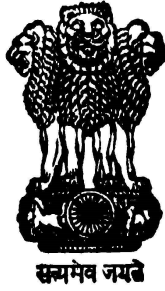


Tuesday
20th November, 1956



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

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1956

Sixth Session

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 20th November, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(Mk. SPEAKER in the Chair)

(ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS)

All-India Farmers' Conference

*192. { Shri †Bansal:
 { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the All-India Farmers' Council urging Government to fix and announce prices of agricultural commodities before the commencement of the sowing season?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No, Sir.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether, in view of the resolution of this forum, Government have examined the feasibility of the suggestion made by the forum?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : There is no doubt that this question is constantly before our eyes. Fortunately, for the time being, the prices are not very low. So it is not very urgent at the present moment to take a decision. But we always keep an eye on this, and besides considering the possibilities of fixing up the prices there are many other things we do by which we try to help the growers.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I add a word, Sir? In the past, whenever the question arose in an acute form, we have been taking *ad hoc* steps. But the question of working out a full policy and announcing prices before the advent of the harvest is a very complicated question. Large-scale experiments for cost of production of the crops have to be done, so that the relative prices may be fixed. We have no such data. Moreover, it involves finances of a magnitude which I doubt whether we can afford to spare for the time being. Therefore, while the question

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has own importance and we are fully conscious that every effort should be made to see that the grower gets an adequate return for this produce, none the less at the moment we are not in a position to take up the question of prices on scale on which the resolution contemplated.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this resolution has been communicated to the State Governments and their views obtained thereon?

Shri A. P. Jain: No. We have given considerable thought to that problem for several years, and practically all the points raised in the resolution have been before us at one time or another. We do not think it necessary to refer to the State Governments.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government have taken proper care to see that the prices are not allowed to fall below a certain level and not allowed to go very high affecting the interests of the consumer?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is exactly the problem today. It is not the problem of the prices sagging down a little too low at present. And the hon. Member would be aware that Government have opened a very large number of fair price shops—their number is about 18,000 all over the country. We are trying to increase the number with a view to arresting the undue rise in prices.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the suggestion for price fixation has been made only with regard to commercial crops or food crops also?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member is aware that we have been taking these steps—not price concession but some sort of price support—both for commercial crops as also for foodgrains. For instance, the price of sugarcane is announced every year—I mean the price of sugarcane which goes to the mills for crushing. Then there is a floor and a ceiling for the price of cotton. In the case of foodgrains, wheat, rice and coarse grains, we announced a policy of price support last year and acted upon it.

Shri K. P. Tripathi : Apart from the fair price shops, what is the other machinery with the Government of India or under the contemplation of the Government of India for seeing that the prices do not rise beyond the purchasing power of the common people?

Shri A. P. Jain : We are importing foodgrains from abroad and we are selling these foodgrains at a subsidised price, so that the foodgrains sold by us are available to the consumer at a reasonable price. And indirectly, because of our releases of stocks, the prices of other foodgrains are also kept on parity with the prices at which we sell the foodgrains. Now, our past experience has shown that when we used to sell large quantities of foodgrains to wholesalers or the big traders they used to make considerable profit. Now we have eliminated the wholesale trader and under our scheme of fair price shops the retailer gets the foodgrain direct from us. Now he has to execute a bond or to give an undertaking that as against the issue price he will sell at a fixed price, including a small margin of profit. For instance in the case of wheat, we are releasing wheat at Rs. 14 per maund to the retailers and they have to execute an agreement or a letter that they will sell it at Rs. 14-8-0 per maund. There are of course certain exceptions where there are specialised areas due to transport costs etc. or the sales tax is a little too high. Therefore, as a result of all these steps, I can say with a certain amount of confidence that the upward trend in the prices which was so evident a couple of months ago has been now almost arrested.

Shri Achuthan : Have the Government under contemplation to reduce still further the selling prices of wheat and rice to the consumers, in view of the statement made a few days ago by one of the Central Food Ministers?

Shri A. P. Jain : Well, speaking on behalf of the Government, the present release prices of wheat and rice are considered to be quite fair. We are releasing wheat at Rs. 14 per maund and rice at Rs. 16 per maund, and our rice and wheat is selling at a comparatively low price. There is a little preference for indigenous wheat, but I do not think the present release prices are by any means high.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : May I know whether the Government will fix at least a standard price for five years?

Mr. Speaker : For purchase and sale.

Shri A. P. Jain : I have made it abundantly clear that we are not in a position to do it now.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know why fair price shops are not opened in many places in Andhra Pradesh in spite of repeated requests for the same?

Shri A. P. Jain : Fair price shops have been opened in Andhra—I am not able to give the exact number....

Shri B. S. Murthy : I think nearly orly-three in Vizag district.

Shri A. P. Jain : If the hon. Member writes to me, I will give the number. But we are increasing the number of fair price shops.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : Just now the hon. Minister said that Government are not able to fix standard prices. May I know the reasons why Government are not able to do so?

Shri A. P. Jain : I have very clearly explained the reasons. The first reason is that in order to fix the prices of all or the major agricultural commodities we must have enough data on the costs of production on the basis of which the marketing price will be worked out. Secondly, it is a question of financing. In India about fifty per cent of our annual national wealth is raised from agriculture. Whether we can afford to finance it from other sectors is a question. These are the two points which I have explained on a number of occasions previously when I have explained the position of Government in this regard.

Representation from Kisan Organizations

*193. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kisan Organisations in Assam regarding the State Government's land settlement policy and leasing away of grazing grounds in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the representation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) No representation has been recently received. A representation was however received in 1954 from the State Kisan Sabha and the Provincial Kisan Panchayat.

(b) The Chief Minister, Assam, had discussed in detail the whole matter with the representatives of the Kisan organisations. The State Government's policy is to settle landless people in the waste lands. Necessary legislation has been made for conferring security of tenure upon tenants and crop sharers.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the Kisan Sabha, in their memorandum, have pointed out instances of arbitrary and irregular settlement orders?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They might have complained about it but the Assam Government have discussed the matter and they have chalked out, I think, a very fair policy in regard to all these matters.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether instances of encroachment and annexation of grazing grounds have been brought to the notice of the Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These are all matters between the Kisan Sabha and the Assam Government. We are not aware of every detail as to what exactly has happened.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों को यह निदेश देना चाहती है कि चरागाहों की जमीनों का बन्दोबस्त न हो ?

डा० पं० शा० बेनामुख : आम तौर से तो हम इस तरह इंटरफिअर (हस्तक्षेप) नहीं करते, हां, अगर कोई सवाल पेश होता है तो हम उस के सम्बन्ध में लिखते हैं, इस से आगे बढ़ कर हम डाइरेक्टिब्ज (निर्देश) नहीं देते ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): In fact, the Assam Government have passed a comprehensive Bill on land reforms and in that Bill they have paid attention to all these problems. That Bill is awaiting assent of the President.

Gudur-Renigunta Line

***194. Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 884 on the 22nd March, 1956, and state:

(a) when the broad gauge line between Gudur and Renigunta will be opened to traffic; and

(b) the anticipated increase in the movement of traffic between Bezwada and Gudur consequent on this?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is expected to be opened for traffic by June '57.

(b) It is not anticipated that there will be any additional movement of traffic between Bezwada and Gudur on account of the Renigunta Gudur conversion from M. G. to B. G.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know the total cost incurred on the conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge?

Shri Alagesan: The cost is estimated to be Rs. 216.5 lakhs.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether it will relieve the difficulties in the movement of rice and other commodities?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. This metre gauge was a bottle-neck and transhipment was to be done at Gudur where facilities do not exist. This conversion will reduce also the distance of haulage. So, it will facilitate the movement of commodities, and thereby the difficulties in rice movement will, to that extent, be mitigated.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Pending the conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge, the remodelling of the Gudur station has been stopped. May I know when it is going to be renovated?

Shri Alagesan: I would like to have notice, when I will be prepared to give the information.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why the broad gauge facilities have not been extended up to Tirupathi which is very close—about 6 or 7 miles from there?

Shri Alagesan: This work was taken in hand, as I said to facilitate the broad gauge movement throughout. Tirupathi is not on this section. But, as a matter of passenger amenities, this question has been raised by several hon. Members and also by the Chair, and we are examining it.

Mr. Speaker: I hope it will be successful.

Retrenched Defence Workers

***196. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many surplus workers recently retrenched from Ordnance Factories and other Defence Installations have been offered alternative employment by Railways.

(b) how many centres have been visited by the trade testing teams of the Railways; and

(c) how many of such persons have accepted the alternative jobs offered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3415

(b) 64

(c) 2223.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether those who have been employed by the Railway Ministry—2,223—are all semi-skilled or unskilled. To what category do they belong?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They belong to all categories, but an overwhelming majority of them belong to the unskilled category.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether those who declined the offer have given any reasons for their not accepting the jobs?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have offered the jobs. We do not know for what reasons some of them have not accepted them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that, while fixing their salary, the salary that they drew when they were in the ordnance depots was not taken into consideration, and that this was the reason why they refused to accept the offer?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member will admit that we have had to launch a very special drive in the course of two or three months and we were able to offer about 3,400 jobs. Out of that, 2,200 or so have accepted the jobs. We have done our best, and it is not possible to do anything more.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether it is possible for the Government to evolve any new policy whereby, instead of discharging the persons and then trying to absorb them, they could re-divert the people from one department to another directly?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is for the different Ministries to decide as to whether any retrenchment is to be done or not. In this case, the Defence Ministry waited, I think, for a number of years and ultimately they decided to retrench these people because there was no work at all for them. But they did try to get as many people as possible absorbed. The Railways also have been able to absorb quite a large number of them.

