** After I put it to the vote, the occasion for division may arise. If one of the amendments is carried, I am inclined to think that the other will automatically fall through and the occasion for division will be on the main motion.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Sir, it is a well known convention that the Opposition's substantive amendment is first taken up; we don't want to record our votes on the general motion.

Mr. Speaker: Then I shall put to vote first the amendment of Shri Gurupadaswamy.

The question is:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that there is no sufficient justification for continuing the Act upto the specified period."

House divided: Ayes, 90; Noes, 285.

### AYES

#### Division No. 5

[2-11 P.M.]

Achalu, Shri  
Ajit Singh, Shri  
Amin, Dr.  
Amjad Ali, Shri  
Anthony, Shri Frank  
Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal  
Bahadur Singh, Shri  
Barrow, Shri  
Basu, Shri K. K.  
Bhawani Singh, Shri  
Boovaragasamy, Shri  
Buchhikotaiah, Shri  
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu  
Chatterjee, Shri Tushar  
Chattopadhyaya, Shri  
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.  
Chowdary, Shri C. R.  
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.  
Damodaran, Shri N. P.  
Das, Shri B. C.  
Das, Shri Sarangadhar  
Deo, Shri R. N. S.  
Deogam, Shri  
Deshpande, Shri V. G.  
Gam Malludora, Shri  
Gidwani, Shri  
Giridhari Bhoi, Shri  
Gowd, Shri Y. Gadilingana  
Gupta, Shri S. C.  
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.  
Hukam Singh, Sardar

Jayaraman, Shri  
Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar  
Kachiroyar, Shri  
Kandasamy, Shri  
Kelappan, Shri  
Khardekar, Shri  
Khare, Dr. N. B.  
Kripalani, Shri J. B.  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Krishnaswami, Dr.  
Lal Singh, Sardar  
Mahata, Shri B.  
Majhi, Shri Chaitan  
Mascarene, Kumari Annie  
Mehta, Shri J. R.  
Menon, Shri Damodara  
Missir, Shri V.  
More, Shri S. S.  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Muniswamy, Shri  
Naidu, Shri N. R.  
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
Nambiar, Shri  
Nanadas, Shri  
Narasimham, Shri S. V. L.  
Nayar, Shri V. P.  
Pandey, Dr. Natabar  
Patnaik, Shri U. C.  
Punnoose, Shri  
Raghavachari, Shri

Raghavaiah, Shri  
Ramaswami, Shri M. D.  
Ramanarayan Singh, Babu  
Randaman Singh, Shri  
Rao, Shri P. Subba  
Rao, Shri Vittal  
Razmi, Shri S. K.  
Reddi, Shri Madhao  
Reddy, Shri Bwaza  
Rishang Keishing, Shri  
Saha, Shri Meghnad  
Sen, Shri R. C.  
Shah, Shrimati Kamalendu Mati  
Shakuntala, Shrimati  
Shastri, Shri B. D.  
Singh, Shri G. S.  
Singh, Shri R. N.  
Sinha, Thakur J. K.  
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.  
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.  
Sundaram, Dr. Lanka  
Swami, Shri Sivamurthi  
Swamy, Shri N. R. M.  
Trivedi, Shri U. M.  
\*\*  
Vallatharas, Shri  
Veeraswamy, Shri  
Velayudhan, Shri  
Verma, Shri Ramji  
Waghmare, Shri

### NOES

Abdullahai, Mulla  
Abdus Sattar, Shri  
Achal Singh, Seth  
Achint Ram, Lala  
Achuthan, Shri  
Agarwal, Shri H. L.  
Agarwal, Shri M. L.  
Agarwal, Shri S. N.  
Akarपुरi, Sardar  
Alagesan, Shri  
Altekar, Shri  
Alva, Shri Joachim  
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari  
Ansari, Dr.  
Asthana, Shri  
Ayyangar, Shri M. A.  
Asad, Maulana  
Balmiki, Shri

Barman, Shri  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basappa, Shri  
Basu, Shri A. K.  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhakta Darshan, Shri  
Bhandari, Shri  
Bharati, Shri G. S.  
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das  
Bhatkar, Shri  
Bhatt, Shri C.  
Bhawanji, Shri  
Bheekha Bhai, Shri  
Bhonsle, Shri J. K.  
Bidari, Shri  
Birbal Singh, Shri  
Bogawat, Shri  
Bose, Shri P. C.

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Brohmo-Choudhury, Shri  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Charak, Shri  
Chatterjee, Dr. Susitranjan  
Chaturvedi, Shri  
Chavda, Shri  
Chineria, Shri  
Choudhri, Shri M. Shafice  
Dabhi, Shri  
Damar, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Das, Shri B.  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Das, Shri Beli Ram  
Das, Shri K. K.  
Das, Shri N. T.

\*\*The name of Shri Tulsidas Kilachand has been excluded from the Division Lists under the orders of the Speaker as the member subsequently intimated that he wanted to remain neutral.

Das, Shri Ramasunda  
 Das, Shri S. N.  
 Deb, Shri S. C.  
 Deshmukh, Shri C. D.  
 Deshmukh Shri, K. G.  
 Deshpande, Shri G. H.  
 Dholakia, Shri  
 Dhusiya, Shri  
 Diwan, Shri R. S.  
 Dube, Shri Mulchand  
 Dube, Shri U. S.  
 Dubey, Shri R. G.  
 Dutta, Shri S. K.  
 Dwivedi, Shri D. P.  
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.  
 Ebenezzer, Dr.  
 Elayaperumal, Shri  
 Fotedar, Pandit  
 Gadgil, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze  
 Gandhi, Shri M. M.  
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
 Ganpati Ram, Shri  
 Garg, Shri R. P.  
 Gautam, Shri C. D.  
 Ghose, Shri S. M.  
 Gulam Qader, Shri  
 Giri, Shri V. V.  
 Gohain, Shri  
 Gopi Ram, Shri  
 Gounder, Shri K. P.  
 Gounder, Shri K. S.  
 Govind Das, Seth  
 Gupta, Shri Badshah  
 Hari Mohan, Dr.  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
 Heda, Shri  
 Hem Raj, Shri  
 Hembrom, Shri  
 Hyder Husein, Ch.  
 Ibrahim, Shri  
 Islamuddin, Shri M.  
 Jyyani, Shri E.  
 Jyyanni, Shri C. R.  
 Jain, Shri A. P.  
 Jaiware, Shri  
 Jangde, Shri  
 Jayashri, Shrimati  
 Jena, Shri Niranjan  
 Jha, Shri Bhagwat  
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar  
 Joshi, Shri Jethalal  
 Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya  
 Joshi, Shri Liladhar  
 Joshi, Shri M. D.  
 Joshi, Shri N. L.  
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
 Jwala Prashad, Shri  
 Kajrolkar, Shri  
 Kakkan Shri  
 Kale, Shrimati A.  
 Karmarkar, Shri  
 Kasliwal, Shri

Katham, Shri  
 Katju, Dr.  
 Keshavaingar, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali  
 Khedkar, Shri G. B.  
 Khongmen, Shrimati  
 Khauda Baksh, Shri M.  
 Kirolikar, Shri  
 Krishna Chandra, Shri  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kothikapellil, Shri T.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kureel, Shri P. L.  
 Lakshmayya, Shri  
 Lal, Shri R. S.  
 Lallanji, Shri  
 Laskar, P. Shri  
 Lingam, Shri N. M.  
 Madiah Gowda, Shri  
 Mahodaya, Shri  
 Majhi, Shri R. C.  
 Malvia, Shri B. N.  
 Malviya, Pandit C. N.  
 Malviya, Shri Motilal  
 Mandal, Dr. P.  
 Masuodi, Maulana  
 Mathew, Shri C. P.  
 Matthen, Shri  
 Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha  
 Mehta, Shri B. G.  
 Minimata, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri S. N.  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri L. N.  
 Misra, Shri M. P.  
 Misra, Pandit Lingaraj  
 Misra, Shri R. D.  
 Misra, Shri S. P.  
 Mohd. Akbar, Sofi  
 Mohiuddin, Shri  
 Morarka, Shri  
 More, Shri K. L.  
 Mudaliar, Shri C. R.  
 Muthukrishnan, Shri  
 Nair, Shri C. K.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R.  
 Naskar, Shri P. S.  
 Nitawadkar, Shri  
 Natesan, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri N. P.  
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma  
 Neswi, Shri  
 Nevatia, Shri  
 Nijalingappa, Shri  
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pande, Shri C. D.  
 Pannalal, Shri  
 Paragi Lal, Ch.  
 Parikh, Shri S. G.  
 Parmar, Shri R. B.  
 Patel, Shri B. K.

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
 Pateria, Shri  
 Pathrikar, Dr. D. N.  
 Patil, Shri Kanavade  
 Patil, Shri Shankargauda  
 Pawar, Shri V. P.  
 Pillai, Shri Thanu  
 Prebhakar, Shri N.  
 Rachiah, Shri N.  
 Radha Raman, Shri  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri  
 Raghuramaiah, Shri  
 Raghurib Sahai, Shri  
 Raghurib Singh, Ch.  
 Ram Dass, Shri  
 Ram Saran, Prof.  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ramaswamy, Shri P.  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.  
 Ramehander, Dr. D.  
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.  
 Rane, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Sashagiri  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy, Shri Janardhan  
 Reddy, Shri Viswanatha  
 Rup Narain, Shri  
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.  
 Saksena, Shri Mohanlal  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanganna, Shri  
 Sankarapandian, Shri  
 Sarmah, Shri  
 Satyawadi, Dr.  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Sen, Shrimati Sushama  
 Sewal, Shri A. R.  
 Shah, Shri C. C.  
 Shah, Shri R. B.  
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri  
 Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna  
 Sharma, Pandit K. C.  
 Sharma, Shri D. C.  
 Sharma, Shri K. R.  
 Sharma, Shri R. C.  
 Shastri, Shri Algu Rai  
 Shivananjappa, Shri  
 Siddananjappa, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Singh, Shri Babunath  
 Singh, Shri H. P.  
 Singh, Shri L. J.  
 Singh, Shri M. N.  
 Singh, Shri T. N.  
 Singhal, Shri S. C.  
 Sinha, Dr. S. N.  
 Sinha, Shri A. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Anirudha  
 Sinha, Shri B. P.  
 Sinha, Shri G. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan

## [Mr. Speaker]

Sinha, Shri N. P.  
Sinha, Shri S.  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Sinhasan Singh, Shri  
Siva, Dr. Gangadharu  
Snatak, Shri  
Sodhia, Shri K. C.  
Soman, Shri N.  
Sundar Lal, Shri  
Suresh Chandra, Dr.  
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Amnu  
Syed Ahmed, Shri  
Syed Mahmud, Dr.

Telikar, hri  
Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.  
Thimmaiah, Shri  
Thirani, Shri  
Thomas, Shri A. M.  
Tivary, Shri V. N.  
Tiware, Pandit B. L.  
Tiware, Shri R. S.  
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.  
Tripathi, Shri H. V.  
Tripathi, Shri K. P.  
Tripathi, Shri V. D.  
\*\*  
Uikey, Shri  
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Datt

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dnyal  
Upadhyay, Shri S. D.  
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.  
Vaishya, Shri M. B.  
Varma, Shri B. B.  
Varma, Shri B. R.  
Varma, Shri M. L.  
Venkataraman, Shri  
Vijaya Lakshmi, Shrimati  
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri  
Vyas, Shri Radhelal  
Wilson, Shri J. N.  
Wodeyar, Shri

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I put to the House the other amendment by Mr. Raghubir Sahai.

The question is:

**Then in the motion, the following** be added at the end:

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that there is ample justification for continuing the Act upto the specified period."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I put to the House the amended motion.

The question is:

"That the report on the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 30th September, 1952 to 30th September, 1953, be taken into consideration, and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that there is ample justification for continuing the Act upto the specified period."

*The motion was adopted*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed to the next item.

**MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION**

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I beg to move:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration".

It has become almost the convention of this House to have a discussion on foreign affairs during every session. I welcome this because we live in troubled times when difficult problems have to be faced. Hence a consideration of this House on these matters is of the greatest assistance to those who have the responsibility to deal with those problems. Formerly, I had moved some such motion as I have done today, and as it is worded, it covers the world—every question that might arise in relation to foreign affairs—and there are a multitude of such questions. But I venture to suggest to this House that we might perhaps concentrate, whenever we have such a discussion, on one or two important matters rather than discuss every subject that afflicts humanity. That would make our debate and our discussion a little more realistic and bring those particular points before all hon. Members here as well as before others who may listen to us outside. I propose, therefore, to confine my remarks to two. or

\*\*The name of Shri Tulsidas Kilachand has been excluded from the Division Lists under the orders of the Speaker as the member subsequently intimated that he wanted to remain neutral.

possibly three, major issues before us

The compulsion of events or, if you like some conspiracy of fate or circumstance has forced us to become actors on the world stage. It was no particular desire of ours to play a big part in international affairs that thrust us to that position, but circumstances were such that we could not escape that responsibility. And year after year our responsibilities have grown and we have to face these problems. They can only be faced if this Parliament supports the policy that is being pursued, and if the country does. May I say, in this connection, that sometimes people outside this country discuss with some warmth the question as to how far India is, as they put it, assuming the leadership of some part of Asia, how far would I, in my capacity as the spokesman of India in regard to foreign affairs, represent Asian opinion. Now, I do not understand this question, nor do I understand why this particular matter worries people so much outside.

So far as I am concerned, I speak primarily for the Government in which I am. I speak, I think, also for this House which has repeatedly confirmed that policy, and I speak, I think, for the great majority of people in India. I cannot say that I speak for every one even in this House—obviously not—for some do not agree with us for this reason or other I cannot say I speak for every one of the 360 millions of people in India, but I do claim that I speak in this matter, by and large, for the vast majority of the people of India.

I make no claim to speak for anyone outside India. I have repeatedly said that we do not desire what is called the position of leadership of Asia or anywhere else. We do not believe in that kind of leadership. We believe in the co-operation of nations—big and small. We have had far too much leadership in this world! Therefore, let there be no mistake about it. We make no claim

lead others, or to have any position of leadership anywhere. We claim to have the right to speak for ourselves and to act according to our thoughts in this matter.

Now, there is some talk, often, of what is called "Asianism". Not a very beautiful word, but still, I do not quite know what people have in their minds when they talk of "Asianism", because I am not at all clear what it means. Here is the mighty continent of Asia, divided up into great countries and small. I put them together into one basket and call it "Asianism" has no meaning to me. But it has a certain meaning to me when I think along different lines. It so happens that apart from geography which brings these countries nearer to each other, apart from the fact of contact, cultural and other association, sometimes extending to two or three thousand years or more which naturally has brought us nearer to each other and made us to some extent understand each other there is the major fact of common experience for a long period of time for these countries of Asia—common experience, common suffering, being subject to domination for a long period. And this common experience during the last two hundred years naturally brought about certain common reactions which we all know. Because of this long intercourse during millennia of our history and the history of other countries of Asia, because of this common experience, especially during the last few hundred years, or what might be called the "colonial era" in Asia, we have drawn mentally, you might say psychologically and morally, nearer to one another. Therefore, we can to some extent understand each other better, even though we might be completely separated from each other by language and other ways of living. Because we can understand each other's reactions somewhat, it is easier for us to interpret each other's reactions. Therefore, if I venture to express an opinion in regard to the reactions of other countries, it is possible that I might be nearer the truth than some

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no such common bond of understanding, of experience, of common suffering, of common domination in struggles for freedom and liberty. It is only in that sense that I say that we are in a somewhat better position to express an opinion which is likely to be held by our neighbouring and other countries of Asia. But it may not be so occasionally. I do not say that any particular view of ours necessarily is the view of other Asian countries.

With that preamble I come to two or three subjects which I want this House to consider today, and as I have, with all respect, suggested, the discussion that follows might also be confined to those two or three important subjects and not roam over a wide field which normally is the case when we discuss foreign affairs in this House.

Now, one of the subjects of high importance is what is happening in Korea. It is important not only because it is intrinsically so and it might well affect peace or war in the world, but it is important especially for us because we have got tied up to that in a variety of ways. We are there now in several capacities. India is a member of the Repatriation Commission. That is one capacity. India is further the Chairman of that Commission, and, thirdly, India is in charge of the custody of the prisoners of war.

Now, in regard to the first, there are others too who are members of the Repatriation Commission, but the other two capacities, that of being Chairman and of having custody of the prisoners of war are our responsibility alone and it is a difficult responsibility, as hon. members must know, if they have followed the history of the last ninety days. Ninety days—they end today. Today, therefore, is a turning point, in a sense, in these developments in Korea.

If I may remind the House of some dates, first of all this Repatriation Commission was formed with the ob-

ject of assisting, providing every facility to the prisoners of war to decide what they were going to do, whether they wanted to go to their homelands, or whether they did not want to go there. The House will remember that for a long time, for over a year, this point which appears to be simple enough, was argued again and again. Ultimately a resolution was adopted in the United Nations, a resolution which followed very largely a motion put forward on behalf of India last year, and then finally on the basis of that resolution and other factors the two Commands in Korea came to an agreement. In the terms of the agreement, among other things was this Repatriation Commission, of which India became the Chairman. Now, I repeat, the object of this Repatriation Commission was to give time and opportunity and facilities to those prisoners of war to decide what they wanted to do. Normally, of course,—previously, I think, such questions did not arise—the prisoners of war went back to their homelands automatically when there was a truce, or armistice or peace. But, undoubtedly, some difficulties arose on this occasion. The mere fact that they argued about it for a year shows that there were difficulties. Ultimately this way out was found.