As regards the reason for the refusal on the part of some of the people I am not quite certain about it, but the refusal is not due to the pay that was given to them. The reason was that they did not want to move from one place to another. Generally, they wanted to get some jobs locally or somewhere nearabout their homes. So, that was also one of the difficulties, namely, the workers did not want to move from one place to another.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether these workers who have been employed in the Railways are considered as newly employed, or whether their past services in the Defence installations would be taken into consideration for the continuance of their employment?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not quite certain, but I think they will be considered as newly employed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to tell the House how the scales of pay now drawn by them compare to those they were drawing before retrenchment, on an average?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot say that. But the hon. Member may know that the workers themselves feel—and I also feel—that they are satisfied with the alternative jobs provided for them. Whether the pay is less or more is not their immediate concern.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this move of the Ministry to give them alternative jobs is being continued or whether it has been dropped?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It will be continued. If we can absorb more, we will certainly do so.

Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee

*197. { **Shri †Krishnacharya Joshi:**
Shri K. S. Rao:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 166 on the 22nd February, 1956, and state:

(a) whether the Indian Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee has completed its work; and

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its Report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether any interim report has been submitted?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. No interim report has been submitted, but it is expected that the final report of the Committee will be submitted shortly.

Import of Sugar

*199. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar already imported has been consumed; and

(b) if not, the balance in stock?

The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Out of a total quantity of 13.18 lakh tons imported during the past three years, only about 8,000 tons are in stock at present.

I would like to add that out of the total of 8,000 tons, 7,400 tons have been sold and are being gradually lifted by the purchasers. Only 600 tons which represent sweepings and damages are lying in our godowns.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the Government propose to import more sugar in view of the increase in the consumption of sugar in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We have no idea of importing any more sugar.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the Government have got any profit out of the stock that has been sold?

Shri A. P. Jain: About Rs. 8 crores.

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Deputy Minister said about 600 tons of sugar are damaged. May I know how this damage takes place?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is not entirely damaged. It is called 'sweeping.' The damage occurs when the steamer comes from thousands of miles away; because of bad weather, water gets in and some sugar gets crystallised and becomes solid. We call that sugar as damaged.

गोमा और पाकिस्तान को चोरी-छिपे गेहूं भेजा जाना

*२००. { श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री गिडबानी :
श्री जेटालाल जोशी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री व० व० पांडे :
श्री कामत :
श्री संगण्णा :
श्री गार्डिलिगन गौड़ :

क्या साक्ष्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को पता लगा था कि बम्बई के गल्ले के कुछ बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी गोमा और पाकिस्तान को चोरी-छिपे गेहूं भेजते थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के लिये प्रादेश जारी किये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

साक्ष्य उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बे० कृष्णप्पा)

(क) से (ग). लोक-सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विबरण

जी, हां। रिपोर्टें मिली हैं कि कुछ व्यापारी चोरी-छिपे देश से बाहर प्रनाज भेजते रहे हैं। जांच द्वारा यह प्रतीत होता है कि चोरी-छिपे माल भेजने के विरुद्ध किये हुए उपायों के बावजूद, कुछ चोरी-छिपे माल जा रहा है लेकिन अपराधियों को कोर्ट से दण्ड दिलवाने के लिये गवाही पेश करना मुश्किल है ।

Mr. Speaker: Have all these hon. Members given their questions in Hindi?

Shri Gidwani: I have given in English.

Shri Anirudha Sinha : I gave notice of it first in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: How many have given it in Hindi and how many in English.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Half have given it in Hindi and half in English.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बम्बई के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों ने चोरी से कितने टन खाद्यान्न पूर्वी पाकिस्तान तथा गोवा को भेजा था ?

चावल तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : यह कहना तो कठिन है कि कितना भेजा गया था। लेकिन पता यह चला कि बम्बई से व्यापारियों ने सिलिगुड़ी को कुछ गेहूँ और चावल भेजा और काफी मात्रा में भेजा। एक महीने में तो कोई २५-३० वैन भेजा गया और दूसरे महीने में पांच, सात या दस वैन भेजा। अब सिलिगुड़ी में तो गेहूँ खाय़ा नहीं जाता है और कलकत्ता से भी वह वहाँ पहुँचता है। जब इस तरह की बातों का पता चला तब अन्देश हुआ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में यह अनाज भेजा गया है।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : गेहूँ के उन व्यापारियों तथा फर्मों के नाम माननीय मंत्री महोदय क्या बताने की कृपा करेंगे जिन्होंने इस प्रकार का आपत्तिजनक तथा समाजविरोधी काम किया तथा इसमें भाग लिया ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : अभी तो कुछ और तरह की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है। इस वास्ते नाम बताना अभी ठीक नहीं है।

Shri Gidwani : May I know what action has been taken against them ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : जो कार्यवाही है वह प्रदालती हो सकती है। आप जानते ही हैं कि प्रदालत में केस ले जाने के लिये कुछ सबूतों की जरूरत होती है और अभी तक हमको उस किस्म का सबूत नहीं मिला है। लेकिन जो वाक्यात मालूम हुए हैं उन से यह एक मारल कनविकषान (मानसिक

विश्वास) है और मेरा एक यकीन सा बन गया है कि ऐसा किया गया है। इसके बारे में कुछ कार्यवाही भी की गई है। गल्ले की मूवमेंट (लाने ले जाने) को बोर्डर (सीमा) के ऊपर रोका गया है, कुछ पुलिस बढ़ाई गई है, कुछ कानून के मातहत जो नोटिफिकेशन (अधिसूचनार्ये) जारी हो सकते थे वे जारी किये गये हैं। तो आम तौर से जो कार्यवाही हो सकती थी वह की गई है। लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी सबूत मिल गया हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

Shri Kamath : As far as I can recollect, the Prime Minister told the House sometime ago that merchants in Bombay and Aden have been exporting goods to Goa via Pakistan. Have the investigations of the Minister of Food and Agriculture confirmed this allegation or suspicion or charge against the merchants and if so, whether the Minister would request the Home Minister, his colleague, to put the Special Police Establishment on this job of tracking down the culprits ?

Shri A. P. Jain : No, Sir. All the evidence I got in Bombay was about smuggling of rice and wheat to East Pakistan. There was some charge about smuggling into Goa as well. There was a suspicion that some rice might have been smuggled into Goa through boats ; but, I do not have any positive case about that.

Shri Kamath : My question has not been answered namely, whether he would request the Home Minister to put the Special Police Establishment on the job of tracking down the culprits.

Shri A. P. Jain : It is only when I am convinced that some facts are available that I can write to the Home Minister; not otherwise.

Shri Gidwani : The hon. Minister said that no further action has been taken against them because of want of legal evidence. May I know whether they have been blacklisted ?

Shri A. P. Jain : They have been blacklisted.

Shri Gidwani : What are the places into which smuggling is taking place—Gao, Daman, Diu and what are the other places ?

Shri A. P. Jain : I did not say anything about Daman, Diu etc. I said

about East Pakistan. This question relates to smuggling from Bombay.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या फूड एंड एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री रेलवे मंत्रालय से मंत्रणा करके इसको रोकने के लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : रेलवे से भी बातचीत की गई है और अब गेहूँ का बम्बई से आना जाना, सिवाय परमिट के, बन्द हो गया है। चावल के मामले में बहरहाल रेलवे वेगनस (माल डिब्बे) देती है और इसके लिये भी हमने कहा है कि देखो कि धर जाता है तो अब ज़रा ज्यादा देखभाल की जा रही है।

Medicinal Herbs

*201. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has made any survey of the Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal areas for medicinal herbs; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, Annexure No. 1].

श्री हेम राज : जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें कई जड़ी बूटियों का जिक्र है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई जड़ी बूटियाँ ऐसी भी मिली हैं जिन का उपयोग ग्रन्थ के स्थान पर किया जा सकता है और भूख को शान्त किया जा सकता है? क्या ऐसी जड़ी बूटियों की प्रयोग में लाने के लिये कोई तज़ूर्ब किये जा रहे हैं?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुक्क : फिलहाल तो ऐसी जड़ी बूटियाँ की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं जिन को ग्रन्थ की जगह इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। मगर यह सर्वे है जो किया जा रहा है। इनका जो उपयोग है वह तो दूसरे लोग करेंगे, फोरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (वन गवेषणा संस्था) तो करने वाला नहीं है।

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know what exactly is the position now about the extraction of known active principles from Indian herbs which already find a place in the British Pharmacopea?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Only the Health Ministry can say it.

श्री हेम राज : इसी प्रकार की जड़ी बूटियाँ जोकि कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट (जिला), हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी पाई जाती हैं, वहाँ भी इनका सर्वे किया जायेगा ?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुक्क : ग्राहिस्ता, ग्राहिस्ता शायद सर्वे करने की कोशिश की जायेगी मगर फिलहाल तो टिहरी-गढ़वाल ही इतना बड़ा इलाका है कि इसको पूरा करने में कुछ समय लगेगा और इसके लिये हमारे पास कोई इलाहिदा इतिजाम नहीं है। व्हेकेशन (छुट्टी) में हम इस चीज को करते हैं और १९५४ से यह काम शुरु हुआ था। कुल इलाका ४५०० स्क्वेयर (वर्ग) मील का है। दूसरे इलाकों का भी सर्वे करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि टिहरी-गढ़वाल में जिन जगहों का सर्वे करना है, उन तक पहुँचने के वास्ते कोई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, जैसे कि सड़कें बनाना है ?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुक्क : बिना जड़ी बूटियों तक पहुँचे यह सर्वे नहीं हो सकता। जहाँ तक पहुँचना होता है, वहाँ तक हम पहुँच ही जाते हैं।

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know whether a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up for the extraction and utilisation of herbs which are available all over India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as the forest department is concerned—with which alone I am concerned—we try to make a survey of all the medicinal herbs that are available. So far as its utilisation is concerned, it is dealt with by the Health Ministry.

Wagon Assembly Plant

*202. **Shri K. S. Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up one or more wagon assembly plants;

(b) if so, where they are likely to be located; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Labour on Ernakulam-Quilon Railway Line

*204. **Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration set up for the construction of Ernakulam-Quilon Railway employs labourers and other categories directly for works connected with the Railways; and

(b) if not, what is the type of liaison kept for the employment of workers by the contractors so that workers get fair wages and good service conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, for work which has to be done departmentally and cannot be entrusted to a contractor.

(b) For work done by contract Conciliation Officers of the Ministry of Labour or their assistants visit work sites at frequent intervals to ensure that Contractors observe statutory provisions in respect of Wages and service conditions.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether, in the work carried on with the assistance of the Railway Ministry there, the recruitment is taking place through the Employment Exchanges or is it done directly by the contractors?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Is it a normal thing for the contractors to recruit their own labour.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether these workers who have some

accident and are physically disabled are being compensated according to the Workmen's Compensation Act?

Mr. Speaker: Have any such cases occurred? It is not a general principle as to whether the Workmen's Compensation Act applies or not. The point is whether any such cases have occurred.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware whether any cases have occurred.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Many labourers were employed directly by the Railway administration for construction from 1953 onwards. May I know whether care is taken to absorb these people as far as possible in the regular Quilon-Ernakulam line?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Most certainly.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the number of workers engaged directly by the department and the number of workers employed through the contractors in this line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I require notice.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether any particular standard is fixed with regard to the recruitment of workers by the Railway administration, whether their previous service is taken into consideration and if a certain part of the work is finished and the workers are still unemployed, they are being taken up in the extension of the work?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They are contractors' labour. For them we are not responsible. In the case of departmental work, if a particular work is finished and another work is started in some other place, it is a new service. It is not continued service for these workers.

इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारी समिति

*२०८. { श्री भक्त वर्मान :
श्री डाम कृष्ण :

क्या योजना मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९५६ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १२१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारी समिति की रिपोर्ट पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये निर्णयों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को भेजे गये पत्र जिसमें योजना आयोग के विचार निहित हैं, की एक प्रतिलिपि सदन-पटल पर रखी है । [द्वितीय परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]

श्री भक्त बर्षान : इस पत्र से ज्ञात होता है कि राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश की गई है कि वे इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कदम उठावें । क्या गवर्नमेंट यह विश्वास करती है कि इतना लिखने से ही काम चल जायेगा, जब कि यहां इंजीनियरों की इतनी बड़ी कमी है, जैसा कि कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि अठारह सौ इंजीनियरों और आठ हजार ओवरसियरों की कमी है, तो किस तरह इनकी पूर्ति की जा सकेगी ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : यह पर्याप्त होगा या नहीं, मैं तो समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में धंका करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने देखा है कि राज्य सरकारें इसके बारे में खुद भी सचेष्ट हैं और उन्होंने इस विषय में चिन्ता प्रकट की है । हम लोगों का क्या है कि वे इस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे । लेकिन हमको यह भी स्मरण रखना है कि इससे केवल राज्य सरकारों का ही ताल्लुक नहीं है, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों को भी इस पर कार्यवाही करनी है ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : इस कमेटी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह की थी कि इस तरह के टेक्नीशियन्स (प्रविधिज्ञों) की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये १२ कृषि और ६२ डिप्लोमा इंस्टीट्यूशन खोल जाय । क्या म जान

सकता हूं कि इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : हम ने हाल ही में इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्रालय से विचार-विमर्श किया था और उसके परिणामस्वरूप हम लोगों ने यह सोचा है कि जो हमारे मेम्बर इनचार्ज (प्रभारी सदस्य) हैं, वह भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में जायेंगे और इसके बारे में साइंटिफिक एंड टेक्निकल एजुकेशन कमेटी (वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रविधिक शिक्षा समिति) के क्षेत्रीय चेयरमैन के साथ पूरा विचार-विनिमय करेंगे । आशा है कि आगामी अप्रैल में इसके बारे में कुछ परिणाम सामने आ जायेगा ।

श्री भागवत झा आझाद : इस परिपत्र को भेजने के बाद क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने पूछताछ की है कि राज्य सरकारों ने इसके सम्बन्ध में कहां तक प्रगति की है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : अभी तो हाल ही में पत्र भेजा गया है ।

श्री भागवत झा आझाद : हाल का मतलब क्या है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : २६ सितम्बर को वह पत्र भेजा गया था ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार जिस प्रकार के बड़े कार्य—भाखड़ा नांगल और गंडक प्राजेक्ट (परियोजना) इत्यादि—मपने हाथ में ले रही है, उनके धनरूप निपुण इंजीनियर आजकल इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों से प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं, क्या यह बात सत्य है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : कमी तो है और उसी की पूर्ति के लिये कोचिर्स की जा रही हैं ।

Mr Speaker Shri Bheekha Bhai D. C. Sharma, absent. Shri Nambiar absent. Shri N. B. Chowdhury.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : No. 210-A is my question.

An. Hon. Member : About derailment.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Unfortunately, the question also got derailed.

Mr. Speaker : No. 210-A. Evidently the question has been admitted later.

Derailment of 319 Dn. Express between Jangaon and Raghunathpali

***210A. Shri Feroze Gandhi** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the report of the Government Inspector of Railways on the derailment of 319 Down Express between Jangaon and Raghunathpali on the 27th September, 1954 and state :

(a) what action was taken in view of the findings that the abutments and piers No. 1 and 2 should have been rebuilt on deeper foundations ;

(b) on how many occasions did the Railway Board carry out inspection of this bridge after the Nizam's State Railway was taken over by the Government of India ;

(c) In view of the Inspector's finding that the bridge was designed on the old practice obtaining on the Nizam's State Railway, what action was taken by the Railway Board to reconstruct this bridge according to prevailing engineering practice after taking over of this Railway ;

(d) what action has been taken against the Deputy Chief Engineer who inspected this section in 1953 and also examined the bridge inspection registers but stated that the pages concerning this bridge escaped his attention ; and

(e) in view of the finding that the accident could have been averted if the P.W. Gang had gone out on patrolling duty, what action has been taken against those officers who were responsible for not sending out these men on duty ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 3].

Shri Feroze Gandhi : In reply to part (c), the answer says that the inspection reports on the Nizam's State Railway did not indicate that bridge on that Railway was defective. The report of the Inspector reveals that this bridge suffered three times before, 1907, then in 1908, then in 1913, then 1914, 1915, 1918, 1920, 1937, then the bridge collapsed in 1939, that it was rebuilt and that it collapsed in 1954. May I know how the history of this bridge

escaped the attention of the Railway Board and the Railway administration after the took over the Nizam State Railway in 1950.

Shri Alagesan : As was stated by the hon. Member himself there was a collapse of the bridge in 1939. After that, it was re-built in 1940. From 1940 up till 1954, when as per report of the Government Inspector of Railway himself there occurred abnormally heavy and sudden floods.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : That is not my question.

Shri Alagesan : May I finish ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member put the question whether it escaped the attention of the Railway Board. The hon. Minister is explaining.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : The statement says that there is nothing on record to show that that there was anything defective in the bridge. The report of the Inspector reveals that year after year this bridge has been meeting with accidents.

Shri Alagesan : I am sorry I should have been interrupted. I was saying, according to the hon. Member himself, there was a major collapse in 1939. Then the bridge was re-built in 1940. One of the piers was put on a deeper foundation. Then, some other repairs were also made. It was thought that that would set right the bridge. In fact, after 1940 up till 1954, that is during 14 years, there were floods and the bridge has withstood them. So it is said that in the course of the 14 years there was nothing to show that there was anything particularly defective about this bridge. That is the statement made in the answer.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : May I know whether it is a fact that two Divisional Engineers had recommended before 1954 that the level of the girders should be raised and that the linear waterway under the bridge should be increased ?

Shri Alagesan : I am not able to put my hand on that portion of the report.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : It is in the report.

Shri Alagesan : I was saying that I am not able to locate that portion of the report now to answer the question.

An Hon. Member : You can't.

Shri Alagesan : In fact, when a divisional engineer at his level makes certain recommendations, it is for the Deputy Chief Engineer and the Chief Engineer

to take decisions. Evidently, they thought that it was not necessary.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : This is an important question and I would like to ask two more questions. Is it a fact that the Engineer who was attached to the Inspector has recommended that the linear waterway at the bridge was inadequate inasmuch it was only 76 feet against the required minimum waterway of 376 feet? If so, how is it that this defective construction of the bridge escaped the attention of the Railway administration?

Shri Alagesan : I am not able to go into these technical details...

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : He could do not.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : This is in the report.

Shri Alagesan : It is not a discussion ; it is simply a Question hour.

Acharya Kripalani : Does not the Administration help you ?

Mr. Speaker : Let there be no cross-questions.

Shri Alagesan : Will I be allowed to go on ?

Mr. Speaker : Let the hon. Minister be allowed to answer.

Shri Alagesan : In fact this particular report consists of 17 pages.

An Hon. Member : Only?

Shri Alagesan : I am not able to find out the particular portion. If the hon. Member puts down a separate question, I shall be glad to answer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : You are expected to have read it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Is it a fact that the foundation of pier No. 3 was at a depth of 15.5 feet below the river bed level, whilst pier Nos. 1 and 2 were left on a foundation of six feet, and it is these two piers which collapsed and the accident happened? In the four years since the Railway Board had taken over this particular railways, how is it that these defects escaped their attention?

Shri Alagesan : The Government Inspector of Railways has made mention of this. In 1940 they laid one pier on deeper foundation which then had collapsed and left the other two piers intact. Evidently, at that time the engineers had thought that that was enough. Then, as I stated, it withstood the onslaught of floods-of course, they were not as heavy as that which occurred in 1954—for 14 years. It is very difficult to foresee this heavy

and sudden onrush of flood and go on improving and taking measures with reference to every bridge. Let alone this bridge, there are numerous bridges on the railway even now, and it is rather difficult to go into the question of each and every individual bridge. but the Government Inspector of Railways himself has said that the two piers should have been put on deeper foundations in 1940 itself. We are not able to answer for people who looked into the question in 1940.

Mr. Speaker : Next Question.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : One more question.