The object of the Repatriation Commission as I have already said, was to decide this matter, and a certain time table was laid down. For ninety days facilities were to be given to these prisoners of war to hear explanations and then they could decide.

Then it was said in the succeeding thirty days—those who decided to go back home of course went back during this explanation period—those who remained over were to be considered by a Political Conference which, it was hoped, would take shape and form before that period. The Political Conference was a very important part of this agreement, not only in regard to the prisoners of war but in regard to various other very important matters.

So thirty days for the Political Conference to consider this; another thirty days, if I may say so, to wind up things. So ninety plus thirty, that is 120 days, and then another thirty, making it 150 days in all.

According to the terms of the agreement this programme was laid down. The ninety days are over just today. But in the course of these ninety days many things that were intended have not happened, and hence the difficulty. The ninety days were provided for explanations. Well, the explanations did not even begin at the time when they ought to have begun. I forgot the exact number of days, but maybe nearly twenty days or thereabouts passed before the explanations began. So twenty days or so were wasted out of the ninety, merely waiting for accommodation to be constructed or huts to be made or facilities to be provided. So that time went.

Then, when explanations started actually, again, all manner of difficulties arose. This is public knowledge. I need not repeat it, how these explanations started and went on for two or three days, then stopped, there was a deadlock, and then something else happened. All kinds of difficulties arose. The result is that during these ninety days only a very small part of that period has been utilised for those explanations. And the period is over.

Now demands have been made that this period should be extended, for two reasons one, because the actual explanations started, not on the date fixed but later, twenty days or so later; secondly, because of the other difficulties which have prevented the explanations from taking place.

Now, there are two view-points about that, as about most other matters connected with Korea. One is that a rigid time-table was given, the time-table is up and therefore we cannot extend it by a day or minute. That is one view-point. The other is, surely the whole purpose of this business was to achieve some result, not to follow some paper time-table, and if we can achieve that result by a

certain extension (and more particularly because the period of explanations did not begin when it ought to have begun), it is reasonable to give more time. These are the two view-points.

I should have thought that if explanations could take place and bring results there should be no difficulty in extending the period so as to finish that. Of course there is no point in extending the period if thereby you merely extend the deadlock; then there is no point in it. But if there was a chance of really getting this thing through, then there should be no difficulty and no great objection to extending it. I can understand the objection of keeping these prisoners of war indefinitely in detention. That would be wrong and improper. But if a question of a few weeks this way or that would solve this question more satisfactorily, then, surely it seems to me a very rigid, legalistic and rather narrow-minded interpretation to insist on that pound of flesh, if I may call it so.

The other difficulty arises, that the second period of thirty days has now commenced, or commences from tomorrow. This was the period when the Political Conference had to meet and decide these matters. Well, there is no Political Conference. It has not been formed yet, much less meeting. And nobody quite knows whether it is likely to take shape. I still hope and if I may say so, partly expect even, that ultimately it (the Political Conference) will take shape. Nevertheless it is not there now.

Who is then to consider the fate of these prisoners of war who have not gone home? The Political Conference had to do so. It is not there. So, obviously, something that was an essential part of the agreement between the two commands has not taken shape. There is a big breach in it. How is it to be covered up?

It is a difficult question, and there have been various answers and various interpretations of the agreement



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in regard to this. And people argue sometimes in a strictly legal way, sometimes in other ways. On my part, if I may say so, I cannot and I do not propose in this matter to give interpretations of this agreement. But I am simply putting before the House some broad approaches to this problem.

If two parties make an agreement and if difficulties arise in the carrying out of that agreement, then obviously it is up to the two parties concerned--in this case the two commands--to consider that matter and to vary that agreement or come to a fresh agreement. Because otherwise something that was intended has not taken place and I see no other way out. To presume that something will happen automatically in spite of the fact that various important factors of that agreement have not been given effect to, seems to me not quite a correct approach--this automatic happening. What should happen is a fresh consideration by the parties concerned to this problem, and then, let us hope, a fresh way of approach or a variation of the existing agreement to suit the circumstances. That will be a right thing. Now in this matter, after the thirty days--after the Political Conference period--comes the next thirty days during which period, according to the terms, the Indian Custodian Force can remain there. In fact it is its duty to remain there to dispose of certain other matters. After the end of the 150 days, according, again, to the terms of the agreement, the Indian Force there has no business to continue remaining there unless, again, there is an agreement by the parties concerned. According to that agreement it may or may not stay, because it is a question of their agreement plus our agreement too. Now that is the position.

Our view-point in these matters has been that while, of course, agreements should be given a correct interpretation, nevertheless the main objective

should always be kept in view, the main objective being--well, ultimately a settlement, but primarily minor settlements leading to a major settlement--immediately the settlement of this question of prisoners of war. Imagine if, as appears to be the case now, large numbers of prisoners of war had not thus far been given a chance of explanation or, you may like to put it, they have not gone through that process, they remain ever, what has to be done with them? It is not an easy matter to be decided even by interpreting this agreement because the agreement presumes that some processes will take place before the final decision was taken. Those preliminary processes have not taken place. What is going to happen? If you say that on a certain date, that is on the 120th day, 23rd January or so, according to the terms of the agreement, these prisoners of war revert, or whatever the word is, to civilian status, whatever that may mean exactly, what is going to happen overnight between 23rd December and 23rd January? There are 20 or 25,000 persons. We may perhaps, if that is the decision, simply withdraw our Custodian Force. Or, do we push the prisoners out of this camp where they are, which is a demilitarised neutral area, or do we hand them over to somebody? All kinds of extraordinary and difficult questions arise. It is not a simple matter even apart from the principles involved.

So, because of these difficult questions, we thought that it was right, and the duty of the United Nations General Assembly, to consider them. The UN is, in a sense, a party to this dispute. It is the UN Command which is one of the Commands and the other is the Northern Command: that is true. Nevertheless the UN is much more than a party to this dispute. Anyhow, there is no other forum to consider it. It would be right for the UN General Assembly to consider this matter and try to find some way out, or make some suggestions or proposals to that end. This matter was raised there. But,

just at that time, it was not considered suitable time to have some such discussion. Therefore, the House will remember, the United Nations General Assembly has recessed. It can be called back at any moment, with the consent, of course, of the majority of the members. They have fixed the date 9th February, to meet. But, it may be called back earlier under certain conditions that they have laid down. It is of the greatest importance that these developments in Korea should not take place, as some people imagine, automatically and the matter should not be merely a matter for the military commanders to deal with, but that the United Nations (General Assembly) should apply its mind and wisdom to the solution of this problem in so far as it can.

There is one other aspect which I should like to put before this House. The period of explanations is over today, unless it is extended, of course, I should have thought that it was a reasonable thing to extend it, even if one could not be sure that it would happen—anyhow—a reasonable risk if you like to so call it—for a short time if that will produce results. Let us presume that the time is not extended and the explanations end today. The duty and responsibility of the Custodian Force continues for the next month completely and the duty and responsibility of the Repatriation Commission continues. That is to say, even after the end of these 90 days, it is the Commission's business to give every facility to the remaining prisoners to make their choice. The prisoners will not have the advantage—or disadvantage, or whatever it is, as you like to call it—of listening to explanations. Nevertheless, they can make their choice even now. It is the Commission's duty to give them these facilities directly without the intervention of any explainers, so that, if any prisoners of war want to go home, they can tell the Commission so and they will have to send them home. That is a possibility. I say this, because a large number of these pri-

soners of war have not had the chance given to them yet to meet the Commission. They have not come up. A few thousands came. Some of them elected to go home: a small number; many of them did not. But, several thousands, I do not know what the number is, about two-thirds, have not even had that chance. It is a responsibility that if the Commission gave them adequate facilities, they would also be given that chance though without the benefit of explanations.

This is a matter dealt with by the Repatriation Commission. The Repatriation Commission, as the House knows, is constituted in a special way and India is supposed to be the neutral Chairman of it: I repeat, India. General Thimayya functions there on our behalf. General Thimayya is not the Chairman in his personal capacity. India is the Chairman of that Commission and therefore, the responsibility for this falls on India, not on merely General Thimayya, who has performed this very very difficult work with considerable ability and patience. We have to shoulder this responsibility. At the same time, we have tried not to interfere in this matter during these intervening stages. At some stage or other, it may be necessary for us to express our opinion definitely as the Government of India. At some stage, at the proper time and the proper place, we shall no doubt do so. But, we have not thought it desirable or proper to intervene or interfere, in any sense, with the proceedings there. We understand that the Commission propose very soon to make a report to the two Commands about this 90 days' period, point out the difficulties that they have had, how they have been unable to discharge fully the responsibility that was cast upon them and ask them to vary the old agreement or come to some agreement or express their opinion as to what should be done. It would be an easy matter, of course, if the two commands agree to any course of action. There would be no difficulty either for the Commission or for us.

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Difficulties arise when the two Commands do not agree. Difficulties might arise within the Commission too. If the Commission is not of any unanimous opinion, the burden of decision then falls on the Chairman. That is the present position. I hope that even at this stage, it may be possible for the two Commands to come to some agreement as to how to proceed now, whether to extend this period somewhat or in any other way, so that we might get out of this deadlock and might not have to face all kinds of intricate and difficult problems a month hence or later. Possibly, the United Nations General Assembly will meet either on the 9th February as they have fixed up or, if necessity arises, it may be sooner. And, no doubt, there as well as earlier, the Government of India's views in regard to all these matters will be expressed fully.

3 P.M.

At the present moment, I expect in the course of a very short period—two or three days perhaps—that the Commission will present their report to the two Commands. That is in so far as this Korean question is concerned.

The second question I wish to deal with is the proposals or the talks in regard to the giving of military aid by the United States to Pakistan. Now, this question has naturally aroused a great deal of interest in India, and not only in India, but all over Asia, and, if I may say so, in countries outside Asia also. Anything of this kind that may happen in a neighbouring country, whatever that neighbouring country might be, would be of great interest and concern to us. Having said that, I should like to add that I do not view this matter, and I do not want this House or this country to look at it, in an alarmist way, for a variety of reasons. First of all, I do not want this House to consider any matter in an alarmist way, whatever

it be. We have been used to many ups and downs in the course of even our recent history—in the present generation—and we do not, I hope, easily get perturbed by any developments.

Now, it is not such from the point of its reaction—direct reaction—on India, which of course is obvious, that I would like this House to consider this matter, but from a larger point of view. May I say that it is rather difficult for me or any of us to know exactly what has happened or what is happening? There have been so many statements on this subject by men in authority and in high position, both in Pakistan and in the United States of America, that one would have thought that full light had been thrown on it. As a matter of fact, the effect of all these statements, taken together, is to darken the atmosphere rather than to throw light. They do not quite fit in with each other. But for my part, I am perfectly prepared to, and I do accept, the statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan in regard to this matter. He has stated that there is no talk of any American bases being established in Pakistan, nor of any military alliance between the two countries, but that there have been talks—formal or informal—about military aid being given to Pakistan. Let us take it at that and no more.

The first thought that occurs to me is this. When I think of any military aid freely given from a country of the West, or any country, to a country of the East, the past history of Asia comes up before me, the history of the last three or four hundred years, the history of colonial domination gradually creeping in here and establishing itself. Then I see in the present period in which we live, after all these three or four hundred years of subjection and domination by others, the countries of Asia freeing themselves and becoming independent nations; and then I see some development being thought of which seems to me to reverse this process

of liberation and freedom of Asia, which again brings to my mind that period when foreign armies came to Asia. They came in small numbers, they grew. They utilised our own people whom they trained for the purpose.

Now, I do not like that thought. This may not be applicable in the present circumstances, because you cannot repeat history, but the analogy is not a very distant one. I remember how, even in our country, our own people were made into soldiers serving foreign masters; how they were sent to other countries to help in enslaving other people. Now, I do not like it. I react very strongly against anything that brings back that old process even though it may be in a small measure. It is a bad thing. So far as I am concerned—and I have not a shadow of a doubt that I speak in this particular matter for every single Member of this House—we will not tolerate any foreign soldiers now. We want no protection from others. We want comrades, we want colleagues, we want friends, and we have worked for the friendship of other countries. But we do not want any people to protect us with their Armies and Navies and Air Forces. Because we know by long and bitter experience that such protection becomes something else later.

**Shri Algu Rai Shastri** (Azamgarh Dist.—East cum Ballia Dist.—West): And degrading too!

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: Because even the act of asking for that protection, seeking it, disables us, makes us weak and feeble and dependent upon others. If India is going to survive, India will survive by her strength and self-confidence, not by relying on others. Our own struggle for freedom has taught us one or two things. We sought the goodwill of others, and we seek the goodwill of others, and we shall continue to seek that goodwill. But we are not going to ask any country to defend us with its armed forces,—whether we have enough or not, I do not know—if a contingency like that arises. But,

perhaps, we have something else which might stand us in good stead, and that is the spirit of man. But it is a dangerous thing if, in relying upon others, we lose that spirit. If India loses her soul, what will it profit her who defends her, who plays about her?

Now, if that is our attitude in regard to India, in regard to our own country, I should have liked this attitude also to be that of our neighbouring countries, of all countries of Asia, not only India. And I say that about Pakistan in all friendliness. We have had many troubles, many conflicts with Pakistan, and some continue. We have found it difficult to resolve them. Nevertheless, whether the conflict has continued or not, it has been our firm policy, and I do submit that is the only logical and reasonable policy for our country to have to work for friendly relations with Pakistan, because I see no future, no good future, for India or Pakistan except on the basis and foundation of friendly relations.

**Shri Algu Rai Shastri**: But, how, Sir, under such circumstances?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: Now, that being so, if I react in this way, it is not for lack of friendly feeling for Pakistan, but rather as I would react to something happening to a friendly nation which I greatly regret, something, which will not, as I said, prove security and strength to Pakistan, but will weaken her in the real matters in which national strength lies. I entirely accept, as I said, the Prime Minister of Pakistan's statement that there are no bases given, that there is no military alliance. But once you permit military aid freely coming in like this, it inevitably brings about certain consequences. And for the moment, I would say that it does not matter, what the quantum of that aid is,—little or more, it does matter in a sense, but—essentially, it does not matter, because once that type of aid comes in, it has made a qualitative difference to the situation. I say that I accept the Prime Minister of Pakistan's

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statement that there are no bases. But when military aid comes in, the whole country becomes a base, not a question of an odd base here and an odd base there, but the whole country can be utilised for other purposes laid down by other countries and other people. Therefore, it is a dangerous step to take, dangerous for many countries, for us, for Pakistan, and more especially for Pakistan. I do submit that such a step, instead of giving security to Pakistan, actually hampers the work for peace.

What has been our policy in India? I have often stated it in varying terms and language here in this House. I am talking about our basic international policy. I have said, we want friendship with all countries. We work for peace in so far as we can. We have no pretensions about our strength to do this or that. We are a country struggling, after independence, to consolidate ourselves, to strengthen ourselves economically, politically and in other ways. We are not strong enough to play fast and loose with other countries. So when I say we work for peace, I do not mean that we make a very mighty difference to the world's history, and it was not in a spirit of boastfulness that we said so. But we did work for peace, and we passionately sought peace, and seek peace, because we think, both from our point of view and the world's, that it is essential. Therefore, in so far as we can, we have to throw our weight for the avoidance of war, and the search of peace. And naturally, because we thought that it was a right policy too, more especially, for our neighbour countries, our friends round about us. And on many matters, as this House knows, we have co-operated with them, either here or in the United Nations.

A kind of group arose there, called the Asian-African group; there was no compulsion in it, but there was a good deal of friendly co-operation in that group, and we welcomed that,—we welcome this co-operation in other ways too—and we found that these

other neighbour countries of ours, and often, I may say, Pakistan also, co-operated in that group. So, in these larger measures, we found that these neighbour countries of ours more or less thought alike with us. Why? Not because we were leaders, and they were followers, but because they were conditioned in the same way as we were conditioned by our past history and events and other things. It may be, of course, that the pressure of events may force them to do something else. That is a different matter. Some pressure of this or some pressure of that, when applied to them, may make them function in a different way. But they reacted in the same way, and it was our hope—and it is our hope—that thus there would be an evergrowing area where war will not take place, even if the catastrophe and misfortune of war comes in some parts of the world.

People talked about a third force and all that. I venture to point out that it has no meaning, and no logic, there is no force in it, you may have the third force or the fourth force, but it is no force, because it is all created out of nothing. But I do say, that it is desirable to have an area where peace might, perhaps, subsist, even if war was declared. That would be good, of course, to the countries there, but would be good for the world too, because that area would exercise some influence, when a crisis came, on avoidance of war. Also, if by some mischance, war came with all its terror, if a large area is outside the scope, it may play a useful role, even afterwards, in bringing about peace.

Now, I want this House to consider this fact, namely, if, in the world, there was no country left, which was not lined up with this big group of powers or that big group, i.e., there was a perfect and absolute division into these two groups, all over the world, whether that will be a factor conducive to peace or war. I say definitely that if that is so, war would

be terribly near, and war would take place. The mere fact of a number of countries, even though they might not be militarily powerful or financially strong—that do not accept the inevitability of war, do not want to do anything which helps war, do not, if I may say so, with all respect, talk about security and peace, in terms of heavier and heavier armaments, will act as a brake; if there are such countries, they are, in some measure, a brake on war. Therefore, those people who seek peace, who welcome the idea that certain parts on the world's surface do not want war, and do not propose to go in for war, even though others go in for it, should have welcomed our policy. But anyhow, whether they welcomed it or not, this was a policy which can be understood and appreciated by our neighbour countries in Asia. They did appreciate it. If it is so, if military aid comes from the United States of America to Pakistan, obviously there is a breach in that peace area. It is not an insurance of peace that it brings about, but it lessens the chances of peace, undoubtedly—and I have no doubt in my mind.