Mr. Speaker : No more question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Others may also be allowed to put questions.

Mr. Speaker : What can I do ?

Shri Feroze Gandhi : This is a very important question. You have allowed ten minutes for other questions and not even four minutes for this.

Mr. Speaker : I would suggest a remedy for this. If a report on a very important matter, on an accident like this, comes before the House, even if we spend half an hour over this matter in the Question Hour it will not be enough. We are going into the details of the report. In view of the importance of it, if hon. Members want to have a discussion over this matter.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Two hours.

Mr. Speaker : I will consider that matter later, not in the Question Hour. There are other methods.

दिल्ली सुधार प्रत्यास

*२१२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली सुधार प्रत्यास के पास इस समय जो विकसित भूमि है उसका क्षेत्रफल क्या है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त भूमि स पट्टे के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त होती है ?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) (१) ४१७.५ एकड़ जो पट्टेदारी के आधार पर है ।

(२) १६३ एकड़ जो अभी तक एलाट (आवटित) नहीं की गई ।

(ख) ६,१२,३४१ रुपये वार्षिक ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह जो आपने ६ लाख रुपया पट्टेदारी का बतलाया इसको इकठ्ठा करने का तरीका क्या है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : In the reply it has been said that the Trust gets an annual ground rent of over Rs. 6 lakhs on the lease of those lands. Then there are certain categories of undeveloped land; and the Trust still has a few unsold plots. I do not know what further information he wants.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जो लीज (पट्टे) का रुपया आप वार्षिक तौर पर इकठ्ठा करती हैं, उस रुपये को लोगों से लेने का तरीका क्या है ?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The policy of the Trust used to be that a certain amount of land used to be sold. The policy was changed and now it is given out on a leasehold basis and naturally the rents are arranged according to the value of the land.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जिस तरह से कि म्युनिसिपल कमेटी टैक्स के तौर पर वसूल करती है क्या इसी तरह से आपका मुहकमा उसको वसूल करता है, या कोई एजेंट है वह उस रुपये को वसूल करता है ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : जी, नहीं। इंप्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार प्रव्यास) ही उसको वसूल करता है।

खाद्यान्न

*२१३. श्री खू० चं० सोधिया : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री २१ जुलाई, १९५६ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ और १९५६ में खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों की खरीद की प्रति टन कीमतों में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) १५ हजार टन पाकिस्तानी गेहूं के उधार लिये जाने की, जैसा कि बताया गया है, क्या शर्तें थीं ?

खाद्य उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) : सभा की टबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २ अनुबन्ध संख्या ४।]

श्री खू० चं० सोधिया : विवरण के भाग (क) में लिखा हुआ है कि ये खरीदें ज्यादातर उन राशियों की थीं जो भावों को सहारा देने की योजना के अधीन थीं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ज्यादातर राशियां कौन थीं और थोड़ी राशियां कौन सी थीं ?

श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा : प्राइस सपोर्ट (मूल्य समर्थन) के लिये गेहूं खरीदा गया और दूसरी चीज जिसका भाव १२ रुपये ६ आने है इसको मार्केट (बाजार) में खरीदा।

श्री खू० चं० सोधिया : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादातर खरीदें वह थीं, और क्या बाकी खरीदें विदेशों से की गयीं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : करीब यह सब की सब प्राइस सपोर्ट के लिये थीं।

श्री खू० चं० सोधिया : विवरण के भाग (ख) में यह जो दिया गया है कि पाकिस्तान से १५ हजार टन गेहूं उधार लिया गया मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको लौटाने का समय कितना था ?

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन : शायद आठ हजार टन से ऊपर तो वापस कर दिया गया है और बाकी जो है वह इस महीने में या अगले महीने में दे देंगे।

Office Buildings for Eastern Railway

*216 { Shri H. N. Mukerjee :
Shri S. C. Samanta :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme to demolish the Kollaghat office building and to rebuild the Fairlie Place office building of Eastern Railway within the next five years ;

(b) whether there is a further scheme for multi-storeyed buildings in Calcutta to accommodate the offices of Eastern Railway ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on this account ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). There is no scheme to demolish either the Kollaghat office building or to rebuild the Fairlie Place office building of the Eastern Railway.

There is, however, a proposal to build additional multi-storeyed office accommodation in the compounds of Koilaghat as well as Fairlie Place office buildings by dismantling godowns, garages, etc. to find additional accommodation required to house the various scattered offices of the Railways in Calcutta.

(c) Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : May I know if in view of the shortage of the supply of cement and steel, the Railway Minister is taking steps to keep his building programme to the minimum and to give priority to amenities and operational efficiency?

Shri Alagesan : Each one has its place, and if additional accommodation has to be provided, that cannot be made to wait. We can make it as minimum as possible, but certainly steps will have to be taken if accommodation is absolutely essential to be provided.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : In view of the Fairlie Place office building of the Eastern Railway being a comparatively recent construction, may I know why it is thought necessary to rebuild it in a fairly drastic fashion?

Shri Alagesan : We are going to provide an additional multi-storeyed building. Actually, all the verandahs and all the other space is being taken up by the staff and they are working in a not very satisfactory condition, and so this additional accommodation has to be provided. I am not able to say when the building itself was built. I do not think it was built recently.

Shri S. C. Samanta : The hon. Minister said that the Koilaghat building will be demolished. May I know whether the newspaper report appearing in *News letter* dated 7th September by the Eastern Railway that the Koilaghat building would be demolished and a new building constructed at its site capable of accommodating all the offices of the Eastern Railway is true?

Shri Alagesan : As I said, only the godowns etc., will be demolished. As it is, we have to go in for rented accommodation and the offices are scattered all over. We want to bring all the offices into one place.

Kharagpur Accident

*217. **Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 993 on the 10th August, 1956 regarding the Kharagpur accident and state :

(a) whether the final report has since been submitted to Government

if so, its findings and conclusions, and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan)

(a) The final Report of the Government Inspector is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As soon as the report is published by the Ministry of Communications it will be supplied to the Library of the Parliament as usual.

Shri Kamath : It is astounding that the report is still not received. But, in the meanwhile has the senior Minister, who was absent last time, considered the report addressed to him by a non-official committee, consisting of some hon. colleagues on this side of the House and some Trade Union representatives, on this matter, and what conclusions has he drawn from that report, if any?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) :

I do not know whether there was any formal committee appointed. But, anyhow some Members of Parliament went to Kharagpur and they sent a letter to me. I have gone through that letter. But, they have not considered the circumstances in which the train went on the rail without a crew. It is very difficult for me to make up my mind till I have seen the report of the Government Inspector.

Shri Kamath : Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure us that, even, before the report of the Government Railway Inspector has been received and considered by the Minister, some railways workers in Kharagpur have not been victimised already?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : There is no question of victimisation. If any worker has made a mistake he will have to suffer for it.

Shri Kamath : Even before both the reports are received, some workers have already been victimised.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : There is no question of victimisation at all. No worker is being victimised nor will be victimised. But, if there are charges against any particular worker he will have to answer them.

Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road

*218 **Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1134 on the 16th August, 1956 in respect of the Divisional Headquarters at

Khurda Road in the S. E. Railway zone and state :

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at ; and

(b) if so, what it is?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna : May I know when the decision will be arrived at ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I cannot give any definite date. The South Eastern Railway is a comparatively new railway and the work is progressing quite satisfactorily. After the divisionalisation of the other Railway is complete, we will take up the South Eastern Railway.

Shri Kamath : The Railway is not a new one; only the name is.

Shri Sanganna : May I know whether the importance of this junction has been increased since the separation of this zone from the Eastern Railway ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Some hon. Members have been pressing that Khurda Road Junction be made the divisional headquarters of that division. That suggestion has been noted and it will be given due consideration at the proper moment.

Shri B. C. Das : May I ask whether the Members of the Orissa Legislature have sent a memorandum to the Government of India to fix Khurda Road as the divisional headquarters ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : That may be so. As the Deputy Minister has just now answered, the scheme of divisionalisation of the South Eastern Railway has not been taken up so far. When we take up that scheme we will naturally consider about Khurda Road also.

Soil Science Committee

*230. **Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Soil Science Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has met since its inception ;

(b) what were the decisions taken in the last sitting of the Committee ; and

(c) whether they have taken up plant analysis along with soil analysis ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) Eighteen times.

(b) The Committee scrutinised a number of new schemes, a few extension proposals and technical programmes etc. of the current schemes received from various Sta-

tes and Institutes. It recommended some of these schemes, proposals and programmes with certain remarks to the Advisory Board and the Governing Body of the Council for their sanction. Some of the new schemes, which are of a similar nature and have all-India importance, have been referred to special Sub-Committees for the preparation of coordinated schemes for implementation by the sponsors of the individual schemes.

(c) Yes.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether what is mentioned by the hon. Minister includes a three year's scheme ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : There are a large number of schemes. It will be difficult for me to give the duration of the scheme. I have not got these details.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the offtake of phosphorous by different crops will be examined on an all India basis by this committee or sub-committee appointed by the Government ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : That will also be difficult for me to say. As I have already stated, we receive reports from State Governments and they would certainly bring forward important questions. I am not sure whether this particular item is included or not.

Shri V. P. Nayar : From the agricultural statistics supplied by Government we find that after 1935 up to 1952, the per acre yield of rice in the whole of India has considerably declined. May I know whether Government have studied this particular aspect with reference to the soil survey ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Not as one scheme. But, in the various States these matters are considered by our research workers.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : May I know whether any special study has been made relating to the nitrogen fixation of soil by the bacteria of the type of bacillus *radicicola* or by plants traditionally used in agriculture for alternation of crops ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : I will convey the question of the hon. Member to the experts and give him the answer next time.

Shri Sarangadhar Das : In view of the fact that so many fertilizer factories are going up and the demand for fertilizers is increasing during the last few years, do Government feel it necessary to have an all-India soil survey so that the different kinds and amounts of fertilizers can be applied to different soils and not all the fertilizers applied everywhere, which will be a loss ?

Shri A. P. Jain : We are fully aware of the necessity of applying fertilizers discriminately and work is being done in this direction.

Development of Laccadive and other Islands

*221. **Shri B. Shiva Rao :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether any provision has been made for the economic and social development of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Second Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, whether a detailed statements showing the precise allocation of fund under different heads will be placed on the Table ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b). The Second Five Year Plan of Madras stat- included a number of schemes for the development of agriculture, education and health services in the Laccadive Islands. The Central Government also had initiated action for providing a regular steamer service, increasing postal and wireless facilities and increasing local employment. Now that Laccadive Islands have become an Union territory steps will be taken to review the various proposals and bring them together into an appropriate plan of development.

Shri B. Shiva Rao : Is it a fact, that the retiring Governor of Madras, Shri Sri Prakasa, submitted a very detailed report to the Government of India about two years ago on the economic and social needs of these islands and may I know whether any action has been taken to implement the recommendations contained in that report?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Sir, it is a fact that the Governor of Madras visited these islands in December, 1954 and his recommendations were considered at a meeting in the Cabinet Secretariat and a number of proposals were formulated on their basis.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether Government is considering a change in the name from Laccadive Islands to Lakshadwip, which is the original name ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : That is a suggestion which may be considered. I do not know whether the Ministry of Home Affairs is considering that.

Shri Joachim Alva : Has the Government drawn any distinction in the matter of development of the Andaman Islands

in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive Islands in the Arabian Sea and have they transferred any experienced officers from this side to the other side?

Shri S. N. Mishra : The Government does not think in terms of making a distinction between one territory and another.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know what will be the increase in frequency of steamer services after the proposed change — will it be daily ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : All that is under consideration at the moment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Metre-Gauge Coach Factory

*195. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1434 on the 25th August, 1956, and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to the location of the factory for the manufacture of metre-gauge, steel body, lightweight coaches ;

(b) if so, the site selected ; and

(c) the reasons for the same ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Electrification of Railway Stations

*198. **Shri Jhulan Sinha :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the practical possibility of electrification of the Railway stations and their yards in the areas where power is readily available for the purpose from the " Tube Well " irrigation power houses specially in Eastern U. P. and North Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to carry out the scheme ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah nawaz Khan) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Programme for electrification of railway stations where power is available at reasonable rates has already been drawn up.

Ring Railway Round Delhi

*203. **Shri R. P. Gaig** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a ring railway around Delhi so as to connect all the new colonies with New Delhi;

(b) if so, how far the scheme has progressed ; and

(c) if not what other proposals Government have for solving the transport problem in the Capital city ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) :

(a) to (c). The proposal for a Ring Railway around Delhi is under investigation

Train Derailment

*205. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 499 Up mixed train on the Branch metre gauge line of the Western Railway derailed on 1st October, 1956 between Kherale and Varethra Stations resulting in death and grievous injuries of several persons;

(b) if so what was the cause of the derailment ; and

(c) the person or persons responsible for the same ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) At about 15-35 hours on 1-10-1956, while No. 499 Up Mixed train was running between Varethra and Kherale stations on the Mehsana-Taranga Hill Metre Gauge section of the Western Railway, 3 wagons (17th to 19th from the engine) and 5 passenger coaches (20th to 24th from the engine) derailed at mile 31/11-8 resulting in the death of one passenger and injuries to the other three.

(b) and (c). The cause of and the responsibility for the accident is under examination.

Bhakra Canals

*206. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Bhakra Canals to be constructed ;

(b) the number that has been constructed; and

(c) the total mileage to be covered by them ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) 2 Canals, 11 Branches, 3 Sub-Branches and a large number of distributaries and minors

(b) All the Canals have been constructed except one minor in Rajasthan.

(c) 4893 miles.

Rehabilitation of physically Handicapped

*207. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have requested the U. N. Technical Assistance Administration to provide an expert to advise on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in India ; and

(b) if so, whether the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has complied with the request ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) and (b). Under the Agreement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the Government of India, the former has to provide the following four experts to advise the Government of India on the rehabilitation and training of the crippled in India:—

(i) Vocational Expert ;

(ii) Occupational Therapist ;

(iii) Physiotherapist ;

(iv) Prosthetic Technician ;

Out of these, the first three experts are already in position and the fourth expert is expected to join shortly.

In addition to the above, the Government of India also made a request to the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for another expert on Speech Therapy. The United Nations Technical Assistance Board has, however, informed us that there is no possibility of providing this expert during 1956.

Master Plan for Delhi

*209. { **Shri Bheekha Bhai** :
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1163 on the 30th August, 1956 and state how far the Master Plan for Delhi will clear off slum position in Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 5].

Coal Loading

*210. **Shri Nambiar** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loading and unloading of coal in Engines on the South Eastern Railway is being done by contract labour ;

(b) whether this is different from the system followed in other Railways ;

(c) if so, why ; and

(d) what is the rate of wages the contractor claims for this work and how much is actually paid by him to the labour ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) No..

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government are not aware of the rates actually paid by the contractors to their labour. As regards the rates of wages to the contractors a statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II. annexure No. 6].

Help to Flood-affected Areas

*211. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special steps have been taken recently by the Government of India to provide medical help, milk powder, drinking water etc., in the flood affected areas of different States ; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the details of such measures will be laid on the Table ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 7].

साधारणों का निरास

*२१४. श्री अमर सिंह ठापर : क्या साध और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में पड़ोसी देशों को किस प्रकार का धौ कितना साधारण भेजा गया ?

साध और कृषि मंत्री (श्री डॉ० प्र० जैन) : टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुसूच्य तफ्ता ८]

Railway Bridges in Saurashtra

*215. **Shri Jethalal Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway bridges on Machhu near Wankaner and on Bhadar near Jetpur in Saurashtra are very old and there is very heavy pressure on them ;

(b) when has their serviceability and durability been tested ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the test ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). The Railway bridge across Machhu river near Wankaner City Station and that across the Bhadar river near Navgadh station were not designed, during their construction, to carry the modern heavy engines and therefore a speed restriction of 5 m. p. h. has been imposed over these bridges. At this speed the bridges are considered to be safe.

The serviceability and durability of these bridges have been constantly under examination by the railway staff concerned.

(c) Yes.

Purchase of Underframes for Railways

*219. **Shri Raghunath Singh** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Railways entered into a contract with a Polish firm to supply 650 Underframes for Broad Gauge Railway lines ?

The Deputy Minister of Railway and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : Yes, Sir.

Tankers

*222. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha** : will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the amount of shipping charge Government have to pay annually for bringing crude oil by over-seas ships ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : The Government of India do not import crude oil on their own account.

Assam Rail Link

*223. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh** :
Sardar Akarpuri :
Shri Debendra Nath Sarma :
Shri Barman :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2122 on the 13th September, 1956, and state :

(a) whether the Assam Rail Link Stationization Committee has since completed its investigation ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refrigeration Wagons

*224. **Shri V. P. Nayar :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the 107247 wagons proposed to be secured during the Second Five Year Plan there will be any "Refrigeration Wagons" for the transport of Perishables in non-perishing condition; and

(b) if so, how many refrigeration Wagons are expected to be in commission at the end of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The proposal to provide "Refrigerated Wagons" during the Second Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Surcharge on Freight Rates

*225 { **Shri Bansal :**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
Shri Bibhuti Mishra :

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Far Eastern Conference Lines have announced an immediate introduction of a 15 per cent. surcharge on all commodity freight rates with effect from the middle of September, 1956; and

(b) whether freight to India is also covered by this surcharge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) :

(a) The Far Eastern Conference Lines announced on 16th September, 1956, the imposition of a surcharge of 15 per cent. on all freight rates in respect of cargoes moving from British and North Continental ports to Far East ports; but the proposed surcharge was subsequently suspended as from the date of its introduction.

(b) No. But the India/U.K. Conferences have announced a surcharge of 15% which has come into operation from 7th November and this applies to freight to India.

Steel Foundry

*226. **Shri Chattopadhyaya :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 617 on the 2nd August, 1956 and state :

(a) the progress made in the matter of installation of plant or furnace for steel casting at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(b) whether the plant and machinery necessary for the same have been received?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). We have not yet succeeded in obtaining satisfactory technical collaboration from abroad for setting up the steel foundry and as such machinery and plant have not yet been ordered.

Bezwada-Nellore Track

*227. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1440 on the 25th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the doubling of the track between Chirala and Stuartpuram has since been completed;

(b) if so, when this track will be opened to traffic; and

(c) what further section or sections of track will be doubled between Bezwade and Nellore of Southern Railway during the year 1956 and when the work on the same will commence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The doubling of track between Chirala and Stuartpuram has been completed and opened for Goods traffic on 14-9-56.

(c) It is proposed to double the track between Bapatla-Chinnaganjam and Surareddipalem-Ulavapadu, during 1956-57, besides the portion already opened to traffic. The work in other reaches is in progress.

Sugar Factoreries

*228. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :**
Shri Bahadur Singh :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down broad principles for setting up new Sugar mills or for substantial expansion of existing factories; and

(b) if so, whether need for new factories has been assessed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 9].

Bombay-Bangalore-Madras National Highway

***229. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work of Bombay-Bangalore-Madras National Highway during 1956; and

(b) the total amount spent on the construction of this national highway during 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

Delhi Road Transport Authority

***230. Shri Jhulan Sinha :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by the P.A.C. to the necessity of having a whole-time chairman for the Delhi Road Transport Authority and evolving the whole pattern of its administration on that line; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) It will be recalled that an announcement was made in Parliament during the debate on the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill that the transport system in Delhi will be brought under the proposed Corporation for Delhi. The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee will now have to be considered in the light of that announcement.

Anti-Malaria Campaign

***231. { Shri Dabhi :
Shri M. Islamuddin :**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1693 on the 3rd September, 1956 and state the result of the researches made and other precautions taken to see that malaria-bearing mosquitoes do not

develop resistance to D. D. T and other insecticides in India as they have already done in other countries?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : The results of the researches so far made show that malaria-bearing mosquitoes in India have not developed any resistance to D. D. T. and other insecticides. Observations are being continued to ascertain any early evidence. In the event of any evidence forthcoming the insecticides in use can be substituted.