To talk of security, in this connection, seems to me to look at the picture from the wrong end completely. Now, our friends in Pakistan have protested against what I have said and what some of our Indian newspapers have said about this matter. As a matter of fact, this question was first mentioned by me—maybe, two months ago or less, I forget.....

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam): On the 15th of November, 1953.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I think just before this House met, at a Press Conference, I mentioned it, when I was asked a question. It was mentioned by me, because the American press was full of it, not the Indian press, but the American press was full of it, not vaguely, but in some detail, not merely military aid, but there was plenty of discussion and maps and charts about bases and all that, and discussion of an army of a

million men being raised in Pakistan under the sponsorship of the American aid programme. I had not seen any criticism from Pakistan, of the American press, which had been indulging in these—let us hope—wild stories.

But look at the reactions of Asian countries. I do not know how far hon. Members have read these reactions of the Press of many countries in Western Asia, in South or South-East Asia. Almost in every country, almost without exception, these reports of military aid etc. coming to Pakistan from the United States of America have been viewed with concern, and they have all, in a friendly way, advised Pakistan not to enter into any such agreement, because of the obvious consequences that flow from it. Now, Pakistan is an independent country, and as an independent country, it can do what it chooses. It is not for me or anyone else to limit its independence. But just as I cannot limit Pakistan's independence, in this or any other matter, I cannot limit my independence to deal with the matter or to refer to the matter when it has such large consequences. In every country—I say it is an interesting factor—whether it is our neighbour Ceylon or even Indonesia or Burma or Iraq or Egypt or.....

**An Hon. Member:** Malaya.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Or other countries—I am only speaking of the countries whose Press I have read; others I do not know, I cannot read all the newspapers of Asia—but I have been surprised, and pleasantly surprised, if I may say so, at the common reaction in almost all these countries. And those countries—mind you are friendly to Pakistan, very friendly; there is no question of any hostility to Pakistan. But they sense the danger of this thing; they sense the danger, even as we sense the danger to Asia, by this return of the tide if I may say so—of Europe or America using armies even for the defence of these countries. So that is the position. That is why we have

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drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to this matter. Because I would have thought, as a matter of fact, that in a matter of such an import, in such a matter, it would have been desirable for the Pakistan Government even previously to keep us informed of what they were doing—whether or not they accept our advice—because it is a matter which concerns neighbour countries. But if they did not do so, it would be utterly wrong for us not to inform the Pakistan Government of our reactions, and all the possible consequences of that action. Therefore, in all friendliness, and at the same time, in all firmness, we have pointed out these consequences.

Now, look at another aspect of this question. Obviously if military aid comes to Pakistan from the United States of America, it upsets all kinds of balances, the present, existing equilibrium and all that. Now, we have been considering many questions with Pakistan in the past, gradually—rather warily—going step by step forward towards some agreement on this issue or that issue. Now, all those questions were considered in a particular context which existed then, and which exists—if you like—even today. Now all that context changes; all that background and context change when one of the greatest Powers of the world sponsors military aid to Pakistan. And again, I say it is a matter of little consequence how much that aid is; it is the sponsoring of aid that makes all the difference in the world.

**Shri Algu Rai Shastri:** Why are they doing so?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So the whole context of our considering these problems had changed, and I want the House to realise it. Take the Kashmir problem. We came—only two or three months back we came—to certain preliminary agreements with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, when he came here in the second half of August last.

Now we came to those agreements on the basis of a certain existing

situation—I want to adhere to those agreements, and I am sure that the Prime Minister of Pakistan wants to do so too—not realising that the whole context in which those agreements were made will change if military aid comes from America. So it is these consequences that flow that one has to consider. I have no doubt in my mind, and I am perfectly honest in what I tell the House—that the Prime Minister of Pakistan has been earnestly striving, as we have been earnestly striving, for a settlement of our problems. I know he has difficulties; but with all that, he is striving for it. I welcome that and I hope that because of our mutual efforts we shall achieve some measure of success. So it is not any personal criticism of him that I am making. But the misfortune is that with all the good intentions in the world, one may take a step, which is a bad step, and which leads to evil consequences. Therefore, I ventured to point out some of these consequences that might flow from it.

In this connection, I might say that the Prime Minister of Burma expressed himself rather strongly the other day, about this military aid from the United States to Pakistan. The Prime Minister of Ceylon also did so, and in fact, he made a proposal to me, that the Prime Ministers of some of these countries—neighbouring countries—should meet, not to consider this particular matter; but this particular matter was the immediate reason for his suggesting it; we should meet from time to time, once or twice a year, to consider problems of mutual concern. He mentioned Burma; he mentioned Pakistan also. And India, of course is there. Indonesia comes in. I do not mind who comes in. And I have told him that we shall welcome such a meeting to discuss common problems. That does not mean that we tie ourselves down to each other's chariots. We are completely free to carve our policies or follow any policy of our choice. But it is obvious, I



submit, that there is a great number of subjects, of matters of common concern, and if we approach them, we can help each other in liking each other, and if we follow common policies—as to some extent we have followed, let us say, in the United Nations in this Asian-African group—then it produces a considerable result.

I shall now refer briefly to the third matter; that is a certain very unfortunate reversal of the process of the withdrawal of colonialism. I do not suppose that this reversal can have long effect because conditions in the world do not encourage that. But, it will be a matter of deep regret that attempts should be made to perpetuate or lengthen the days of colonial rule. Now, in this matter, it would not be much good to me or, if I may say so with respect, to other members, merely to proclaim some high principle and expect some things to be done overnight. I do not expect it, but I do expect a certain direction to be followed and, if it is not followed, I fear grave dangers.

Now, in this business of colonialism, of course, the question of racial discrimination comes in. In regard to racial discrimination, I have said there can be no compromise of any kind. I realise that one cannot put an end to almost age-long customs quickly and suddenly. But, there is such a thing, first of all by law and constitution putting an end to racial discrimination and then trying one's best to put an end to it in practice in social affairs. We put an end to untouchability here by the law of the Constitution and my colleague the Home Minister is bringing in a Bill to make untouchability a crime. Well and good. I realise that I have by law ended untouchability, but, even now, here and there social practices may continue, but let us fight them. But this kind of legal, constitutional and every kind of recognition and perseverance in maintaining this racial discrimination, racial suppression, is something that is absolutely intolerable. As I said, I can under-

stand somebody misbehaving somewhere; I can condone it or punish it. But, if Governments misbehave like that, it is intolerable. I express my deep regret that when we consider the case of the South African Union, which is the most flagrant example, when this matter comes up, as it does annually, before the United Nations Assembly, it is a matter of surprise and deep regret to me that there are nations—and great nations at that—which support South Africa or at least abstain. There is no question of abstention when this monstrous evil comes up for discussion. There is no question of anybody taking shelter under any legal quibble, whether this is a matter to come up there or not. This is a matter which vitally affects hundreds of millions of people all over the world. It is about time that others realised it; and, laws or no laws, this racial discrimination in Africa or Asia or anywhere in the world will not be tolerated. It is an amazing thing to me.

The other day, a question arose—I believe it is a minor affair—no it is not a minor affair. Some very respectable citizen, I think, of Bermuda was not allowed in a hotel or a club or somewhere I forget now—I think it was an Attorney-General or somebody. This was, of course, deeply regretted. But, it was said, unfortunately, if he was allowed in that hotel tourist traffic might suffer. Now, that was the excuse given, so that in the balance of things, tourist traffic was more important than the self-respect of hundreds of millions of people in this world.

Now, that is the kind of thing which is more dangerous and more explosive in this world than almost anything I can think of. And, I am surprised that some people in Europe and some people in America do not realise this. It angers us. Now, I realise difficulties; when I refer to these colonial territories, I realise that questions are complicated and delicate. But, however difficult, one tries to solve them; he does not go back.



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Recently, the House will know that in the course of the court martial in Kenya, certain evidence was given which showed a state of affairs which was shocking. It may be, of course, that officers were not responsible for it; but, when one plays about with a country under colonial domination in that way, this kind of thing happens. It has happened and, during almost a year now, in Kenya conditions have been painful and distressful in the extreme.

If you go to Africa, the real bright spot of Africa has been the Gold Coast and, to some extent, Nigeria, where progress has been made and will be made, I hope. I am surprised that while this policy has been pursued in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, a contrary policy has been pursued in other parts. The House knows also about Uganda, the Central African Federation. Now, it is a very good idea to have a Central African Federation and it is not my concern to interfere with it. But, if anything is imposed against the will of a large number of inhabitants, it is a bad thing and it will not last. We used to talk about authoritarianism and fascism and the like. If a small or a comparatively small racial group perpetuates its authority over a large nation, especially of a different group, well, I do not know what the difference is in that type of fascism and this.

Recently in Sudan elections have taken place. And, to some extent, we in India were connected with them in that we sent one of our senior officers to conduct those elections. Fortunately, these elections took place peacefully and successfully and very soon, I suppose, Sudan will function with a very large measure of independence; not quite that, because that will come, I believe, according to the schedule, 2 or 3 years later. Now, this development in Sudan is, if I may say so, of historic significance. That is to say, in the heart of Africa an independent State—I will not for a moment

refer to its full context, for it may choose to have contacts with other countries like Egypt—but the emergence of such a State in the heart of Africa is of great importance for the whole of Africa.

Close to Nigeria in importance, now, Sudan comes into the picture because whatever might be happening in Asia in regard to colonialism—which is on a small scale and is bound to end—the real issue of colonialism is in Africa—it may be in other places like British Guiana—but it is really Africa that counts in the future, and I think in the next few years, this question of Africa will become ever more important and if it is not settled peacefully and co-operatively, it will give a tremendous amount of trouble. Now, we see in Africa, as I said, the bright spots of Gold Coast and Nigeria suddenly emerging. We see trouble in the north—Morocco, Tunisia and elsewhere. We see in fact that we are going through in Africa a revolution against colonialism, or colonial revolution,—call it what you like. It is a very major thing of the age, just as the emergence of Asia is a major thing of the age, and so I would hope that the great countries responsible for these matters will consider them in their true perspective, not imagining that they are going to profit by carrying on these policies, which cannot possibly continue for long. These are the three matters that I venture to place before the House, Sir, and I am grateful for their patience in listening to me.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Mukerjee.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta—North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a pleasure to hear the Prime Minister warm up...

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Before allowing this speech, Sir, the amendments have to be placed before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. The Deputy-Speaker will place the amendments before the House.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will place the motion before the House first and then take up the amendments and place them one after the other. Motion moved.

"That the present International situation and the policy of Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Now, I will ask hon. Members which of the amendments they want to place before the House.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House regrets that the Government have not taken adequate steps to meet the crisis created by the reported pact on military assistance etc. between Pakistan and the U. S. A., by—

(a) strengthening our national defences, and in particular by taking urgent steps to build up our defence industries; and

(b) undertaking measures to secure national unity."

**Shri Raghuramajah (Tenali):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House approves of this policy."

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the Government do categorically declare that the problems relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab canal waters are their domestic concerns."

**Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House approves the policy of the Government and the steps taken by it to promote international peace."

**Shri K. R. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—West):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House approves of all the steps taken by the Government to ease international tension and for the preservation of peace in the world."

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House approves of this policy."

**Shri N. Somana (Coorg):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House approves the policy adopted by the Government."

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the policy of dynamic neutrality is a failure and that active association with like minded allies is called for."

**Shri Jethalal Joshi (Madhya Saurashtra):** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House endorses the foreign policy of the Government wholeheartedly and is of opinion that in view of the political developments in the international affairs and es-

[Shri Jethalal Joshi]

pecially in view of the reported military alliance between U.S.A. and Pakistan, the Government should mobilise the country for unity and self-defence in the event of danger."

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the policy of the so called Dynamic Neutrality so far pursued by the Government has proved a failure and suggests the following seven points programme for dealing with the situation created by the reported Pak—U.S. Pact:—

(a) in foreign affairs India should eschew her policy of neutrality and pursue a policy of getting aid from all available sources without committing the country to any ideology;

(b) diplomatic relations with Pakistan should be immediately severed;

(c) the Kashmir issue should be withdrawn from the U.N.O.

(d) all negotiations and preparations for the plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir should be stopped and that State should be treated as an integral part of India which should be prepared for defence of borders of that State and for this purpose the so-called Azad Kashmir also should be treated as an integral part of Kashmir and consequently of India;

(e) the foreign pockets in India should be forthwith cleared even, if necessary, by resort to police operation;

(f) the work of reorganising the defence of India should be immediately undertaken through compulsory military training of young men and steps should be taken to start war industries with a view to making India self-sufficient in that respect and for this purpose our Five Year Plan may be suitably amended;

(g) fifth column activities in India should be suppressed with a firm hand

and for this the following measures should be adopted:—

(i) all the foreign missionaries should be extenuated from India and their activities should be stopped;

(ii) no Muslims should be allowed in the Army, Navy, Air-Force and Police and they should not be allowed to occupy any key posts including the offices of Ministers;

(iii) one hundred mile zones on the borders of Pakistan should be cleared of people who are likely to have leanings toward Pakistan; and

(iv) the Constitution of India may be suitably amended if necessary in the interests of security of our country."

مولانا مسودی (جموں و کشمیر):

جناب ذہنی اسپیکر صاحب - مہری درخواست یہ ہے کہ مسٹر دیشپانڈے کی جو امینڈمنٹ ہے اس کو آپ آؤٹ آف آرڈر قرار دیں - کہونکہ اس امینڈمنٹ میں ایسی باتیں درج ہیں جو کہ ہمارے کانستی ٹھوشن کی بنیاد کے بالکل برخلاف ہیں - اس امینڈمنٹ میں خاص کر میں آپ کی توجہ ان لفظوں کی طرف دلا رہا ہوں جو کہ اس کے پیراگراف (جی) کے دوسرے سب پیراگراف میں درج ہیں اور جن میں یہ تجویز کیا گیا ہے کہ دہکوئی مسلمان ہندوستان کی نہیں ہیں، ہند کی آرمی میں؟ اور اپر فورس میں یا اس ملک کی پولیس میں کسی ذمہوار عہدے پر نہ رکھا جائے؟ - یہ بات کانستی ٹھوشن کی بنیاد کے خلاف پڑتی ہے - اس واسطے میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس ترمیم کو آؤٹ

آف آرڈر قرار دیا جائے اور اس کو پارلیمنٹ کے ایجنڈا پر نہ آنے دیا جائے۔

[English translation of the above]

**Maulana Masuodi** (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I submit that Mr. Deshpande's amendment may be held to be out of order since it contains matter which is utterly opposed to the fundamentals of our Constitution. I wish to draw your attention in particular, to the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (g) of the said amendment wherein it is proposed that "no Muslim should be appointed to any post of responsibility in the Indian Navy, Army, Air Force or Police." This is against the basis of the Constitution. Hence, I request that this amendment may be declared to be out of order and not allowed to come on the agenda of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let it be understood clearly that when I ask hon. Members to state if they want to move any of their amendments and I declare that amendment No. such and such is moved, it is all subject to my finding if they are relevant and if they are admissible and so on. So, I reserve the right that if they are out of order, I will declare them so and I will not put them to the vote of the House. Subject to these considerations, the amendments may be moved.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das** (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same this House regrets that the policy pursued by Government, while claiming to take peace to distant lands, has brought war nearer our own frontiers."

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the Government should fix a time-limit and take adequate and effective steps to rid of the foreign pockets in India."

**Pandit K. C. Sharma** (Meerut Dist.—South): I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House places on record the grave concern about the U.S.A.—Pakistan Military Pact and regards it as an unfriendly act towards India."

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri** (Berhampore): I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of the opinion that the policy followed by the Government upto now has completely failed to subserve the national interests of India or to secure a genuine independence of the country's foreign policy from entanglements with Anglo-American imperialist diplomacy in world affairs."

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair** (Quilon-cum Mavelikkara): I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House feels that the wrong policies adopted in regard to Kashmir have led to the U. S.—Pak alliance which has embittered further the relations between India and Pakistan."

**Shri U. C. Patnaik** (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

That in the motion, the following be added at the end, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House recommends to Government to lay the foundations of an independent foreign policy, by strengthening the nation on the home front, *inter alia* by—

(a) training and mobilising our vast manpower on a defence cum development basis;

(b) building up and co-ordinating Civil Defence, Home Guard and other

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

citizen forces, to organize our potential reserves;

(c) aiding and subsidising semi-military institutions like rifle clubs, aviation, gliding, yachting, rowing, riding and sports clubs as part of defence measures;

(d) organising the youth of the country for peace as well as for war;

(e) co-ordinating the various security forces to counteract fifth column activities;

(f) utilising appropriate items of expenditure under the Five Year Plan, for defence as well as for nation building; and

(g) reorganizing the ordnance installations and military engineering services to ensure economy and efficiency."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The original motion and the following amendments are before the House for consideration:

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

**Shri K. R. Sharma:** I beg to withdraw amendment No. 8, standing in my name.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee.** It was a pleasure to hear the Prime Minister warm up in a fashion which he used to have once upon a time when he won the love of the people. But, Sir, our grouse against him is very serious, very thoroughgoing and very fundamental. Our grouse is that he does not pursue consistently and objectively those policies which should bring about the achievement of what I am prepared to believe, as I heard him, to be his real desire, namely, the peace of the world and the well-being of people in every country and particularly in our own.

Now, Sir, I shall try to confine myself mainly to the three points which were brought up by the Prime Minister though, occasionally, I am afraid there might be some supplementation

because it may be necessary for me to show how the whole thing hangs together, how, if you are going to have a consistent policy in foreign affairs, it should have a distinct relationship with the policy which we are pursuing at home.