Road Bridge across Tungabhadra

***232. Shri K. S. Rao :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 22nd February, 1956. and state :

(a) whether the construction of road bridge across the river Tungabhadra near Kurnool Town on Banares-Cape Corom National Highway has commenced; and

(b) the amount that will be spent on it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No.

(b) Approximately Rs. 26.17 lakhs excluding approaches.

Cheetahs

***233. Shri R. P. Garg :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Cheetah" which was so common in Indian jungles till very recently is almost extinct in India;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the race by breeding them suitably;

(c) the number of "Cheetahs" in Indian Zoos at present; and

(d) the possibility of exchange of these "Cheetahs" from one Zoo to another to replace the dead so that breeding can be continued?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian Board for Wild Life is being asked to study the problem and advise Government on the steps to be taken.

(c) One.

(d) Does not arise.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Bihar

*234. **Dr. Ram [Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any requests have recently been received from Bihar for permission to set up co-operative sugar factories there :
- (b) if so, how many requests have been received; and
- (c) in how many cases permission has been granted ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) to (c). Only one application dated 28th April, 1956 was received for establishing a co-operative sugar factory at Banmankhi, District Purnea. The Government has approved the grant of a licence which is under issue.

Control on the Movement of Food-grains

*235. { Shri Jethalal Joshi :
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
Shri R. N. Singh :
Shri L. N. Mishra :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) in what parts of the country Government have imposed control on the movement of foodgrains; and
- (b) how far the fair price shops opened by Government have eased the situation ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Government have imposed control on the movement of wheat from and into the cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. Export of rice, paddy and products thereof from the territories of Manipur and Tripura and the State of Assam is also restricted.

- (b) The general rising tendency in the prices of foodgrains has largely been arrested.

Hirakud Dam Project

*236. **Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

- (a) whether all the aspects of the Hirakud Dam Project work have been completed ;
- (b) whether the other continuous projects at Nara] and Tikarapara for flood

control will be taken up as the next stage ; and

- (c) if so, when ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) The main dam, dykes and canals have been substantially completed. The first Irrigation waters were let out on the 7th September, 1956. Civil works in the Hydro-Power House are nearly complete. Out of the 4 generating units to be installed, one unit of 24,000 KW, is ready for being commissioned during this year. The unit was on test run on the 28th October, 1956.

- (b) and (c). These have not been included in the Second Five Year Plan and will not be taken up in the near future.

Refrigeration Wagons

*237. **Shri V. P. Nayar :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of running refrigeration wagons from Cochin to Delhi and back for the transport of iced fish and fruits ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan No. The volume of traffic in fish and fruits moving at present between Cochin area and Delhi is not such as would justify the provision of refrigerated rail transport for its conveyance.

Howrah-Burdwan Line Electrification

{ Shri Chattopadhyaya :
Shri Velayudhan :
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri H. N. Mukerjee :
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 785 on 7th August, 1956, and state, :

- (a) the progress up to the end of October, 1956 in regard to the electrification of Howrah - Bandal- Burdwan Section ;
- (b) whether the first electrical train in this section will run in July, 1957 as stated in the House; and
- (c) if not, the reasons there for ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagasan) : (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 11].

Railway Subordinate Staff

- *239. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** ;
Shri Gidwani ;
Dr. Lanka Sundaram ;

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1146 on the 25th August, 1956 and state :

- (a) at what stage is the question of increasing the grades for the various categories of subordinate staff on the Railways ;
 (b) when is it likely to be finalised, and
 (c) what would be the financial implications of the same ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). Proposals have been framed by the Board, and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen would be consulted shortly.

- (c) These can be assessed only after the proposals have been finalised.

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

*240. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government of West Bengal have asked for increased allotment of wheat and rice for fair price shops ; and
 (b) whether the West Bengal Government have made any proposal to supply rice and wheat in certain areas from fair price shops against family ration cards ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) A demand for increased allotment of rice was made by the West Bengal Government, and is being met.

Wheat is being sold by the Centre direct through Central Sales Depot in Calcutta.

- (b) In rural areas rice is being issued against family ration cards.

National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board

*241. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 943 on the 10th August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Government have since set up a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board ; and

- (b) if so the date from which it came into existence ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes.

- (b) 1st September, 1956.

Vamsadhara Project

*242. **Shri Rajagopala Rao** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1077 on the 14th August 1956 and state :

(a) whether the preliminary survey in respect of the Vamsadhara Project has been completed ; and

- (b) if so, what is the estimated expenditure for the project ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Cultivated land in Kerala State

140. **Shri A. K. Gopalan** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

- (a) the total area of land under cultivation in Kerala State ;
 (b) the area of wet lands and dry lands out of it ;
 (c) the number of survey schools in Kerala State and where they are situated ; and

(d) the number of students trained there ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) 53,95,385 Acres.

(b) Wet lands 14,26,260 acres.
 Dry lands 39,69,125 acres.

(c) Three schools, one each at Trivandrum, Kottayam and Trichur.

- (d) 75.

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

141. **Shri A. K. Gopalan** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of irrigation projects in Kerala State under (i) major irrigation projects ; (ii) minor irrigation projects ; (iii) the area covered and estimated power production under various hydro-electrical schemes in Kerala ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (i) Ten.

(ii) Fifteen.

(iii) 3,33,589 acres and 1,64,500 K.W. of firm capacity.

Travancore-Cochin Transport Department

142. { **Shri V. P. Nayar :**
Shri Punnoose :

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 958 on the 25th August, 1956 and state :

(a) the reason why, when Leyland buses had a better return to route mile, Mercedes Benz buses were brought in larger numbers ;

(b) whether Government have bought the Mercedes buses directly or through any agency and if so, through which firm ; and

(c) how long this firm has been representing the manufacturers before Government placed the order ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The saving in capital and operating costs in the case of Mercedes Benz buses outweighs the slight excess in return per route mile of Leyland buses.

(b) and (c). Purchase of Mercedes Benz chassis was made directly from M/s. Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay, who have been selling these vehicles for the last three years.

Milk Production

143. { **Shri V. P. Nayar :**
Shri Punnoose :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 949 on the 25th August, 1956 and state :

(a) how far, the average milk consumption and milk yield of cows in the State would be improved by the dairy development schemes referred to therein ; and

(b) whether the Third Plan has any special emphasis for developing the milk yield and consumption in the State ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) The exact increase in milk consumption and milk yield of cows cannot be evaluated but an appreciable improvement may be expected.

(b) The needs of the State in this respect will be duly considered when the Third Plan is formulated.

Agricultural Statistics

144. { **Shri V. P. Nayar :**
Shri Punnoose :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 948 on the 25th August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether there is any wing of the Department of Agriculture or any other Department in the State collecting agricultural statistics ; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons working part-time or whole time in such wings ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes. Agricultural Statistics in the former State of Travancore-Cochin used to be collected by the State Statistics Department.

(b) 103.

Forests

145. **Shri Hem Raj :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under forests before the First Five Year Plan ;

(b) the area brought under forests during the First Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the area proposed to be brought under forests during the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) 277 thousand square miles.

(b) According to available information, the area under 'Forests' during 1952-53 was 280 thousand square miles. Information for later years is not readily available.

(c) About 400 sq. miles.

Maternity Hospitals

146. **Shri Ram Krishan :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maternity Hospitals in India State-wise ; and

(b) the number of new hospitals to be opened during the current year under Second Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished below:

Name of the former States.	Number of existing Maternity hospitals.	Number of New Maternity Hospitals to be opened in 1956-57
1. Assam	1	—
2. Bombay	569 (including wards)	36
3. Madras	27	—
4. Orissa	3	1
5. Punjab	27	—
6. Uttar Pradesh	132 (including wards)	13 (including wards)
7. West Bengal	4	—
8. Hyderabad	—	—
9. Madhya Bharat	73 (including homes & Wards)	—
10. P.E.P.S.U.	1 (part of General Women's Hospital)	1 (ward)
11. Rajasthan	5	—
12. Travancore-Cochin	6	—
13. Ajmer	1	—
14. Bhopal	1	—
15. Kutch	6	—
16. Coorg	—	1
17. Delhi	8 (including homes & wards).	3 (wards).
18. Himachal Pradesh Simla.	—	—
19. Manipur	1	1 (ward)
20. Tripura	1 (ward)	—
21. Vindhya Pradesh	1 (ward)	—
22. Bihar	—	—
23. Mysore	40	Nil.
24. Saurashtra	27	—
25. Andhra	} Information not available.	
26. Madhya Pradesh		

Rural Electrification

147. { Sri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in Punjab and PEPSU where the rural areas have

been benefited by the rural electrification programme; and

(b) the names of places electrified so far District-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information as far as available with the Government of India, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 12]

Second Five Year Plan of PEPSU

148. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the schemes of the erstwhile PEPSU Government approved by Union Government for the Second Five Year Plan.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Planning Commission is engaged in preparing a volume on Development Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan. This will include particulars of development schemes approved for the former State of PEPSU as well for other States.

Capacity of Railway Lines

149. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps taken upto October, 1956 to increase the capacity of Railway lines on metre gauge section of Northern and Western Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Lists showing the works completed upto October, 1956 and those in progress for increasing the line capacity of the Metre Gauge sections of the Northern and Western Railways are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 13].

Shipping

150. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to shipping companies during current year company-wise, and

(b) the main terms of the loan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

House Rent

151. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disparity in the rate of house rent still exists on some divisions of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce uniform system of house rent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to reply to Unstarred Question No. 904 asked by Shri P. L. Barupal on 11-4-56 in the Lok Sabha.