Sir, I wish to say in this House with a sense of gravity that the evil shadow of American imperialism which fell on India when Government walked, wittingly or otherwise, into its perilous parlour, is seen today in a very concrete and reptile shape in this American pact—or understanding or whatever you choose to call it—with Pakistan, in whatever stage of preparation it might be, I aver, Sir, that it threatens our freedom and the peace of the world. That pact, and the grave danger to peace in Korea are the two matters which compel our earnest attention.

Sir, you know very well that we have not hesitated to applaud the Government for whatever work it has done for the relaxation of international tensions. But, Sir, our regret, and I add, my country's misfortune, is that there is a worm in the staff of our Government, that Government has only a very fitful and half-hearted realization of the right policies which ought to be pursued, that the Prime Minister, from time to time, if I may say so, deviates, so to speak, into the right kind of attitude, and that is why there is no real understanding by Government of the reasons and the implications of the fear which we profess to feel today—a very genuine fear—over the getting together of the United States and Pakistan. If that understanding was there, we would not have been seeing those hesitations and certain other positive errors which, I submit, we have committed in Korea; we would not have seen our chronic wobbles over the Kashmir issue even when the United States' interventionists were caught red-handed, and our inability or our unwillingness or both to break away from our present tie-up with those elements in the world—those imperialistic powers and their subsidiary

allies—which are bringing all this disaster to civilization.

I ask this House, have we not known in this House, especially since Winston Churchill fulminated in Fulton in 1946, the goings-on of the United States and their camp-followers in Europe and elsewhere? Have we not known of the more than 500 air and naval and land bases of the United States in every continent, the one-and-a-half-million American troops overseas in at least 22 countries; their fleet in the Mediterranean, their jet fighters in Europe, their control of the Pacific as of an American pond, their projects and point-four aids and spy-rings everywhere? We have known all about this. We on our part, who are in this House as well as outside, have warned the country of this American danger when the Prime Minister went on his American perambulation or when our hon. colleague who so graciously presided over the meetings of the U. N. General Assembly called Eisenhower—for reasons that I do not wish to discuss—as one of the five or six greatest men she had ever met. We have warned that it is folly to seek to manoeuvre and to flirt with a rabid and endlessly grabbing imperialism. Flirts, we know, are occasionally jilted in spite of all the attraction which they may possess. We have warned Government, Sir, of the proclaimed purpose of the United States Mutual Security Act which is the promotion of American foreign policy. We have pointed out how the United States imperialists are out for cheap cannon fodder. I do not know, but I find from the American Congressional Records which shows—they have cynically calculated—that the average cost per year of an American soldier before he had a gun in his hand was 5,556 dollars, while under the Mutual Security Programme, it could cost less than ten dollars for a soldier to help him put a gun in his hand, and it would be even less if that soldier happened to be a Pakistani or an Indian, or any of these Asiatic "gooks" as we are attractively described. That is the background which we have got to remember very vividly if we are going to draw any lessons from the picture which the

Prime Minister has drawn before us this evening. I am quoting from the Congressional Proceedings for the 22nd June, 1953, which, as you know very well, is distributed by courtesy of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to all Members of the Indian Parliamentary Group. There, Sir, I find a quotation from Mr. Dulles who, after his return from world tour last summer, said:

"Nowhere in the East do we have better friends than Pakistan and their splendid military forces are sure to help this country at any time we need them."

Obviously today, the American plan—is to help Pakistan raise its armed strength and keeping it as a threat from east to west in both our flanks, blackmail us into imperialistic, aggressive schemes. Today, obviously, the American objective is to retrace their position in Kashmir which they have lost on the occasion of the abortive *coup d'etat* a few months ago. Today, they want to force us to accept the American solution of the Kashmir problem. Today,—whatever they might say for the time being—they want to build war bases right on the borders of the Soviet Union and People's China. Mr. Adlai Stevenson could not sell the brand of "independent Kashmir". Now, certain other merchants of death have appeared in that part of the world; they have come and gone since, and, Sir, they have produced this United States-Pakistan pact.

Sir, this is patently a danger to world peace and more directly and immediately a danger to India. This is more than that. It is a squalid conspiracy to complicate India-Pakistan relationship and to acerbate Indo-Pakistan disputes which, as the Prime Minister said, we can solve ourselves if we are left alone. The Prime Minister, when he made his reference to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, said: if we are left alone we are able to settle those disputes to our mutual satisfaction. But this pact is a danger, as the Prime Minister also said, Not only that. We believe that Pakistan's entire future is being played ducks and drake with,

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by the world's public enemy No. 1 which is the imperialism of the United States of America.

**Some Hon. Members:** Oh!

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I know some Members will say 'Oh!' I say that the world's public enemy No. 1 is American imperialism. It is, and it has been since 1946, and it will continue to be so, till as long as we do not stand up to the full height of our stature and see to it that this menace to civilization, to the happiness of the world's people, is scotched as soon as we can ever do so.

We recall, Sir, that the people of Pakistan put pressure on their Government and stopped its leaders in the Government like the former Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin and others who wanted to send troops to Korea. It was the people of Pakistan who compelled the Pakistan Government to go along generally with India on the Chinese and Korean issues. That is what I wish to recall now. That is why, Sir, I say, that these Americans are trying to hurt both our countries. We shall never forget that after all Pakistan and India are brother-countries, and while the loyalty of Indian Muslims is sought to be impugned by communalist propagandists, I recall what a Muslim once said. It was that while Hindus, on death, have their bodies burnt and the ashes thrown into the Ganges to be carried God knows where, the Muslim at death needs six foot by three of the soil of India and belongs to this country in death as in life. In the same way, the Hindu in East Pakistan loves deeply his environment and the atmosphere of the land of his birth and his emotional background. But, for reasons—good, bad and indifferent—two States have come into being, and when these two countries—India and Pakistan—wish to maintain their relationship, that is now sought to be disturbed by these American manipulators, those people who think nothing of bombing people out of existence only in order that their profits may survive.

Now, Sir, certain voices influential in Government circles, like the voice of a former civil servant who answers to the name of Gorwala, have publicly suggested that if proud countries like England and Turkey can accept American yoke, why should Pakistan feel shy of the shame? I say in this House, these are evil voices. Let not these evil voices be heeded by the Government of our country, whether it is in the sphere of economic planning or in other spheres. These are evil voices and we wish the people of Pakistan to compel their short-sighted leaders to change their inflammatory moves. I know, if we can proceed in a manner which has from time to time been suggested by our Prime Minister, if we can get together all the Prime Ministers of different Asian countries, including Pakistan, if we can all get together, to find out ways and means of retaining, developing, maintaining and getting ahead with our independence, with our freedom, with our plans of economic reconstruction, then surely we can face this disaster which is being sought to be foisted on us.

4 P.M.

In spite of everything, however, Sir, if in spite of everything, we find that the war-mongers threaten a crisis against our country, certainly, our people will unitedly resist, and if that occasion arises—I hope there is no need for that occasion to arise, but if the need arises, I can say on behalf of our party that we shall all take part in the defence of our country against imperialism. That is why, I say, Sir, if we realise the nature of the crisis it ought to be a decision on our part that we shall have real national defence, conducted by a really democratic Government worthy of the people's respect, representing their interests and supported by them. This defence founded, let us say, to give one item, on universal compulsory military training, must be free of the shackles of the proliferating bureaucracy which has become a feature of the administration of the Government of India. Let the Government of India really

give consideration to this matter if we want to have our people with us in the fight against all these menacing factors in the country's situation today, we on our part offer our entire and sincerest cooperation.

So, we welcome resistance to the Pact by Government, and we also offer to share in its tasks. But there I draw the line, and I warn the Prime Minister, particularly, that a country cannot defend itself against one imperialism by relying upon another imperialism. I say this, Sir, because it has been sickening—I use the word advisedly—to find the Prime Minister in this House very often soft-peddalling on so many questions—questions relating to foreign experts, questions relating to export of monazite, which came up when Dr. Saha asked a supplementary question the other day, through a foreign agency, questions regarding our position in the British Empire, which we call the "Commonwealth". I can never forget in all my life, for as long as I live, the Prime Minister defending the British Empire as a kind of model association which other countries might very well be advised to join. This sort of thing has happened often. The monazite which we are sending out of this country will come back to us in the form of atomic devastation. Now, if we are going to be consistent, let us really follow the line which advances the well-being of our people, which maintains our freedom. We cannot defend our freedom, properly speaking, when the American and the British have their gigantic oil bases in our major ports, when their technicians and their advisers swarm all over the place, when an American Ambassador says we know how every cent of the money which we are giving to this country is spent, when, how and where. When these foreigners occupy key positions in our industry, in our finance, in our trade and even in our armed forces, we know very well our Government's limitations and that is why I utter this word of warning.

We say unequivocally that this is a fight against imperialism; we know this is a fight for peace, this is a fight for freedom, this is a fight for the

peoples' well-being. We say at the same time, let us be worthy of this fight; let us rely upon ourselves for that fight. Let us do away with all those features which are disturbing the development of our country and then and then alone, Sir, we shall be able to help ourselves and our brethren in Pakistan across the border.

I turn now, Sir, to the question of the Korean Armistice which today, as the Prime Minister has said very vividly, is in considerable danger. Now, Sir, I have not the least desire to embarrass Government as far as this issue is concerned. But it is important to remember—and I make these statements with a certain amount of regret, because I did come to have a kind of respect, and appreciation, for the work of General Thimayya and his colleagues in Korea—that the Indian Command has not always acted consistently, in accordance with the needs of peace. And for that, Sir, I cannot blame General Thimayya, as the Prime Minister himself has said. Ultimately, if there is anybody to blame, the blame will have to be shouldered by the Prime Minister of my country.

Now, Sir, in regard to Korea for so long the deadlock continued over the Prisoner of War Agreement. It was very clear from the beginning that the Americans did not want peace. When I say the Americans, I mean also the United Nations—which really amounts to the same thing. The United States cannot stomach the idea of peace in Korea. The United States has used more bombs and bullets on Korea than against Germany and Japan during World War No. 2. So, naturally, the United States, that is to say U.N., to be very exact, has tried to put spokes in the wheel of the progress of the Armistice negotiations and now they are putting spokes in the wheel of the execution of the Prisoner of War agreement. Now the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and the Indian Custodian Force could not provide proper facilities for the North Korean and Chinese peoples volunteer commands to carry out explanations. Now, Sir, I have with



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me a sheaf of documents which are sent to all kinds of people by the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China in Delhi which show very clearly that over and over again the Indian Custodian Force as well as the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission have agreed that these facilities are not being afforded. For example, the construction of booths which should have taken four days took about thirty days as far as the United Nations side was concerned. Then, Sir, the agents of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai Sheik, under American direction, have been in control of the prisoner of war camps. In connection with this, I am quoting to you, Sir, a statement made by Mr. B. N. Chakravarti, Alternate Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, in Calcutta on the 2nd of December. He says:

"There was no doubt that the camps were well organised. It was apparent from the fact that even before explanations started some prisoners would come surreptitiously to the Indian guards and plead for repatriation."

And he added: that there were forty to fifty such ring leaders in every camp of five hundred prisoners.

Now, Sir, the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission hardly did anything to break up this gang of hooligans. There have been occasions, so many occasions, when people had been caught red-handed. For example, I find that on the 9th of November the Custodian Force Guards seized from the United Nations ration bags a high-power pocket transmitter being passed to their agents in the prisoner of war camps by the United Nations Command. Earlier they intercepted a number of written messages of instructions passed through the United Nations Hospital in the prisoner of war camps. Reference to this is made in so many reports in papers in this country as well as abroad.

Then, Sir, there was the question of use of force. On one occasion General Thimayya even went out of his way,

I should say—I do not know if he acted according to instructions—when he said that he was not going to undertake the responsibility of having to take recourse to force. Now why should he go out of his way to say this?

We know that some time back the Americans let loose over 25,000 prisoners of war because they did not want them to be produced for the purpose of explanation and for the purpose of repatriation. Now if the Americans do it, and if under moral pressure of the world public opinion they have to say, all right ...

I will take a little time, because there are certain points which I want to bring up. If you will permit me, I will finish as quickly as possible.

Give me ten minutes more, Sir.

The question arose regarding the use of force. The Americans had to say "we are looking for those people whom we have let go". This they did under the pressure of world public opinion. But General Thimayya said "I am not going to take the responsibility of using force". Why this task of using force or not using force? Why give a handle to these people who are using all kinds of devices in order to upset the entire process of the armistice, the entire process of the repatriation of prisoners?

We find also, as the "Hindustan Times" correspondent in Korea pointed out on the 31st October:

"It was a cardinal mistake to have put the prisoners into these camps in the same groups in which they were handed over. The advance party of the N.N.R.C. had been aware of the existence of these pressure groups and the only explanation for not breaking them up is that the N. N. R. C. appear to be powerless in the matter".

Now, who was responsible for this? Actually we were made to look like fools. Sir, I submit that until the deadlock in the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission on the 23rd October

on the question of the so-called use of force by the Custodian Force to counteract the activities of these special agents in the camps, the Americans and the U. N. command were all abuse and vituperation of the Indians. They said the Indians were Communist agents. Even Mr. Dulles went so far as to say "the so-called Neutral Nations". But after the Indian Chairman, General Thimayya, over-ruled the suggestion of the breaking up of the gangster organisation within the camps, that is, after the Indian Chairman actually allowed the U.N. Command and Syngman Rhee's and Chiang Kai Shek's agents to sabotage the prisoners of war agreement and to prevent the explanations through their agents in the camp, it was exactly then that there was a sudden change in the tone of the Americans and the U.N. Command. They started praising us, as doing a thankless job, a difficult job, and so on and so forth.

I say this is a very important matter. We did not behave in the manner that we should have done. The Prime Minister has talked about the anger in our hearts. We know that the coals of anger in the people's hearts are glowing today against war-mongers. They want peace, which is the fulfilment of their desire. Korea is an arena where the fight between peace and war is being conducted. In Korea our responsibility therefore was not only the job on hand but also the greater job of looking after the future of civilisation.

I see also that the Prime Minister gave a hint in the Council of States on 3rd December that the question of the Korean Political Conference would be brought up in the United Nations. But actually no action was taken, though there was some time. And now we are in a very difficult predicament. The United Nations General Assembly is to meet on 9th February or so. On the 22nd January a very difficult situation might be created. All these people would have to be liberated according to the version of the Americans. There again, I cannot square with what the

Prime Minister said this morning—I am quoting from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 21st December where there is a special despatch called 'Inside Delhi' which says that "there has been a major policy decision indicating a major change in the Nehru line" and then it refers to the announcement in Shanti Nagar by General Thimayya "who has announced reportedly, in conformity with the American stand, that on the 22nd January the United Nations forces will poise themselves on the demilitarised line to take necessary action to liberate the non-repatriates; only the Northern Command has objected to this". As far as the Prime Minister is concerned, I think he agrees with the interpretation of the Northern Command. And I wish—the President of the United Nations General Assembly, happily, is with us here—I wish that steps are taken quickly and promptly to call the United Nations to have this matter discussed.

I do not also understand why when Poland suggested that the United Nations should be called earlier we did not say anything. I do not understand why we agreed to an American suggestion indirectly put forward by a South American satellite that it should be left to the desire of a majority in the United Nations, which we know very well is at the beck and call of Americans. If that is so, it is a very dangerous situation in Korea. Peace for which our country has made a substantial contribution is in jeopardy. That peace had to be saved. Because with that is involved not only the peace in East Asia but the future of civilisation.

Turning to the other points which I want to bring up before the House, I wish to refer to the Prime Minister's statement regarding "the occurrence of a certain unfortunate process of reversal as far as colonialism is concerned". I appreciate the position of the Prime Minister and the responsibility he has to bear and that kind of thing. But I do not see why, after having talked in the way he has done about the

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anger in the hearts of people everywhere, after he has talked in the way which, as I have said, won him popularity, why he should use this kind of ultra-diplomatic language of "unfortunate process of reversal" and so on.

In another statement which he made the other day he said "the colonial powers are trying to dig themselves in and sometimes they have gone back a bit". That is under-stating the matter. British Guiana is only one example among many which are happening all over the world. The Prime Minister himself has talked about Kenya. I have got papers here to show how horrid atrocities are being perpetrated in Kenya, how people are made to march naked through the streets before they are shot dead. These are photographs which can easily be inspected by anybody, whoever wants to find out the truth. We know these things are happening all over the world wherever colonialism is rampant. In British Guiana they pushed out the legitimate government whose former leaders came to New Delhi only the other day. Why have we not moved in the matter? The Prime Minister says "we wish to move effectively and otherwise we do not move". But that has not been the attitude of this country. That is not the spirit of the speech, in parts, the Prime Minister has made today. Even if we cannot be effective—every day you leave, Sir, the copy of the Gita on my table for my edification—and it teaches *nishkam karma*, that is, if something is our duty we have to do it, whatever the results. If in regard to British Guiana we have to raise our voice, why do we not raise it? It makes our blood tingle in shame when Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham who go all over the place say "we expect this country to take up the matter and bring it before the U. N." They say, of course, "we have left it to the Prime Minister's wisdom". But they mention it specifically every time, that they want it to be brought up before the United Nations.

I happened to find out from the "Hindustan Times Evening News" of

the 18th October that on the 15th October Poland and Guatemala had in the U. N. Trusteeship Council brought up this matter, or they were trying obliquely, indirectly to do so. But our gallant representative, who occasionally speaks up sharply about things, said nothing about it. I do not understand why this happens and why the Prime Minister should lend himself to the suggestion that it is because British Guiana is British that we do not raise our voice against it.