The assessed rent of each class of quarters is so fixed as to obtain a return of 4% on the capital cost of all the quarters pooled in that class. The Northern Railway comprises of units of the former N.W., E.I., B.B. & C.I. and certain ex. States Railways. The rent on each constituent having been pooled with the rest of the former Railway, of which the Constituent previously formed a part, will not necessarily be on a uniform basis over the entire re-grouped Railway until a fresh pooling is done. The disparity, however, is, limited to those cases in which the assessed rent of a quarter is below 10% of the occupant's emolument's, as this 10 per cent protection invariably protects the employees.

(b) The question of introducing a uniform basis of house rent for subordinate staff is under active consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Goods Trains

153. Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average speed of goods trains on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56;

(b) the average net load per goods train on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56;

(c) the average number of wagons per goods train on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56; and

(d) the average wagon load on B.G. and M. G. separately in the year 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

	B.G.	M.G.
(a) Steam—9.84 miles per hour	8.43 miles per hour	
(b) Steam—528 Tons	242 Tons	
(c) Main 49 lines	41	
Branch 37 lines	27	
(d)*16.1 Tons	8 86* Tons*	

*Average wagon load during the run.

Railway Wagons

153. Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the wagon uses in terms of wagon turn-round on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56;

(b) the average load of goods traffic on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56; and

(c) the train miles per running track-mile per day on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information asked for is given below:—

	B.G.	M. G.
(a) 10. 5 days		7.6 days (Northern group) 6.7 days (Southern group)
(b) 247		163
(c) 18.7		11.7

Locomotives

154. Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of locomotives on line daily and the number under or awaiting repairs on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56;

(b) the engine miles per engine day:

(i) per engine on line (steam) on B.G. and M. G. separately in the year 1955-56;

(ii) per goods engine (steam) on B.G. and M.G. separately in the year 1955-56; and

(c) the average tractive effort per engine in the year 1955-56 on B.G. and M.G. separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

	B.G.	M.G.
(a) Average No. on line daily—		
Steam locos	5,512	2,857
Average No. under or awaiting repairs daily—		
Steam locos.	927	442
(b)		
(i)	84	77
(ii)	*94	*85
(c)		
Steam	30,095 (in lbs.)	17,346 (in lbs.)

* Per goods-engine in use.

Public Telephones at Stations

155. **Shri Kamath** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 451 on 7th August, 1956, and state the further progress made in the direction of providing public telephones at Narsinghpur and Kareli stations on the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The public telephones at Narsinghpur and Kareli stations have not been installed as public exchanges have not yet been opened by the Posts & Telegraphs Department. It is understood that the schemes for providing exchanges at the above named stations have been sanctioned and it will take about 5 months to open the exchanges if the necessary materials are received in time. A firm demand for providing the telephones at Narsinghpur and Kareli railway stations from these exchanges is being placed on the P. & T. Department.

Bridge over Narmada

156. **Shri Kamath**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 450 on the 7th August, 1956, and state at what stage the matter of construction of the bridge on the Narmada river at Hoshangabad rests?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): An outline design for the bridge has already been sent to the State Government who are now preparing the detailed design and estimates.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

157. **Shri Achalu**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what pay and allowances monthly men are entitled to every month in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) from which date the present pay and allowances are being paid to them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The monthly men of the I. A. R. I., New Delhi, are paid at the rate of Rs. 30/- (fixed) per month as wages plus Rs. 40/- D.A. and Rs. 3/- C.A. with effect from 1st April 1948.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

158. **Shri Achalu**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of monthly men in the Indian Agricultural Research Ins-

titute who have put in more than 10 years' service;

(b) the number of monthly men who have put in more than 5 years but less than 10 years of service;

(c) the number of monthly men who have put in service between 2 to 5 years; and

(d) the number of monthly men who have put in less than 2 years of service?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 27.

(b) 35.

(c) 12.

(d) 3.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

159. **Shri Achalu**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute are entitled to any medical facilities; and

(b) if so, what medical facilities are provided to them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Presumably information sought is in respect of 'Monthly-men and daily-paid agricultural workers' engaged by the Institute. These workers are not regular Government employees and as such are not entitled to any medical facilities under the Contributory Health Service Scheme. They, however, get free medical treatment from the Dispensary attached to the Institute which is open for all workers and employees of the Institute.

Steamer Workers' Strike at Gauhati

160. **Shri P. C. Bose**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steamer workers at Gauhati and other places have gone on strike from the 27th September, 1956;

(b) the cause of the strike; and

(c) the number of steamers and workers involved in the strike?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The crew of steamers at Gauhati went on a strike from 22nd September, 1956. The strike was called off on 16th October, 1956.

(b) The cause of the strike was the arrest of 13 members of the crew of 'S.S. Alampur' a steamer belonging to the Joint Steamer Companies, by the police, under section 63 of Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, on a complaint from the master of the vessel.

(c) According to information available the number of vessels and workers involved was 40 and 530 respectively.

Cashew Cultivation

161. **Shri Valayudhan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps Government have taken for the development of cashew cultivation in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A scheme for cashew afforestation designed to cover 20,000 acres of forest land and costing about Rs. 32.5 lakhs has been undertaken. Another scheme for raising of nurseries which is likely to cost about Rs. 2.5 lakhs during the plan period has also been sanctioned for the production and distribution of quality planting material.

It has also been decided to grant loans @ Rs. 150/- per acre to private landholders and lessees of Government lands engaged in cashew cultivation.

Roads in Punjab

162. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government spent any sum during the First Five Year Plan period through the State Government of Punjab for road development works in the Hoshiarpur sub-division (Punjab);

(b) if so, the length of new roads constructed; and

(c) how many bridges were built on those new roads?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). About 26 miles of National Highway were constructed in the Hoshiarpur District with culverts and bridges wherever necessary. In addition, work is in progress over a total length of about six miles of village roads.

Regional Forest Research Station

163. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish a Regional Forest Research Station in the Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir.

Train Derailments

164. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train derailment accidents on the Northern Railway that occurred during 1956 so far;

(b) the number of such accidents relating to the passenger trains and goods trains respectively; and

(c) the total loss of lives and property and also damage to the Railway equipment caused by these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). 142 train derailments during the period from 1-1-56 to 31-10-56. *viz.*;

Passenger train derailments	20
Goods train derailments	114
Other derailments	8

TOTAL 142

(c) 2 persons were killed.

The approximate cost of damage to Railway property due to the train derailments which occurred during the year 1956 (upto September) was Rs. 1,67,612/-

(The figure for the month of October is not yet ready.)

Theft of Electric Lighting Equipment

165. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts detected on North-Eastern Railway regarding the equipment for electric lighting from below the carriages;

(b) the number prosecuted, and punished, and the number acquitted; and

(c) whether it is generally possible for people other than Railway employees to come and take away from the equipment attached to the carriages?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Separate figures relating to the number of thefts detected regarding the equipment for electric lighting from below the carriages are not available.

(b)	<i>Prosecuted</i>	<i>Punished</i>	<i>Acquitted</i>
1954-55	15	5	10
1955-56	17	8	2*

*Under trial: 7.

(c) Yes.

Foreign Tourists

166. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Delhi during 1955; and

(b) the facilities that were provided to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 14,972 foreign tourists entered India through Airports and Land Customs Stations under the jurisdiction of the Central Excise Collectorate, New Delhi, during 1955.

Separate statistics of foreign tourists who actually visited Delhi are not available.

(b) No special facilities have been provided for foreign tourists visiting Delhi except facilities of a general nature which are usually provided by the Regional Tourist Office, New Delhi. The facilities afforded by that Office include:

- (i) supply of information in regard to places worth seeing;
- (ii) advice on the cost and availability of accommodation, transport and trained guides; and
- (iii) supply of tourist literature in various Indian languages and in some foreign languages;
- (iv) Issue of Kashmir Permits; and
- (v) Assistance in getting admission to Parliament Sessions.

Women Doctors

167. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of women doctors employed in India in Government Service at present so far?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Indian Lac Cess Committee

168. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken so far by the Indian Lac Cess Committee to acquaint the general public with Lac and shellac; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkuni, Ranchi, a research institution maintained by the Indian Lac Cess Committee has published about 300 books and pamphlets, both of scientific and popular nature, on lac and shellac in English and Hindi as also in some other Indian languages such as Bengali, Oriya, Urdu and Malayalam.

(ii) Articles of popular nature are published in daily and weekly newspapers from time to time. Recently to mark its Silver Jubilee in September, 1956, the Committee brought out a Souvenir Publication—a very comprehensive book on lac and shellac, giving useful articles surveying the lac trade and industry for the last 25 years, statistical data and an exhaustive Directory of lac trade. Shellac supplements

were brought out in important newspapers during the Silver Jubilee such as *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta, 'Aj' (Hindi), Banaras, *Journal of Industry and Trade*, Delhi, and *Udyog Vyapar Patrika*, Delhi.

(iii) The Committee participates in most of the important exhibitions. As part of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, an Exhibition on Lac and Lac Products has already been held at Ranchi. The exhibition would also move to Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Patna and a place (to be fixed later) in Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) The results of research obtained at the Indian Lac Research Institute are disseminated with a view to their adoption by appropriate interests.

(v) The Committee is running two schemes for propagating improved methods of cultivation and utilisation of lac. Shellac Utilisation Officer has been appointed under the Committee for propagating the uses of shellac and also maintaining liaison with industrialists for increasing the consumption of Lac in the country. The schemes relating to the cultivation of lac are being looked after by the Special Officer for Lac Cultivation who has been entrusted with the duty of exploring the possibilities of increasing cultivation of lac.

(vi) A film entitled "Lacs from Lac" was produced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Production of a coloured film on shellac is also under consideration.