And that, Sir, reminds me of something to which I must make a reference, even though I see that my friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry is not here. In regard to British Guiana the British Minister for Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton made a statement at the Conservatives' Conference at Margate. He said "we are not going to tolerate a Communist administration anywhere in the British Commonwealth". I do not know if that was the decision of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi):** I think he was right.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Anyhow he said it. I do not base my point on that but on the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry going, of all places, to Rajkot and saying in a press conference "That fight in Travancore-Cochin is a straight fight between Congress and Communists. Even if the Communists win the elections we shall not allow them to rule there". This appeared in "Jai Hind", which is a daily paper of Rajkot, on 11th November, 1953. Now, in case, I am told, that the Minister will repudiate this statement, I find also an editorial of the paper of the next day, 12th November.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How does it arise in a discussion on foreign affairs?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** This relates to the policy to be pursued in regard to administration by the British Commonwealth. It shows our link-up with the British Commonwealth. If our link-up with the British Commonwealth goes to

the extent of the Minister pursuing the Lyttleton line in regard to the ban on Communists, we ought to know where we stand. We are here in this House. I would not myself like to characterise ourselves as the most important element in the Opposition. But we are here. We ought to know where we stand, and that is very definitely linked up with foreign policy because our tie-up with the British Commonwealth is certainly concerned with it.

The Editorial refers to this matter on the 12th where again we find something with regard to a possible repudiation of the statement by Mr. Krishnamachari. The Minister of Commerce and Industry is asked to explain why he said this and is challenged also to repudiate this statement which is reported to have been made at the Press Conference in Rajkot.

You are ringing your bell very menacingly and I am afraid I cannot refer to so many other points which I have. But, I shall make mention of one thing, and that is about the position of affairs as far as the foreign pockets in India are concerned. What is happening in these areas where NATO commitments apply? Why should you allow armaments to go into these areas? The Parliamentary Secretary for External Affairs said the other day that there are reports of the increased supply of arms and ammunition in Goa and Marmagao. Why do we allow this kind of things to go on there? What are we going to do about French possessions in India? On the contrary, why are we assisting the French in what they call "le guerre sale", "the dirty war," in Indo-China? Why is it that in regard to Malaya, where the napalm bomb, which the Prime Minister condemned the other day, is being used, you are not doing anything? Why is it that in regard to Malaya do we find reports—I have got the papers here to verify the source of my information—that from Calcutta Kukris, a peculiar weapon used by the Gurkhas, are being sent by boat to the British Gurkhas somewhere in Singapore and other places in Malaya? Why is it that these things happen all the time? Why is it that this tie-up continues? Why is

it that in so many ways we are bound up with the British? Why is it that our Minister for Defence Organisation has to admit that after we produce some of our military equipment, we send them for proofing or some such purpose to Great Britain or to America? Why is this continued? Why after nearly 7 years of Independence, we have not got an Iron and Steel plant? We have no soda ash production in this country; we have not got sulphur production in this country; we have not got any control over petroleum production. How is it that, in spite of an iron and steel plant having been projected in 1948, to be completed in six months' time—that was the statement made at that time—even now we are waiting upon foreign consultants, paying them money through our nose in order to get something in some unascertainable time? That being so, how are we going to have a really independent foreign policy? How are we going to make a real contribution to peace? I appreciate the Prime Minister when he says, we cannot do the impossible, we cannot play a very dramatic role at once in the field of world affairs. But, we must be on the right road. When the US Pact highlights the fact of the get-together of the mischievous elements in imperialism, who are trying to grab the weaker countries of the world to use them as pawns in their military and diplomatic game, it is exactly at that point of time that we have to assert our freedom, we have to assert our Independence. That is exactly the point which I wanted to make.

Sir, I would say one thing before I conclude, which has also some reference to what the Prime Minister said. He said very rightly, if India loses her soul, what doth it profit her? He said that very rightly. I refer again to the Gita which you have so thoughtfully laid here on my table for my edification. I find there a sloka which begins thus:

"नैनं छिन्दन्ति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः"

"Nainam chhindanti shastrani nainam dahati pavakah" This, I say, is not

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about the soul of the individual, but about the spirit of our people, the spirit of the people fighting everywhere for peace and well being: "neither the fires can consume them nor can the weapons of the world tear them through." That is the principle with which we have got to go ahead. That is the spirit which is writ large on the faces of our brave people. That is the spirit which I want the Prime Minister to evoke today. He can do so if he chooses. But, he does not do so. He has made his choice. He has gone to sup with the devil. He has made his peace with the British and the Americans. He expects to utilise the British imperialists against the American imperialists. This is absolutely a disastrous game, doomed to defeat and disillusion, and the destruction of the interests of our people. I ask him again to rise to his full stature and give a hand to the people so that the people can really rise to the magnificent spirit of which they are capable and then and then alone can we play that constructive, positive, consistent, successful role in world affairs, which is your desire and mine to see them play.

**Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi** (Lucknow Dist.—Central). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, first of all, may I convey through you, my sense of deep gratitude to Parliament for the expression of their good will and confidence in me at the time of my election as President of the United Nations Eighth General Assembly? I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all those men and women not only in India, but also abroad, whose messages have poured into my office in an unending stream continuing up to this day. They have come from the farthest and remotest corners of the globe, from places in North and Central Africa, from places in Iceland, from villages in India and from the bigger and better known cities of the world. Not only have these messages brought me encouragement, but they have one striking feature about all of them, in that each now looked up to India for some further step towards the peace of the world. Each one of

them, whether they were couched in poor language or whether they were written by statesmen of the different countries, have expressed the hope that now perhaps with one further honour conferred on India, she would take a further step to resolve some of the problems of the world and ensure peace. It would not be unnatural for me to be moved by such an expression of opinion. I was deeply moved.

Perhaps it was also inevitable that as I walked up to the President's Chair, for a brief moment, my mind went back to that wintry day in San Francisco 8 years ago when I stood outside the wall of the United Nations Chambers unknown and unaccepted, called by the local press, this woman from India. It was perhaps some satisfaction to me that the policies of my country have today led to the recognition of the womanhood of India. We are not accustomed to think of ourselves as anything but individuals. Therefore, the most significant thing to me about the election was the fact that I was a woman. But, very soon I realised that even in the so-called advanced countries of the world, in many of them, women are not playing the full role, to which they are entitled.

And, therefore, the election assumed a double significance. It is not easy to express in words the feelings that one has towards those whose encouragement has helped one to discharge one's duties; and, if at all I have been successful during this term of my office, I think I can say without fear of contradiction it has been wholly because I felt that I had so much support and encouragement and there was such a universal acceptance of India's role in foreign affairs.

We are discussing today, Sir, the foreign policy of India vis-a-vis the present international situation. As one who has been privileged to interpret that foreign policy longer than most other people connected with the diplomatic service, I would like to pay a tribute to the success of that policy. But first let me say it is not my usual habit to

hand out bouquets to any one. In fact, having so long served for various terms in other countries and sought to defend this very foreign policy, I have sometimes been highly irritated by it and wished it was easier to interpret. But I must testify to the fact that today India's role in foreign affairs is succeeding. Whether the Prime Minister wishes to assume leadership or not, India has assumed leadership. And the consequences of that devolve on all of us, on every single Member of this House and on this country. It is largely due to the fact that the policy we have pursued has been an independent policy and one which has, besides paying us dividends in various ways, given great encouragement to the world. It has evoked admiration and support from the widest possible circle, but more than that, even those who would wish that we should follow their own line of thought have been compelled to give us their reluctant respect, and that is no mean achievement, believe me.

So, today as time is short and I cannot enter into all the various aspects of this policy as I would like to do, I would confine myself merely to the thought that is in all our minds at the moment. I refer to the military aid by the United States to Pakistan.

For some weeks before I left the States, every newspaper was full of this proposed aid. Various editorials appeared and there were all sorts of conjectures. Some people even went so far as to give India the assurance—the press, I mean—that if such aid was given, it would not be used against India. I happened to be on a broadcast the day this was published in one of the important papers and I remember saying to the man who was interviewing me that I really did not understand how one could ear-mark military aid, and after it had been ear-marked how the ear-marking was going to be policed. Who was going to look after the policing of the ear-marking, as to whether or not it had been used for any specific purpose or for the purpose intended? So, I share with this House and with the public generally, the sense of apprehension that I

have heard outside and also in the House.

But, I do want—and very earnestly—to say that we must not, under any circumstances whatsoever, give to this an exaggerated importance. Undoubtedly the fact that military aid is to be given to our neighbour, or might be given to our neighbour, is a matter that should cause us the deepest concern, and we should ponder over it in all seriousness and meet the case as we think fit. But, at the same time, I think that we who have inherited the priceless legacy of fearlessness should not, under any circumstances, allow ourselves to be moved or get into any kind of a fear psychosis or hysteria, because such an event is contemplated.

I came home via the Middle East, stopping at Beirut and Damascus, and it was interesting to see that the reactions there were also of considerable concern about this new development. As has been said both by the Prime Minister and the hon. Member who spoke before me, this is not a matter which concerns India alone. It is something which affects the whole of South Asia, and therefore, it is natural that other countries should be agitated by it. But the point I wish to emphasize is that if we stick to our foreign policy, to our independence and to our fearlessness, I think we can evolve a suitable answer, should this unhappy event take place. I do not believe that any threats of this kind to our safety can be met by similar action. It is not possible for us, it would not be wise for us, it would be, in fact, most unwise in the context of events for us to try and think in terms of protecting ourselves. No nation can be protected by force of arms. Those happy days are gone. Arms can annihilate a nation. They cannot protect a nation. Therefore, our protection lies in following those principles which were our guiding light in the days of our independence movement and of adhering to them.

I would like to say this to my colleagues on the Opposition benches. The hon. Member who spoke before me made a generous offer of siding with

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the Government in case of need; when a great crisis arises he and his party would offer their co-operation and their help. But I want to ask this House if there does not exist a crisis today in India and outside India, and what greater crisis is going to arise when we can all join together, which we can all join together and face? The crisis that faces us in this country is of superlative dimensions. The problems we have to solve are so great that we cannot afford to lose a minute, or be divided for a second. We have to meet them with our united resources of intellect and talents and work.

And therefore, side by side while we are resolving these things, we must remember that on the international plane there are those who look to us for moral support. There are those who believe that if India can maintain her independent stand, if India can face any kind of oppositions or threats or displeasure or even any kind of cajoling or persuasion, then they, to that extent, are strengthened. Because in these newly independent countries of Asia—as is well known to hon. Members here, but it bears repetition—the only desire is the desire to remain free and to consolidate their strength for purposes of progress and peace. I hear this all the time when I am in the United Nations in the bloc which is known as the Asian-Arab bloc to which India belongs. One hears it in one's travels, when one visits the countries of Asia and Africa. And therefore, at this time or at any time when anything threatens or looks as if it might disrupt us in any way, our course, in my humble opinion, is to very firmly continue to be guided by those same principles that have inspired our foreign policy, and to give encouragement and support to those people who today hope for a new era in which nations can live together free and equal, co-operating on a voluntary basis, without any compelling pacts or aids by which they may be crippled. We shall endanger that safety if in any way we move from the stand we have taken or allow ourselves to be unduly ruffled. We have to keep to our

course steadfastly. We have met dangers before, and we can meet them again, but they must be met in a spirit of a great nation that has wise leaders at its head.

The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to two or three things about the United Nations, which I would like to correct. His first point was something, in connection with my having called President Eisenhower, the greatest man or the greatest among men. Now, I do not know where he heard that, because an occasion has never arisen for me to call General Eisenhower, the greatest man or the greatest among men. But the occasion did arise, when I referred to him—and I would like to repeat that because I believe it—as one of the great soldiers of our time, which is something quite different again.

The other point that I would like to draw the attention of the House to is the very black picture that my hon. friend has painted about American imperialism and American expansionism. As to whether it is correct, and whether the East is really in danger of this great threat of American expansionism, let me tell you, in all honesty, that I am not prepared to believe this. I do not believe there is any threat from America; any more than there is from some other countries, and I would like to say that if there are any threats from any quarter whatsoever, the time has come when we should meet those threats fairly and squarely by continuing as we have done so far, a policy of non-alliance with power blocs. The position that India is in today, is one of greatest delicacy, delicacy, not because we are afraid to do anything, not because we are afraid to express our views, but because the even keel has to be maintained between two great power blocs, who are, sometimes, not open to conviction or reason. At least sometimes, one is almost in despair at the hysteria that is being evoked in some parts of the world, owing to this mad race for armaments, and seeing these things, one comes back to the



thought, how much lucky we are, in that, having no armaments to speak of we can only rely on the spirit of the people, because they are our strength and must be strength in years to come, and certainly in the foreseeable future. We must concentrate our efforts on improving that spirit, and giving further inspiration to the people to do what is right in the circumstances, and to meet whatever situation arises, with dignity, fortitude, and unity.

I do not wish to take the time of the House, but I would like just to refer to the question briefly, why the Brazilian amendment was accepted by the Indian Delegation. It is for the leader of the Indian Delegation to explain the background, but I would like to remind the House that behind the acceptance or the rejection of an amendment or a resolution, there is always a long history, and sometimes something has to be accepted, because the alternative would be worse. So far as the particular question of fixing the date at 9th February, or something else whatever is concerned, I think the House will have no doubts as to our ability to reconvene the General Assembly, the moment any necessity arises. Although there is this big binding factor of consulting the majority, which may take a little time, in actual practice, however, it could be called almost instantly, if the slightest need arose. And I would certainly like to assure hon. Members, that so far as I am concerned, not only have I got Korea in my mind—in fact, how can those of us who feel responsible for the situation there afford for a moment to forget Korea—but the wider issue of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Korea, which would follow anything that would be done right now, and which is always in our minds, and which is one of the things which, I believe, we all hope for at the earliest possible moment. The fact that the situation is threatening in Korea is in itself a constant challenge to our vigilance, and I am sure, that if occasion should arise, it would immediately be met, so far as India is concerned, with the greatest firmness.

I would like to say one word about the manner in which our prestige has been raised almost sky-high, through our troops and our officers in Korea. It is wrong to imply motives to the Americans, when they praise the troops. Anybody who has lived in America knows that the American temperament is mercurial, it goes up and down, in such startling fashion, that those of us who come from the slower tempo of the East find it difficult to understand, and sometimes, we are left wondering how a situation has changed so quickly. So, the praise that has been given to our troops has been genuine, and I can assure hon. Members that the manner in which negotiations have been conducted by General Thimmayya, and carried out by our troops, has called for the highest praise, and for this, I think we ought to feel grateful to them.

**Acharya Kripalani** (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has referred to the recurring debate on international situation and international affairs. It comes in every session of the Parliament. This is absolutely unusual in any country. Why does this arise in our country? May I submit to the hon. Prime Minister that it arises, because the Prime Minister does not consult any other party, so far as the foreign policy of the country is concerned. If he consulted other parties, and his policy were explained to other parties, the need for discussing foreign affairs in every session would not arise. In all democratic countries, the foreign policy is not the foreign policy of the Government, but it is the foreign policy of the nation, because it intimately concerns the nation, because if sometimes when a wrong decision is taken on foreign policy, it is not the Government that suffers, but the whole nation. Therefore, I submit that it is absolutely necessary, as in other democratic countries, that so far as foreign politics are concerned, we should always present a national and united front. And not only this, but in other countries, the foreign policy of a nation does not



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change with the change of government, but it is continued. I wish here also, it should be so.

The hon. Prime Minister has told us that we are reluctantly drawn into world affairs, that we cannot escape our responsibility, and that we should not escape any responsibility that is placed upon us. But I am afraid that sometimes, without measuring our own strength, we take responsibilities upon ourselves, which we cannot discharge to our satisfaction or to the satisfaction of others concerned. I am, therefore, glad that the Prime Minister said that we repudiate the idea of any leadership of nations, whether Asian or any other.

About Korea,—I am afraid, though our policy of non-alignment with the two power blocs is correct, in our detailed functioning we often lose sight of it. Long ago, in the last Parliament, I said that it was wrong of us to vote with those who considered North Korea as the aggressor. North Korea was only technically the aggressor; but in reality, as events afterwards proved, it was not a fight between North Korea and South Korea, but a fight between the two power blocs. Last time, I said that our accepting the chairmanship of N.N.R.C. in Korea was not desirable. We knew very well what the two power blocs were thinking, whether they would cooperate with us or not—and events have proved that they have not cooperated. Mr. Mukerjee has given what he considers facts showing that the American bloc through Rhee has not been cooperating with the N.N.R.C. But I am sure those inclined to be favourable to the American bloc, will give facts and figures which will prove that the Chinese and the North Koreans, inspired by Russia, have not been cooperating with us in the task that we have undertaken. It was very clear that both the sides would not play the game. We, therefore, should not have put ourselves forward, or even if we did not put ourselves forward, we should not have

accepted this commission. It has unnecessarily put our fine soldiers in an awkward situation.

The Prime Minister talked of the alliance between America and Pakistan. I agree with him that we have not to be nervous about it. But I am afraid the Congress Party has been going on in a way which indicates extreme nervousness. Everybody in India knows that this alliance is likely to adversely affect us. Everybody in India knows that it will upset the balance that is being maintained in Asia. But I say there is no need for being nervous about it or for carrying on any violent propaganda against a thing which the whole nation dislikes, which also our neighbours—other nations in Asia dislike. Our Prime Minister believes the Prime Minister of Pakistan, when the latter says that it is not a military alliance, but is only military aid that is contemplated. But our Prime Minister has rightly said there is very little difference between military aid and military alliance or the quantity of bases. Bases can be handed over at any time. But when you say that military aid is dangerous for a nation, I would say economic aid is no less dangerous.

**An Hon. Member:** Much more.

**Acharya Kripalani:** If our economy must depend on foreign aid, I would suggest let us get that aid from smaller countries. I do not see any difference between military aid and economic aid. A country may get economic aid from another country and reserve all its revenues for military purposes. Then it would be military aid and not merely economic aid. I am afraid we are relying too much upon foreign aid for the reconstruction of our economy and as soon as possible, and even immediately, we should get out of the meshes of America and England, and we must devise such measures as would make our economy independent.

The third topic mentioned by the Prime Minister was about colonialism.

Our Prime Minister says that what is happening in some parts of Africa makes us angry. But it is very well known that our Prime Minister gets angry very soon and cools down very soon. If we are really angry, I believe that our association with the Commonwealth, which is a congregation of nations of white people, who are imperial,—or who at least suffer from the disease of racial discrimination,—is humiliating for us.

5 P.M.

I would say a few words about Kashmir because it is what has happened in Kashmir that was brought about even this America-Pakistan pact. The policy that we have followed there has been from the very beginning misconceived. The Kashmir Prince had opted for India and the popular Government had also done likewise. And both the Prince and the people approached us to help them to drive away the marauders from their land. Having done that, I hold that we should not have referred this matter to the UNO. We ought to have known the character of the UNO. Then the reference that we made was only about the aggression of Pakistan, but as the UNO is infested with power politics, it did not decide that question; it began to dabble with the other questions of plebiscite which was a matter between us and the people of Kashmir, between our Government and the Government of Kashmir. There should have been no talk of plebiscite, and, even if we talked of plebiscite, it was a matter between us and the people of Kashmir. No other country had anything to do with it. We brought in Pakistan and we brought in UNO. I submit that was a wrong policy. Even if we talked of it, we should have immediately proceeded to hold the plebiscite. I hold that the accession of Kashmir to India is complete, *de jure* and *de facto*. Yet if there is anything required, let the question of accession be placed before the Constitution Assembly of Kashmir and furnish the matter and tell the UNO that they have taken an unconscionably long time to decide the question that was

referred to them and so far as plebiscite is concerned, it is a matter which the Kashmiris had the right to decide for themselves. It is for them to say when and how they are going to hold the plebiscite. The UNO is out of court and also other nations including India. They should take their own time to decide about the ways and means by which they are going to have the plebiscite.

The Prime Minister has talked of a third force. He said not the third force, but the third area. I see no difference except that of language. There are many small nations who are as anxious for peace as we are. And, we have been told by the Prime Minister, they often vote with us. It is time that we came nearer to these people and tried to consolidate that area and increase it. It is only thus that the peace of the world can, if at all, be maintained. When there are only two areas and two forces that are fighting with each other, there is very little hope of peace.

I am sure, if, in foreign policy, other parties too are taken into confidence, the Prime Minister will find that they are all with him and support him. So far as any threat to this country is concerned, we learnt that even without arms and ammunition a nation can hold high its head, as we did under the British, during the time of the last war. The English people wanted to force us to join in the war. We refused and we said, not without our consent, not unless the affairs of our own country are in our hands and the aid we give is regulated by our own people. The whole of the British Empire was against us and it was helped by the Allies, who were engaged in a life and death struggle against the Nazis and against Japanese imperialism. Yet, because we had proper leadership, even though we were an unarmed people, up to the end we refused to participate in the war and resisted the British. This we did without arms, when we were down and low. But such resistance requires that the spirit of the people be roused and enthusiasm created. The people

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must feel that the Government is doing everything in its power to raise the condition of the masses, that it stands for them, that it has identified itself with them in their struggle against poverty, disease and all they are suffering from. If this is not done, you cannot get the proper kind of enthusiasm to resist all those forces that today are arising in the world and that threaten not only our liberty but the liberty of all peace-loving people.

Yesterday, I made a very modest suggestion. I said, 'Release the 117 prisoners; put the parties on their honour and tell them that it is their business to see that people do not indulge in violence'. I said that we shall see that the members of opposition parties exercise their influence and see that violence does not arise, that every quarrel is settled non-violently as we have learnt from the Father of the Nation. This modest proposal which I made to take away from the statute book a law which is a disgrace to the nation, to democracy, even this moderate suggestion was brushed aside. When our Home Minister talks in the House he does not show the least regret for having to use extraordinary laws. But, he seems to delight in using them. I say, Sir, this is not the way to mobilise the spiritual and moral strength of the nation. We are all very anxious to cooperate with you but you want to do everything through your powerful majority. I find that in this House there is a steam-roller. Whatever the Opposition may say, even if it is most reasonable, that is brushed aside because the majority is with the Government. I say, many times that majority is absolutely artificial. I am sure if there had been a free vote today, so far as the lawless law is concerned, many Congressmen may have been found to vote with the Opposition.

**Several Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am sorry I gave you more credit than you do to yourselves. I thought that you were

lovers of liberty and freedom as you were known to be, in former days, when we were fighting for our liberty; but I am very sorry for you. In spite of the 'No' of a few people, I am sure there are many in the Congress who do not like these things.

**Shri Raghuramalah:** When Acharya Kripalani rose to speak, I looked forward, on this occasion more especially for his unstinted support not only for the basic principles of our foreign policy but also on the two or three vital matters referred to by the Prime Minister. I was a little disappointed, in particular, when he said that on the Korean issue, we should not have perhaps undertaken the responsibilities which we have. I always thought that the proudest thing which we have done is to have undertaken the work of the Repatriation Commission and also the custody of the prisoners of war. As a matter of fact, if we had not done that, considering that the very pattern of the interim Korean solution is based on the original Indian resolution, we would have been accused of shirking the responsibility that follows from the fact that we were ourselves the sponsors of the solution. And, if we had run away from that point of duty, we would have been criticised as being mere dreamers, idealists and pacifists. As I said the proudest thing that we have done is to have taken upon ourselves that responsibility and the way it is acknowledged in British and American circles is really gratifying to many of us, who have followed the foreign policy of this country closely.

You must have, Sir, read recently a statement by about 30 Members of the British Parliament under the caption 'Waging Peace', signed by such leading Members of the British Parliament as Fenner Brockway and Mrs. Laski. They have said that India has set herself as an example and that hers is the only voice of peace in this otherwise distracted world of hostility. I shall quote one sentence, which I think we should all remember. They said....

**Acharya Kripalani:** It is a misfortune to quote them here.

**Shri Raghuramalah:** When we have the misfortune of our own brothers attacking us—it is a great misfortune—we have to tell our brothers what others at least think of us. It is really a misfortune, I agree. The Members of the British Parliament said that recently a voice has been heard speaking on the Korean issue in a mood of peace; it has been the voice of India. They point out to India as an illustrious example to follow. They urge:

“At all costs the voice of Britain shall be as independent as the voice of India has recently been”.

You must have also read Sir in the Press a recent statement made by Mr. Alexander Smith, a Republican Senator. He said at a Press Conference that he was one of those who unfortunately was under a prejudice against Pandit Nehru that he was a pro-Communist and that after he had had a talk with Pandit Nehru, and after he had closely followed Pandit Nehru's foreign policy, he had found that he (Mr. Smith) was totally and utterly misled. So, the Senators of the United States—some of whom possibly belong to the McCarthy group—are also coming to realise slowly that India is not a stooge of any group and that it has its own independent, dignified foreign policy. It is perhaps this realisation that India cannot be subordinated to anybody that is responsible for the sponsoring of the military aid to Pakistan. As a matter of fact, offering of military aid to Asiatic Nations is not new. We know that in 1952, a similar aid was offered to Indonesia under a mutual security pact. The aid was accepted and the pact was concluded, but then the people realised—as we do hope the people of Pakistan will similarly one day realise—that it would be a tremendous folly and a historical blunder to accept such aid. The moment public opinion began to assert itself on those lines the Cabinet there had to resign. We do hope, with all

the best wishes that we have for Pakistan, that the people in Pakistan too will realise that it will be a similar folly and blunder to accept such aid. It does not look that Pakistan is in a mood to listen to us, but we have to do our duty. As the Prime Minister pointed out it is not a question of Pakistan alone being interested in this. The whole of Asia is interested. It is very gratifying to hear the Prime Minister this afternoon agreeing to have frequent consultations with some of the Asiatic Powers. I would most respectfully suggest that in this vital matter when such a grave and portentous step is being taken we should call for a conference, at any rate of such of the Asiatic Powers as would be interested in protesting or in making their opinions felt on this vital matter. As I said already it is not a private matter of Pakistan. It affects the well-being of all of us—Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma and so many other countries. I am told, some of the Middle Eastern countries also are hostile to this idea of foreign aid to Pakistan. It is therefore most appropriate that we should organise here in New Delhi, as we have done in the case of the Indonesian independence, a conference of all Asiatic Powers to take counsel together, and assert the common voice of Asia in this matter. It is also indisputable that the proposed pact introduces an element of urgency in our own defence works. I am not, of course, one of those who would like that we should get panicky about this, but a sense of realism impels everyone of us to be alert. Sir, my information is—I am of course subject to correction—that it was at the instance of Pakistan that the United States has offered this military aid. United States might have had—and I am told it has had—the idea of offering this aid even as early as the days of our Independence, but it had to be dropped then because of the fear of public opinion in Asia. The Truman Administration would not go ahead with it. But now that circumstances have changed, and Pakistan itself has thought it fit to ask for this aid, we have to get ready for all eventualities. As I said, I do not want

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to be alarmistic, but we cannot shut our eyes to facts. We have got to step up our defences and be prepared for all eventualities. I am not one of those who would like an armament race. Neither is it advisable, nor is it feasible in our present economic situation, but an armament race is quite different from strengthening up our defences and tightening up our borders, and that, Sir, we should do. If Pakistan has asked for this aid, certainly it has an ulterior motive and we have got to be prepared for it.

In the end, I would like to emphasise that the foreign policy of a country is only appreciated when it successfully passes through the stresses and strains of time and criticism. This is one of those trying times for our foreign policy. It is easy for us to look back and say that we should have done this or we should have done that. If we had not followed this policy of dynamic neutrality in International counsels, we would have been today one of the stooges of one of the foreign powers. If we have gained respect and esteem in the counsels of the world, if today—as the President of the General Assembly, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, whom we are fortunate to have in our midst today, said—every nation in Africa or Asia is looking forward to India as one of the great hopes of the future, it is because of this dynamic, neutral, independent, foreign policy we are pursuing. It is natural that people get jealous of that position. It is natural that they try to put so many obstacles on our path, obstacles, of which the Pakistan-United States proposed pact is but a symbol and do so many other things to divert us from our path. It is only by keeping to the straight path and remaining constant in our policy that we can hope to see the final fulfilment of our policy.

I would therefore most heartily press my amendment, which supports the foreign policy pursued by our leader, and I hope every hon. Member of the House, whether he belongs

to this side or the other, will, in this crucial hour, accept it and give their unstinted support to it.

**Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after the Prime Minister and the President of the United Nations General Assembly have spoken, there is very little for people on this side of the House to add (*Interruption*) it is only to enlighten the Members on the other side, to give certain factual details which the leader of the House, in the course of his elaborate survey of the world situation could not give merely on account of lack of time. Therefore, I venture to seek the indulgence of this House to give me a patient hearing.

Sir, in the course of his speech, Professor Mukerjee dealt with the old theme of the Commonwealth being a hindrance to India's foreign policy. He thought that the membership of the Commonwealth was something of the nature of a shackle, that our membership of the Commonwealth involved our voting for a particular nation or following a particular pattern. Having sat in the third committee of the United Nations General Assembly recently, I thought I might give a few instances of the way in which we have voted *vis a vis* the way the commonwealth and other countries voted. Sir, on the question of self-determination, India sponsored a resolution. It was supported by the Soviet Union and the United States. United Kingdom and Commonwealth voted against us. On the question of the inclusion of the Federal Article in the Human Rights covenants, India and the United States and the United Kingdom voted together. The Soviet Union voted against us. Then, again, coming to the people's right to petition the United Nations in respect of violations of human rights, India and the African countries, and Arab and Asian countries voted in favour, and a strange combination of bed-fellows, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union voted against us. It is, therefore, quite obvious that

the line that India takes in international affairs is not conditioned either by her membership of the Commonwealth or by her association with the Commonwealth countries in certain matters. It is well known and it has been repeated in this House, as elsewhere, that on every issue, we bring to bear an independent judgment and we make up our minds on what is right. We have never been influenced by, "who has brought forward a proposition and what exactly are the repercussions on the political, personal and other relationship" in taking any line in the United Nations. Our independent foreign policy has been absolutely exemplified in every one of the matters in which we participated in the United Nations, and the independent stand we took in respect of each of them.

Sir, the next point I would like to deal with is about colonialism. There is not much of criticism in this country, much less in this House, of the stand that we take in support of the peoples who are under colonial domination. But there is considerable criticism against India abroad in respect of the policy that she pursues with regard to the people who are under the domination of the colonial and metropolitan powers. It is often said why is it that India assumes on herself the role of a righteous arbitrator, the role of the good Samaritan; why is it that she does not confine herself to her own problems and leave others to themselves. The answer is simple. Having ourselves been under colonial domination and having ourselves fought for liberation by going to jail and otherwise, we appreciate emotionally much better than other people can do intellectually, the same aspirations that are welling up in the hearts of those people who are subject to colonial domination. When actually a person like Michael Scott or when the people of Puerto Rico or the people from the Central African territories who are now sought to be brought under the central African federation come and make representations to the Indian delegation in the United Nations, we feel a sympathy for them

which it is impossible for other countries which have not gone through the process of slavery, of serfdom, of colonial domination and exploitation, to feel intellectually. That is why, Sir, India has always taken and, I am quite sure it will continue to take, the lead in respect of the liberation of the colonial peoples of this world.

The third point which I would like to deal with is about the Indo-Pakistan relationship. There is also criticism abroad, not so much here, that India is trying to arrogate to herself the position of domination in Asia. 'She wants to tell the world what exactly should be done in Asia and she has no right, no business, to do that.' The Prime Minister has very clearly stated that at no time did India ever pretend to tell the world what should be done in Asia, but it is the Asian countries, on the other hand, who have always turned round to India for leadership in the sense that they need guidance, advice or assistance.

Now, in the matter of assistance—this military aid to Pakistan—I will briefly deal with public opinion in other parts of Asia. The Prime Minister, in the course of his speech, said that a number of countries have protested against this aid, the proposed Pakistan-U.S. pact. I wish to give some details of it. I am not aware of the reactions of the chancelleries and courts and the official opinion of Governments, but I have collected fairly exhaustively the opinions of the Press in several countries when they heard of the news of the Pakistan-United States military alliance. Before I come to that, I would like to state that so far as the United States is concerned, their object in giving military aid to Pakistan seems to be to strengthen a ring of defence against the Soviet Union in Asia. It may be offence or defence, according to one's conception. It is said to be a ring of defence. Turkey has already granted bases. After Mossadeq's fall, Iran has more or less agreed to follow the United States' lead. Now, coming eastwards, Japan is militarised. Formosa is being militarised. South Korea is

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equipped, and Thailand is already with the United States in every one of the steps that she takes. The United States' assistance to French Indo-China in favour of Viet Nam is another link in the chain of what they call the defence ring. There is only one missing link, and that is Pakistan.

**An Hon. Member:** Turkey?

**Shri Venkataraman:** Turkey has already been included. Therefore, the point now is, in order to complete the circle or the ring round the Soviet Union and other countries, the United States necessarily thinks in terms of helping Pakistan so that the link in the chain may be filled.

Now, let us see what Pakistan thinks about it. It is not possible for us to find out what passes in the minds of other people, much less in the minds of other countries. But I have a report in the *New York Times* dated 22nd November, 1953, despatched by the columnist, John P Callahan, and this is what he says:

"Actually, Pakistan is more inclined to build her military strength as a bargaining factor in dealing with India on Kashmir issue than as a defence against other countries including the Soviet Union. This is a common admission privately expressed."

So, the object with which Pakistan desires to take the aid from the United States appears to be totally different from the object with which United States tries to give the aid to Pakistan. But whatever it is, all the countries of Asia have expressed themselves very bitterly against the proposed alliance. I shall refer only to a few comments. Before I come to Asian countries, it is perhaps good to refer to one of the Commonwealth countries, because the opposition always seems to think that the Commonwealth is the greatest bane of our foreign policy.

The "Ottawa Citizen" in an article, dated the 8th of December states:

"United States may have to choose between India's friendship and Air bases in Pakistan. Surely Washington would be guilty of a great error if it invited the hostility of Asia's largest non-Communist State in return for military bases of debatable value if their purpose is to help to avert war."

Then, it goes on to say:

"Moreover, the move must inevitably alarm both Soviet Union and America's Allies... Here again is an instance where the United States has taken a major step of concern to all its allies without consultation."

So that, even the Commonwealth countries are not very happy over the proposed alliance.

Now, let us look at the reaction in Indonesia. The Chinese Daily "Sini Po", dated the 20th of November, states as follows:

"The United States move in wooing Pakistan is encouraged by the recent developments in Iran following the overthrow of the Mossadiq Government. With Iran safe the United States is now planning to entice Pakistan 'a missing link' in its defence chain round Asia.

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The paper reminded Pakistan to take heed of Premier Nehru's warning to Asian nations not to allow themselves to be used as stooges by Western powers. The U.S.-Pakistan military alliance would bring the cold war on the very threshold of India."

There is similar comment by "Berit", another journal of Indonesia.



I shall refer to comments in Bagdad, Iraq. "Al Akbar", Bagdad, dated the 22nd November states as follows:

"We trust that Pakistan will not be lured into this net of defence pacts. We hope she will adhere to the policy of neutrality like her neighbour India sharing the feeling of all Asian Nations for neutrality in international affairs and strengthening the third force or Arab-Asian Bloc."

Now, let me refer to opinion in Burma. The "New Times" of Burma, dated 14th November states:

"Should the military bases plan materialise from these reported discussions, new fields of tension would be opened in Asia.... The establishment of American bases will in no way solve the complex problem of Pakistan and Asia."

Then, Sir, I will refer only to opinion in another country, our neighbour Ceylon. This is what "Trine" a Ceylon weekly, dated the 19th November, says:

"What is the meaning to be attached to such deceptive family ties? For Pakistan to become NATO'S cousin would mean her joining along with such (I shall omit the adjective, it will not be fair) as Dr. Rhee's Korea, Franco's Spain and Papago's Greece, in the chain of military bilateral pacts."

This is the reaction in almost all the countries. I have also with me some opinion from Egypt, from Afghanistan and so on which I have not the time to read. Now the whole point is this. All the people and every section of public opinion in Asia and in Africa is against such a military pact and alliance. It is not that India is worried. It is not as if that India, as they say, is on the pins; really the whole of Asia and the whole of Arab countries and Africa are so much concerned about the future peace of Asia and Africa and even though they are not even remotely connected—and

they are not neighbours by any stretch of imagination,—they have violently protested against this alliance. I am sure that public opinion in the Arab, African and Asian countries will assert itself and if there is still time to reconsider the position Pakistan and more so the United States Government, will do that. It is not right, it is not good, even for the United States to throw a spanner into the harmonious working of the Asian-African countries and try to create a sort of bitterness amongst themselves, because the very objective of preserving peace which they say impels them to have this alliance would be frustrated by the very alliance itself.

Now, Sir, I have only to make a brief reference to Korea before I finish. In Korea our troops are in a very difficult position. The Prime Minister referred to the dates. At the end of ninety days, that is today, explanations cease. That is according to the terms of the agreement which is an annexure to the Armistice Agreement. Then, at the end of thirty days—these are the words: "the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall declare relief from the prisoner of war status to civilian status." The words are "declare relief from prisoner of war status to the civilian status". It has been interpreted by the United States and it is supported by the United Kingdom, that this means actually that at the end of 120 days, that is on the 22nd January 1954, the United Nations Command has got the right to take charge of all these prisoners and say you are no longer prisoners of war and that you have become civilians. Now, it is very easy to imagine and to picture or to write in a paper that the United Nations Command will take charge and declare them as civilians. But actually when they try to do that and when 25,000 prisoners are still involved, that itself will be the starting point for conflagration. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that both the United Nations and the parties to the dispute should find a solution to this problem before the



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22nd January 1954. If the commands do not find a solution before that date it looks more probable that there will be a recrudescence of fighting in that area rather than peace or continuation of armistice.

So far as India is concerned, we have offered that we will continue to hold charge of the prisoners even after the date, provided we are requested to do so, and it is for the other nations to make up their minds whether they would opt for war, opt for trouble or opt for the suggestion made by India.

Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse the policy of the Government in respect of external affairs.

**Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior):** Mr. Chairman, it has become a fashion with this Government to discuss their foreign policy in every session of the House and get its rubber stamp. On account of its constant repetition, it has already become a very tame affair. I am not very much enthused over it.

Sir, the Prime Minister in his speech, has referred mainly to three items: one is Korea, the second is colonialism and the third, the last, but not the least the US-Pakistan pact for military aid.

In regard to Korea I am not at all happy or proud about the part which our people are playing there. We are playing practically the part of pall-bearers or *murdafarosh* with the big bosses. And the sooner we come out from there the better. That is my only comment on Korea.

About colonialism, no doubt the world is yet full of colonialism. Some of it is still in India in evidence and also mainly in Africa and other parts of the world like British Guiana. When referring to colonialism I admired the Prime Minister for the spirit of anger which he displayed against it. But the next moment his ardour cooled down. I quite understand; it is not his fault; it is the fault of all of us. Not only is he responsible for the

weakness, but we are also responsible. But having said that, I must say that we can do certain things as a mark of protest against this colonialism and its' continuance in a ruthless and bloody form as it is going on in Kenya under the British. In Kenya the Kikuyus are being mass-murdered by the British power. In South Africa, Britain is conniving at, if not openly supporting, the racial policy of that barbarous country. And in British Guiana also it is Britain which is responsible for dismissing that Prime Minister who is begging for help throughout the country. I know we cannot do much in these matters. We have no power. Because, the way in which we have earned our freedom has not yet strengthened us. And it is not anybody's fault. But we can do a little thing in justification of our self-respect. That little thing is that we can dissociate from all such people, all such colonial powers which are committing these sins in this world like the murder of Kikuyus in Kenya. We ought to feel ashamed of our association with such powers. I would therefore suggest most respectfully that whatever may be the commitments, we should take a decision in vindication of our self-respect and consideration for humanity, the decision of opting out from the British Commonwealth as quickly as we can possibly do.

But, Sir, I do not know whether we will be able to do it, because in spite of our Republican status and Republican citizenship we still continue to be regarded as British subjects. That may be the reason when we discuss . . . . . (Interruption).

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** You think so!

**Dr. N. B. Khare:** Obviously. I will give you proof as I am challenged. I am not without my book. Here is the latest proof. Don't be impatient. This is a letter "No. F.21-69/51-U.K.,—Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, dated

10th November, 1953. Subject: Status of Indian citizens under the British Nationality Act, 1949.—I am directed to say that under section 1(1) of the British Nationality Act of 1949, a citizen of India is also a British subject for the purposes of British law. The position has remained unchanged even after India became a Republic.—Signed K. P. Menon, for Under Secretary”.

Now, swallow it and keep quiet. Therefore what I say is this. Our foreign policy that we talk about is not foreign policy. Because we have not got a Foreign Ministry at all. Our Ministry is called External Affairs Ministry. So it is the policy of External Affairs, and for reasons which I have mentioned just now.

Then Sir, referring to this unholy U.S.-Pak pact for military aid I must say that there is no doubt the talk of this pact and the prospect of the certainty of its coming into existence has created tension not only in India but in our neighbouring friendly countries also and in other parts of the world. As the Prime Minister rightly said, if Pakistan as an independent nation can enter into any pact or sell herself if she likes, similarly we too as an independent nation have got a right to consider this pact from the angle of vision as to how it will affect us and the safety of our country and the safety of our millions.

On account of the transfer of power, on account of the method in which transfer of power took place—it took place by your collaboration and collusion with British imperialism and the Muslim League—Pakistan was born. We are responsible for the birth of Pakistan. And we have tried our level best to cultivate its friendship. We have not succeeded, and we are not going to succeed till Doomsday in our endeavour, howsoever sincerely we might try; because Pakistan was conceived, was born, and is functioning on the hatred of India. We can never escape this fact. Always remember it. And how has Pakistan behaved? It has never concealed its intention and has proclaimed to the world that “we

have accepted Pakistan only as spring-board to pounce upon India”. We cannot forget it.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): But they say that about India.

Dr. N. B. Khare: In spite of all these pronouncements of theirs we have helped them in every possible way. We have carried on endless talks with them and are still carrying on the same endeavour. We are not going to succeed. I am really very much surprised at the pathetic faith our Prime Minister has in Pakistan and its leaders and in its *bona fides*. When Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Pakistan Premier was here to talk about Kashmir and other matters very recently, it reminded me of a line from Milton:

‘His tongue dropped manna’,  
while he concealed the (American)  
dagger under his sleeve.

Yet we have faith in them and we are not ashamed of proclaiming it. That is why when the Prime Minister talked about the agreements in regard to Kashmir, I burst out “Scrap them”, because I could not contain myself. (An hon. Member: You never do.) In spite of all these happenings in Pakistan, which is our creation, and although we know it has committed genocide, we still continue to pursue its friendship, which will be always fruitless. This will be a will-o’-the-wisp, never to be realised. Never forget it.

This relationship of ours with Pakistan and what is happening there and about it reminds me of a great puranic story. Our puranas are a great store-house of learning. It reminds me of the story of God Shankar and his creation Bhasmasura. Shankar created Bhasmasura and conferred upon him boon after boon and made him so powerful that ultimately Bhasmasura sought to destroy his own

[Dr. N. B. Khare]

master and benefactor. Shankar was Bhola. So also our Congress Prime Minister is Bhola Shankar. But Shankar, when it came to the point of his own destruction at the hands of his own creation, Bhasmasura, had to run for his safety to God Vishnu, who was a politician—and a cunning one at that. He was Vishnu as well as Ghanshyam, that is as blue-black as the clouds. Sir, Vishnu the Ghanshyam saved him. Similarly, in this condition of affairs, when there is a great danger,—I am not panicky at all, I am not afraid of fighting even, nor am I afraid of war because I hold that in spite of all the efforts for peace, war, just as pestilence, cholera, plague, famine, is a biological necessity. I believe in the philosophy of Nietzsche. I am not anxious for war; I am only enunciating the philosophy of it, how to look upon war. With all your efforts, I am sure the world will never succeed in banning war. I am sure about it. I do not want it; but I am sure of it. Therefore, if this Government wants to save itself from the prospective danger of Pakistan, arising out of the recent pact with US, it will have to reorientate its policy completely. Just as God Siva went to Vishnu for help, this Congress Government will have to come to the Hindu Mahasabha for help, absolutely, I say really. ♣

Some Hon. Members: God forbid.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Otherwise, there is no hope for this country; it will go to rack and ruin if they don't come. That is my conviction. I am not ashamed of it; I have a right to tell that even to the Prime Minister. I am saying it in all conscience for the safety and progress of this country, not for anything else.

The best thing to do will be to withdraw the Kashmir case from the UNO because after all, Pakistan is entering into all this pact for the sake of Kashmir. There is no secret about it. You must adopt the policy and programme of the Hindu Maha Sabha. I do not want to go into details. I have got the details; they are all well

known and I would not worry the House with all that.

Our Chanakya was a great politician.

An Hon. Member: Not greater than you are.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Thank you for the compliment. His advice to the politicians was, if you have a neighbour who is hostile, as Pakistan is, every country, which is friendly to your hostile neighbour or his friends, is your enemy and every country which is an enemy of your hostile neighbour or his friends is your prospective friend. I am sure there is a deep game of America in this proposed pact. They want to secure bases,—in spite of all denials, I do not believe them—to make war on or imperil the safety of Soviet Russia which is our neighbour as well as the neighbour of Pakistan. I am sure Soviet Russia will make efforts to acquire our friendship. Our Prime Minister said that we should have friendship for all nations. I agree with him in that matter. Very rarely it happens; in this case, I agree. If Russia offers her hand of friendship to us,—we do not succumb to her, we do not need a pact for her aid or her arms—her friendship we must cultivate. It would be greatly useful. Why should you be afraid of Russia as a Communist country? I am not a Communist, I am a Hindu Maha Sabhaite. I am not going to be a Communist, I am not afraid of Communists; they are not a bug bear to me. Even against Hitler, did not our Western democracies America and England make friends with Russia, to fight Hitler? They did not become totalitarian or satellites. I am sure we cannot maintain our neutrality. The time will come when our neutrality will be neutralised. If that happens, then, we shall have to look upon our friends. In that case, certainly we can regard Russia as our friend, and even China. We are after all, all Asiatics, and big countries. I think that the visit of the Russian Health Minister to the capital, as well as the visit of the Deputy Health Minister of China, as well as

the Trade pact with Russia which has recently been signed, which was never done before, as well as the visit of so many cultural missions is a portent that Russia is trying to woo our friendship. We may give our friendship. There is no harm in it. There is no danger that we shall become Communists.

From all these angles, I have placed whatever ideas I had in a very crude form, unpleasant it may also be. But, remember, ultimately Vishnu saved Shiva and the Hindu Mahasabha will save the Congress from this danger.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene** (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, we on this side have often differed and sometimes strongly with the Government's solution of our internal problems. We have criticised and sometimes bitterly their solutions leading to our economic salvation. We have condemned and without mercy their rules and regulations and security laws relating to citizenship in India. These are incidental to modern democracy and the results of the exigencies of party politics. But, I ask, Sir, is there a single soul in India who is not in perfect agreement with the nation's external policy of international friendship and neutrality?

The storm of revolutions has disturbed the equilibrium of international temperament and the conquest of time and space has led to technological revolutions. Imperialism, capitalism and racial discrimination have created conflicting politics. But throughout all this, India stood firmly with our moral maxims of international justice that every nation in the world has the right of self-determination, and that international problems can be solved by discussion and compromise, and that the welfare of the nations lies in the core of world politics. India has contributed to the international code of morality, equity, justice and good conscience. She has upheld the weak against the strong and with respect to the deciding questions which are in dispute, she has prevailed upon the nations of the world to respect impartiality. This she has clearly

proved in her undertaking to settle the Korean peace question. This she has more than once enunciated when she presided over the destinies of nations in the UNO. The time has come for us to believe that the status of India has risen above the status of all the other nations in the world. I have had occasions to gratify myself. At the time when I was passing through Eastern Europe, everybody that I came across told me that they are looking up to India for inspiration. They hold with great admiration and respect the peace policy of India, and our Prime Minister. When the women representatives of 70 countries gathered at Copenhagen, they looked up to India and Indian women for inspiration to work for world peace.

6 P.M.

We have very clearly decided the tenets of our foreign policy and that has been exemplified in our dealings with the Korean question. We appreciate the meritorious services rendered by General Thimayya and his colleagues. We know what the Korean peace settlement has cost us. We also know that there is a subterranean machinery of provocateurs to undo the work of General Thimayya, but our General rose equal to the occasion and handled situations in a manner worthy of our nation, thanks to the Indian character that can bloom and perfume in any soil, thanks to the philosophy that is the basic structure of Indian character that is age-long.

‘अद्वेषता सर्वभूतानां मैत्रः करुण एव च ।

निर्ममो निरहंकारः समदुःख सुखः क्षमी ॥’

Friend of all, hating none, rid of I and mine, forgiving and poised alike in pain and pleasure—that had been the very foundation of Indian character, irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That is, Sir, a quotation from the Bhagwad Gita, the spiritual gospel of the Indian nation.

Pakistan is the twin-sister of India. We are closely related by blood, history, geography and tradition, and it was a great pleasure to see them coming closer towards India recently, but this relation, though for the time

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

being is under the intrigue of foreigners, I do not think that dollar intoxication or gunpowder plots can mislead Pakistan for long. She will realise, let us hope, soon that this is a trammel of danger, and that she will shake it off like the dust of her feet.

The two Prime Ministers met very recently. The people of the two countries felt gratified that the relationship was becoming closer and firmer, and perhaps, Sir, if it had continued, I think the Kashmir question which has been a headache for India for ever so long could have been easily solved. We say about lazy people that Satan finds work for the lazy, and therefore we have to suffer the consequences of that friendship very soon. Had the friendly relationship continued, perhaps the two Prime Ministers would have redeemed the East and solved the problems of the East and the Paradise of the East would have been gained. But then came the serpent to coil round the stem of giant trees to tempt Eve into adulterous relations.

During the last one century, according to an American writer, there were 3,080 wars, but in the 12th century there were only 72 wars. War seems to have increased in this age. That recalls to my mind the history of Europe. When Asoka was writing his edicts of peace, when the Indian character had steeped itself in to the sublime tranquillity of Yoga, peace marauders were sweeping over Europe with a congenital taste for blood. That tendency, that congenital desire seems to survive today in the West, and we the Easterners have to bear the brunt of it. The argument for Pak-U.S.A. military relationship is that it is for the security of Pakistan. I wish to examine that question. The U.S.A. gave military security to South Korea. What happened? Over a million men, women and children were killed, their cities were destroyed, and this was followed up by a trade blockade to starve thousands of people, a very fine way of safeguard-

ing democracy in the world! They have got their military aid to Formosa. What is happening to China, as a result of this? China is facing a menace. The U.S.A. has got its bases all over the world, and the preparations are ready at Alaska—so say the visitors from America—to blow off U.S.S.R., in no time. The only missing link, as one of the speakers has pointed out, was Pakistan, which would help them to threaten India on one side, and the U.S.S.R. on the other. I believe my hon. friend Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi when she says that the Americans have no expansionist or imperialist policy, but I believe that they want world leadership. They want to dominate over the world and exploit the nations of the world. They do not want any other nation to come up. They fear that the moral status of India, and the basic structure of India will some day vie with their machinations in the East and the Middle East.

The hon. Prime Minister said that we need not take up the leadership of the East and the Middle East. I do not believe that. We have got a moral duty to organise the Arab-Asian countries on a peace basis, so as to form a third bloc, like a wedge between the two blocs, so that we may preserve the peace of the world and the happiness of humanity.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Thanu Pillai.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Are not those who have moved amendments, to be called?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member knows the practice in the House. It is not necessary that the Mover of every amendment should be called upon to make a speech.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: What is the use of moving amendments?

Mr. Chairman: The amendments have already been moved. Shri Thanu Pillai.

**Shri Thanu Pillai** (Tirunelveli):  
Mr. Chairman Sir, when we speak about foreign affairs, often the jibe is thrown at us about Commonwealth relations. Today, in spite of the frank and free speech of the hon. Prime Minister, reviewing our responsibilities in the international situation in Korea, the trends in colonialism, and the Pak.-U.S.A. military alliance, which is of immediate interest to us, I wonder how a discordant note can come from any hon. Member of the Opposition.

The hon. Member Dr. N. B. Khare in his usual manner, opposed Government, and ultimately called upon the Congress to come to them, just as Shiva went to Mohini for his defence, in the story. This occasion is being made use of by hon. Members for another purpose as well. Some hon. Members observed why is the Congress so much exercised and making such a big propaganda, and talking to people, and agitating the issue. They are perhaps sorry that they are not given the opportunity to make use of this situation for throwing some more stones at the Embassies of America or Pakistan. Here is an instance of how Government will act in times of emergency. When we feel that there is something which the people should be told, and on which popular opinion should be mobilised, our Government will not lag behind to do the right thing at the right time, and tell the people what they should do, how to express the national opinion to back the Government. When that is the case, where is the reason for somebody to criticise that this Congress is exercised, that it is just disturbed in mind? If anybody is the least disturbed, it is the Congressman. It is he who has fought the battle against the British imperialists, and he knows how to stop further imperialism, either of the hammer and sickle variety or of the stars and stripes variety. Whichever variety might come, we will resist it and we know the art of doing it. As such, we are not taking up this issue today because we are disturbed or agitated or afraid, but it is time

that we make others feel what they are doing.

Sir, if you think of the American relationship with us in the pre-war days, every American who come to India spoke to the Indian, eulogised him, praised him for his move of independence and compared his country's independence with that of India. Those people who boycotted British goods, people who boycotted Britain, developed their liking for something American, thinking that they were our friends. Now today, it is to the interest of America that we have to tell them, that though they might do things thinking of, and looking at, Russia, and Pakistan might receive arms looking at India or that Goa might receive arms looking at India or that Pondicherry might get arms looking at India, they are arming the very people who in times of a conflagration will be the first to fall and be a prey to an onslaught from any source. If at all America should have done anything, they should have seen to it and tried to understand how unarmed India is trying to defend herself. Our philosophy, our theory and our approach, is not understandable to them. I say this that though we might do propaganda, tell the people, and the people might record their resentment, it is not out of hatred for America or for any country or even Pakistan—whom we like so much and whom our people love so much; they were our brothers till yesterday, and will continue to be our brothers—but all the same, when they do a wrong thing, it is our duty to tell them: "You are going wrong in a particular fashion".

Sir, in all the important affairs, though I know our Prime Minister has got a personal interest in matters pertaining to Indians overseas, I wish to record my say in the matter, because it has been forgotten by most of my colleagues, and friends on the other side also. As much as our Prime Minister was angry at the racial discrimination shown by a European to the Asiatic, to the coloured people, we are equally angry when Asians show that colour prejudice or imperialist

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

prejudice or whatever type of prejudice or ill-treatment to our people. We are as much angry, whether it be from an Asiatic or a European, irrespective of their colour or creed or race. Our people in the past 200 years of British imperialism have been recruited as labourers to develop the many countries that fell prostrate before them. They have become the permanent population of those countries, from Africa to Fiji. Everywhere our people are being treated as chattel and cattle. Are we going to tolerate that?

Sir, we talk of Asian friendship and an Asian Prime Ministers' conference. Well and good. Are we going to simply talk about American aid or British imperialism and leave alone our people to be treated as others please? For instance, take our very good friends and neighbours—Ceylon. Our kith and kin, some of our people, have been domiciled and settled there sometime or other. Now the earlier settlers, the Sinhalese, are driving out the late settlers, the South Indian Tamils who are labourers in the estates. Sir, they gave some assurance, they gave undertakings to our people when they took them, and then with independence, all those undertakings have been washed off. They say: 'We have become independent'. Very well. We need not make Ceylon agree to some undertakings given by the British Government; nor should we agree to some undertakings which our British masters might have given in those times.

As independent nations, what is our stand? Our stand has been, and very rightly so, that people who have been domiciled there, though they are of Indian origin are no longer Indians and they are Ceylonese. But responsibility cannot and shall not rest with that. At least when those people are not given their due rights, we should record our emphatic protest as strongly as we can record our protest in Korea or Bechuanaland or some other African territory. It cannot be

less forcible. I say this on the eve of the proposed meeting between the two Prime Ministers. I wish that it should come to a happy conclusion. But, already, our Government, I am afraid, Sir, have given in too much and considerably more than what they ought to. No further inroads than the so far conceded positions will be desirable or favourable or good for our people or reasonable or just.

Sir, they have passed some citizenship Act, under which, out of 9½ lakhs of our people there 8½ lakhs have to become citizens of Ceylon and 1 lakh of people to be left out as Indians. They are our people and we will have to deal with those 1 lakh people as we are dealing with our nationals in other countries. The 850,000 people are the people who could not come to India because they are no more Indians. We have introduced a passport system by which any person who is neither an Indian nor a Ceylonese, who does not possess the passport cannot come here. These persons will be stateless and voteless population in that country. It is not to the interest of that country either or to the credit of our nation that 8½ lakhs of people who have gone there, who have brought beautiful gardens out of the wilderness of that country, should be allowed to be treated in a fashion that Malan would not treat Indians in South Africa; or something worse than that.

Sir, I will take only one minute. I will only give you an instance of an Indian who has been born in Ceylon but, who, under the present law of registration has not been able to secure citizenship right. It is the case of one Mr. Thomas whose application for Ceylon citizenship has been turned down by the Commissioner for the Registration of Indian and Pakistan residents, on the ground that he had remitted money to India on two occasions and that he was a temporary resident. The point emphasised by the Chief Justice was that Mr. Thomas was born in Ceylon, educated in



Ceylon, except for two years in India, has married in Ceylon and his first son was born in Ceylon; his parents too were born in Ceylon. This is an instance of how a person who was born there, whose parents were born there, whose children are born there and who is a permanent resident there is being denied the rights of citizenship by the Executive authority and the Court is not able to give him relief. The High Commissioner for Ceylon in India and some Members of Parliament in Ceylon have been saying that we are doing mischievous propaganda when we say that injustice is being done. Sir, a Kandyan delegation was proposing to come here. They said not more than 50,000 people of Indian origin should be admitted as Ceylonese. They do not want justice to be done. Here, we do not want injustice to be done. That is all the difference between the Members of Parliament here and the Members of Parliament of that country. We have great confidence in our Prime Minister.

One minute Sir.

I have only to say that if the Indian population is left like that, it will be to the good of the bad elements and saboteurs of that country. The voteless and the statusless would be fine material for any unlawful upheaval in that country. In the interests of Ceylon they should be treated as citizens. In the interests of our honour and prestige, I say, this question should be settled in a very honourable and dignified manner. We should not yield to any sort of pressure or even pleadings from the other party and we should not give in more than what is due and necessary.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला-जबलपुर—  
दक्षिण) : सभापति जी . . . .

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Sir, I may be allowed to speak on this.

Mr. Chairman: This persistence in standing after another Member has been called, I do not understand. Everybody is anxious to speak on this subject.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I come from a minority community.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore, you should be allowed to speak on every Bill, resolution or motion? This insistence is not fair.

Now, I would request the hon. Member, Seth Govind Das to be brief.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, अमेरिका की इस लयांतर वर्षा के बाद में समझता हूँ कि इस वैदेशिक नीति के ऊपर हिन्दी का भी यह छोटा सा भाषण पसन्द किया जा सकेगा।

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to be brief, as there are many hon. Members who are anxious to speak.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं बहुत संक्षेप से कहूँ। पंडित जी ने अपना प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते हुये यह बात कही थी कि हम संसार के नेतृत्व के इच्छुक नहीं हैं और हम संसार की ओर से बोल भी नहीं रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संसार के नेतृत्व के हम इच्छुक नहीं हैं यह बात तो सही है लेकिन यह कहना कि हम संसार की ओर से बोल नहीं रहे हैं मुझे कुछ बहुत युक्तिसंगत नहीं जान पड़ा, इसका कारण है। मैंने अभी हाल ही में दुनिया के बहुत से देशों को देखा और मैंने महसूस किया कि शान्ति की जो भावनायें हमारे देश में हैं, जिस प्रकार से हम शान्ति को स्थापित रखना चाहते हैं, उसमें सारे संसार के देश भी सम्मिलित हैं। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका और रूस भी युद्ध नहीं चाहते। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि वे युद्ध न चाहते हुए भी युद्ध की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। तो आज इस विषय में हम जो कुछ कहते हैं एक प्रकार से संसार की ओर से कह रहे हैं। अभी जो श्रीमती विजय-लक्ष्मी पंडित का भाषण हुआ उसमें भी



[सेठ गोविन्द दाम]

उन्होंने इस बात को यदि मुक्त कंठ से नहीं तो परोक्ष रूप में स्वीकार किया है।

यह भी हर्ष की बात है कि अब हमारे देश के साम्यवादी दल के लोग भी हमारी इस नीति की सराहना करने लगे हैं। इस संसद के साम्यवादी दल के नेता श्री गोपालन ने भी इस विषय में कुछ बातें कही हैं, पर उनका समर्थन अभी भी जैसा होना चाहिये वैसा नहीं है। आज यहां पर जो श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी का भाषण हुआ उस से यह और भी स्पष्ट हो जाता है। श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने हमारी बँदेसिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में 'हाफ हाटेंड' शब्द का उपयोग किया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हमारी बँदेसिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है वह तो हाफ हाटेंड नहीं, लेकिन जहां तक साम्यवादी समर्थन का सम्बन्ध है, वह अवश्य हाफ हाटेंड है। यह बात हमें आज और इप के पहले भी अनेक अबसरों पर ज्ञात हुई है।

श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने अमेरिकन इम्पीरियलिज्म का कुछ जिक्र किया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि अमेरिकन इम्पीरियलिज्म को हमें अपना फस्ट ऐनीमी मानना चाहिये। मैं अमेरिका गया था। अमेरिका की थोड़ी बहुत नीति से भी मैं परिचित हूँ। अमेरिका की नीति शान्ति को स्थापित रखने में बहुत दूर तक नहीं बढ़ रही है, इसे स्वीकार करते हुए भी मैं यह बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि अमेरिका में कोई विशेष प्रकार का इम्पीरियलिज्म है। अगर अमेरिका की नीति को इम्पीरियलिज्म की नीति माना जाता है तो फिर रूस की नीति को भी उसी विशेषण से विभूषित करना चाहिए। हमें उनमें कोई अन्तर दिखाई नहीं देता। जो नीति हमें अमेरिका की दिखाई दे रही है वही रूस की

भी। मैं श्री मुकर्जी से कहना चाहता कि इस प्रकार की नीति का भारत विरोधी रहते हुए भी अमेरिका और रूस, सब से मित्रता रखने का इच्छुक है।

स्वतंत्र बँदेसिक नीति के लिये हमें जो कुछ करना चाहिये वह हम नहीं कर रहे हैं इस विषय में श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं और उन्होंने एक सूची उपस्थित की कि भारत ने यह नहीं किया, भारत ने वह नहीं किया। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई निष्पक्ष दृष्टि से देखेगा तो उसको मालूम होगा कि स्वतंत्र बँदेसिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में हम जो कुछ कर सकते थे वह सब कुछ हमने करने का प्रयत्न किया है। चीन के वह बड़े भारी पक्षपाती हैं और उनका दल बड़ा भारी पक्षपाती है, मैं भी चीन का विरोधी नहीं, मैं भी चीन का पक्षपाती हूँ, लेकिन जब वह चीन का दृष्टान्त दे कर यह कहते हैं कि हमारी योजनायें कुछ नहीं हैं, हम आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं चीन की योजनायें हमसे बड़ी हैं और वह हमसे आगे बढ़ रहा है तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह निष्पक्ष राय नहीं है। मैं यह दावा करता हूँ कि चीन में जो कुछ हो रहा है उससे भारत बहुत आगे बढ़ कर काम कर रहा है

साम्यवादी दल तथा अन्य दलों के विषय में मुझे एक बात और निवेदन करनी है। भिन्न भिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के होते हुए भी क्या कुछ बातें ऐसी नहीं हैं कि जिनमें हम सम्मिलित हो कर काम कर सकें ? मैं ने पहले भी एक बार कहा था और मैं फिर यह दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि भिन्न भिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के होते हुए भी, भिन्न भिन्न सिद्धान्तों को मानते हुए भी, अनेक बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिनमें हम मिल कर काम कर सकते

हैं। जहाँ तक बंदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि जिस विषय पर हम एक मत होकर काम कर सकते हैं। इसमें क्योँ मतभेद होता है, यह बेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसी प्रकार से हमारे निर्माण की योजनायें हैं, भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध है, भूदान के सदृश्य अनेक दूसरे काम हैं। तो बेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि भिन्न भिन्न दलों के रहते हुए भी और भिन्न भिन्न मतों को रखते हुए भी जो बातें ऐसी हैं उन के विषय में एक मत होकर एक साथ काम क्योँ न करें। मैं बंदेशिक नीति को भी एक ऐसी ही चीज समझता हूँ कि जिसमें हम सब मिल कर काम कर सकते हैं।

यहाँ पर पंडित जी ने यह कहा था कि यों तो बंदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में सारे संसार की बातों की चर्चा की जा सकती है, लेकिन तीन बातें इस सम्बन्ध में आज सबसे आवश्यक हैं, एक कोरिया का प्रश्न, दूसरा यह जो अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान का समझौता हो रहा है, यह त्रिषय, और तीसरा उपनिवेशों के सम्बन्ध का त्रिषय। मैं पंडित जी से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। कोरिया के विषय में और इन दूसरे दोनों के विषयों में भी पंडित जी ने बड़ा सुन्दर प्रकाश डाला है। मझे यह जो अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान का फौजी समझौता हो रहा है उसके विषय में एक ही बात निवेदन करनी है। हमें इस समझौते के कारण अपनी बंदेशिक नीति बदलने की कोई आवश्यकता नजर नहीं आती, न हमें इस विषय में कोई चिन्ता की बात नजर आती है।

आज वह जमाना चला गया है कि जब केवल हथियारों से ही दुनिया का शासन किया जा सकता था। आज लोकमत को जागृति प्रधान है, तमाम दुनिया में, पूरब से पश्चिम तक और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक, और वह लोकमत हमारे सिद्धान्तों का इतना पोषक है,

कि हमें कोई चिन्ता की बात नजर नहीं आती। मैं तमाम स्थानों में देख कर आया हूँ कि यदि हम सच्चे ढंग से इस लोकमत को जागृत रख सकें, क्योँकि हमें दुनिया के नेतृत्व की कोई इच्छा नहीं है, न हम कोई अपना साम्राज्य बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो इस पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका के फौजी समझौते के बावजूद भी हमारे ऊपर कोई आपत्ति आने वाली नहीं है। हम उस समय को भूल नहीं सकते कि जिस समय हमारे पास न फौज थी, न हुकूमत थी, न कोई और चीज थी। लेकिन हमने देखा कि इस के बावजूद भी गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों पर चल कर हमने स्वराज्य की स्थापना की।

चूँकि आपने घंटी बजा दी है, इसलिए और अधिक न कह कर एक शब्द में उपनिवेशों के सम्बन्ध में अवश्य कहा चाहता हूँ, क्योँकि उसका मेरे से बड़ा घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध रहा है।

उपनिवेशों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अफ्रीका में इस समय जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह शायद अब तक मानव इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुआ। हम जलियाँवाला बाग का स्मरण करते हैं, लेकिन कीनिया के जो समाचार हमें प्राप्त हुए हैं और हो रहे हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि वहाँ पर जलियाँवाला बाग से भी बड़ी बड़ी घटनायें हो रही हैं। यद्यपि दक्षिण अफ्रीका और पूर्वी अफ्रीका ये एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल अलग हैं, एक दूसरे से इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन कीनिया में और पूर्वी अफ्रीका में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसको सारी प्रेरणा दक्षिण अफ्रीका से मिलती है। पर यह स्थिति बहुत दिन चल नहीं सकती, असम्भव है इसका चलना। वहाँ पर कितनी आबादी

[सिठ गोविन्द दास]

श्वेतांगों की है, कितनी भारतीयों की और रंगीन लोगों की है और कितनी मूल निवासियों की है, इस पर यदि आप ध्यान दें तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि यह स्थिति नहीं चल सकती। इस विषय में दक्षिण अफ्रीका और पूर्वी अफ्रीका के अंकों को यहां पर उपस्थित कर मैं आपका समय नहीं लूंगा, और इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहूंगा कि श्वेतांगों की आबादी वहां दाल में नमक के बराबर भी नहीं है। मैं न्यूजीलैंड भी गया था, वहां की मैं आपको एक बात बताता हूँ। वहां पर १९, २० लाख श्वेतांग थे और केवल डेढ़ लाख मावरी। वहां के १९, २० लाख श्वेतांग डेढ़ लाख मावरियों को कुचल कर नहीं रख सके तो यह कभी संभव नहीं हो सकेगा कि यह दाल में नमक के बराबर श्वेतांग अफ्रीका की इतनी बड़ी आबादी को कुचल कर रख सकें। इनके जितने पाप बढ़ते जायेंगे, उतना ही यह पाप का षड़ा जल्दी फूटेगा।

अन्त में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि जो हमारी बौद्धिक नीति है, उसका मैं सदा समर्थक रहा हूँ, आज भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और पंडित जी को अन्त में बधाई देता हूँ कि इस बौद्धिक नीति के कारण उन्होंने

संसार में भारत वर्ष का सिर काफी ऊंचा किया है।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Deshpande.

श्री श्री० श्री० देशपांडे : चेयरमैन महोदय।

**Some Hon. Members:** How long will the House sit, Sir? It is now past six thirty.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the House wishes to proceed with the debate, we may sit till seven: but I would be guided by the sense of the House.

**Several Hon. Members:** No, no, we shall adjourn.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the House is not anxious, I am prepared to adjourn it. But it will be taken that the discussion on the motion is finished and I will call upon the hon. the Prime Minister to reply tomorrow.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** I was called.

**Mr. Chairman:** The House does not want to hear the hon. Member. The House now stands adjourned till half past one tomorrow.

*The House adjourned till Half Past One of the Clock on Thursday, the 24th December 1953.*