दिल्ली सुधार प्रत्यास

१६९. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) झण्डेवाला के पास की भूमि का सुधार करने के लिये दिल्ली सुधार प्रत्यास को कितनी राशि खर्च करनी पड़ी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त स्थान पर बेचे गये प्लाटों का प्रति वर्ग गज दाम क्या था ; और

(ग) यह भूमि किन किन शर्तों और निबन्धनों पर बेची गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृतकौर) :

(क) ५,४९,१७३ रु०

(ख) (१) व्यापार संस्थाओं के लिये ठंडे गोदामों की जगह १६ रु० ५ आ० प्रति गज (८०,००० रु० प्रति एकड़)।

(२) छापेखानों के लिये जगहें ३० रु० प्रति गज।

(३) दुकान व मकानों के प्लाट नीलाम की बोलियों के अनुसार ३० रु० में ले कर ४६ रु० ६ आ० प्रति गज तक ।

(४) विस्थापितों में बांटने के लिये दिल्ली राज्य सरकार को न लाभ न हानि के आधार पर दी गई भूमि १४ रु० १२ आ० प्रति गज ।

(ग) इन प्लाटों को निपटाने की मुख्य मुख्य शर्तें और निबन्धन निम्न लिखित हैं :

(१) भूमि-स्वत्व

पट्टेदारी से पूर्व पट्टे के लिये करार

(२) पट्टे की अवधि

२ १/२ प्रतिशत प्रीमियम का वार्षिक ग्राउंड रेंट शाश्वत रूप में प्रमाप शाश्वत पट्टे की शर्तों के मुताबिक २५ वर्षों की अन्तरावधि में जमीन का किराया बढ़ाया जा सकेगा ।

(३) प्लाटों का क्षेत्र

लगभग ३५० से ले कर ६०० वर्ग गज प्रति प्लाट ।

(४) रिजर्व मूल्य

(एक) छोटे प्लाट (३५० वर्ग गज) ४० रु० प्रति वर्ग गज ।

(दो) बड़े प्लाट (६०० वर्ग गज) ३० रु० प्रति वर्ग गज ।

(५) अदायगी

(एक) छोटे प्लाटों के लिये ३००० और बड़े प्लाटों के लिये ४००० रु० की जमा रकम नकद अथवा चेक द्वारा—जिस पर गुड फार पेमेंट (Good for Payment) लिखा हो—टेंडर के रूप में देने होंगे ।

(दो) डिमांड के एक महीने के अन्दर प्रीमियम आदि देना होगा । इसमें ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित जमा रकम शामिल है ।

(तीन) ऊपर (ख) में उल्लिखित रकम के साथ नकद अथवा ब्याज वाली गवर्नमेंट सिक्योरिटी (इसमें नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टीफिकेट भी शामिल है) के रूप में बिल्डिंग को संतोषजनक तरीके से पूरा करने के लिये दी जाने वाली प्रति प्लाट १,००० रु० की सिक्योरिटी बिल्डिंग के संतोषजनक रूप में पूरा होने पर प्रत्यास वास्तविक जमा करने वाले को वापस करेगा यदि राशि नकद दी गई हो तो प्रत्यास कोई ब्याज नहीं देगा । सिक्योरिटी का हस्तांतरण न हो सकेगा ।

(चार) ग्राउंड-रेंट मांगने पर अर्ध वार्षिक अदायगी करनी होगी ।

(६) हस्तान्तरण पर बन्धन

(एक) जब तक प्लाट पर अधि-कार नहीं कर लिया जाता और पट्टे का करार पट्टे-लेख कार्यान्वित और रिजिस्टर्ड नहीं हो जाता और प्रत्यास द्वारा स्वीकृत प्लानों के अनुसार प्लाट पर बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाई जाती तब तक हस्तान्तरण की आज्ञा नहीं मिल सकेगी ।

(दो) जब तक पट्टेदार जमीन के प्लाट के लिये ट्रस्ट को दिया गया मूल प्रीमियम और उसके चालू माकट मूल्य (जिसको ट्रस्ट निर्धारित करेगा) के अन्तर का ५० प्रतिशत ट्रान्सफर कराते समय ट्रस्ट को अदा नहीं कर देता तब तक अन्तरण की आज्ञा नहीं मिल सकेगी ।

- (3) बिल्डिंग और निर्माण की शर्तें (एक) बनाई जाने वाली मंजिलों की संख्या ।

ग्राउंडफ्लोर, पहली मंजिल और बरसाती ।

- (दो) ऊंचाई—ऊंचाई इस प्रकार होगी:—

(१) सड़क के धरातल से २'-०" प्लिंथ

(२) फर्श के पत्थर की मोटाई समेत ग्राउंड फ्लोर १४'-०"

(३) पहली मंजिल १३'-०" जिसमें फर्श के पत्थर की मोटाई शामिल है ।

(४) बरसाती का फर्श १०'-०"। इसमें फर्श के पत्थर की मोटाई शामिल है ।

(तीन) बिल्डिंग के लिये प्राञ्छादन ।

(१). म्युनिसिपल उपनियमों के अन्तर्गत हुआ और रोशनी के लिये पर्याप्त जगह रखने के पश्चात् ग्राउंड फ्लोर पर प्लाट का सारा क्षेत्र ढका जा सकता है । यदि सारे ग्राउंड फ्लोर का निवासेतर स्थान के रूप में उपयोग किया जाना है । तथापि यदि ग्राउंड फ्लोर के एक भाग का निवास के लिये उपयोग करना हो तब निम्नांकित सारिणी के अनुसार प्राञ्छादन की प्राप्ति जा सकेगी ।

प्लाट का साइज	भावासिक प्लाट पर प्राञ्छादन	
	प्लाट पर प्राञ्छादन	अधिकतम
	ग्राउंड फ्लोर	पहली मंजिल
	प्रतिगत	प्रतिशत
२०० वर्ग गज तक	५६	५६
२०१ से लेकर ३०० वर्ग गज तक	५०	५०
३०१ से लेकर ६०० वर्ग गज तक	५०	५०
६०१ से लेकर ९०० वर्ग गज तक	५०	५०
९०१ और उससे अधिक	३३	३३

उक्त स्लैब्स (slabs) के अन्तर्गत प्राञ्छादन की शर्तें यह हैं कि किसी भी प्लाट का प्राञ्छादन उससे छोटे वर्ग के बड़े से बड़े प्लाट के प्राञ्छादन से किसी भी हालत में कम न होगा ।

(२) ऊपर की मंजिलें केवल निवास के लिये होंगी और संलग्न सारिणी के अनुसार प्राञ्छादन की प्राप्ति होगी ।

(३) बरसाती के फर्श में केवल बरसातियां ढके हुये भूखालय होंगे और प्राञ्छादित स्थान ग्राउंड फ्लोर क्षेत्र के, इसका भावासिक प्लाट के रूप में विचार करते हुये, २५ प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा । बरसाती कम से कम एक और बिल्कुल खुली होगी जिसमें कोई दरवाजे/खिड़कियां लगाने की इजाजत नहीं होगी ।

(चार) लाफ्ट—दुकानों में लाफ्ट की प्राप्ति मिल सकेगी बशर्ते कि इसका क्षेत्र दुकानों के

कार्पेट एरिया के ३३ प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो और लाफ्ट के ऊपर और नीचे मूर्धावकाश क्रमशः ६' और ७' से कम न हो ।

(पांच) सेट-बैक—साधारणतया सेट बैक पर जोर नहीं दिया जायेगा जब तक कि सामने और पीछे के हवा और रोशनी के प्लान में बाधा न पड़ती हो ।

(८) फर्शों के उपभोक्ता

(एक) ग्राउंड फ्लोर—ट्रस्ट और नगरपालिका द्वारा स्वीकृत दुकानों और वर्कशॉपों के लिये ।

(दो) ऊपरी मंजिलें—केवल निवास के लिये ।

(९) बिल्डिंगों को पूरा करने की अधिकार मिलने के दिन से १२ महीने ।

(१०) सेवायें

पूरी सेवायें उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ।
(काम प्रगति पर है) ।

(११) प्लाटों के वितरण पर बंदिश ।

(एक) व्यक्ति को एक से अधिक प्लाट न मिल सकेगा ।

(१२) दूसरी शर्तें

प्रमाण बिड/टेंडर फार्म के—जिस पर सफल बिडर/टेंडर की नीलामी/टेंडर के समय हस्ताक्षर करने होंगे—और पट्टे के करार के लिये प्रमाण शाश्वत पट्टा फार्म के अनुसार । एक से अधिक प्लाट लेने वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा प्लाटों के मिलाने के सुझाव पर बोर्ड की विशेष स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता होगी ।

Railway Coaches

170. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coaches used between Samastipur and Narkatiaganj via Darbhanga are comparatively older than those running between Muzaffarpur and Narkatiaganj via Motihari on N.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No.

(b) So long as coaches are serviceable and in good condition, the question of their being old does not arise. In view of the present shortage of coaching stock, even over age stock, if in good and serviceable condition, has to be used.

Poultry Development in Punjab

171. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have asked for any loan for the poultry development schemes in that State; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned under the All India Poultry Development Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes.

(b) Loan approved for former Punjab Government. Rs. 49,700/-.

Loan approved for former PEPSU Government. Rs. 47,250/-.

Fish Nurseries in Punjab

172. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the Government of Punjab for fish nurseries in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Ycs.

(b) 1956-57 :

A loan of Rs. 30,000 and a grant of Rs. 17,620 were sanctioned for a scheme for stocking impounded water with fish seed.

Irrigation and Power Projects

173. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh;**
Sardar Akarpuri;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha showing the approved list of irrigation and power projects to be executed in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period with central assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15].

रेलवे की शिकायत दर्ज करन की किताबें

१७४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अक्टूबर से ५ नवम्बर, १९५६ तक पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम और भैरोंगढ़ स्टेशनों पर शिकायत दर्ज करने की किताबों में कितनी शिकायतें दर्ज की गयीं और उनका क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ख) ये शिकायतें किस प्रकार की थीं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलमगेशन) : (क) रतलाम में छः शिकायतें और दो सुझाव और भैरोंगढ़ में एक सुझाव। इनकी छानबीन हो रही है।

(ख) रतलाम में दर्ज शिकायतें

(१) एक खोचे वाले के खिलाफ खराब दूध देने की शिकायत।

(२) उज्जैन और रतलाम के बीच चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों में रोशनी की ठीक व्यवस्था न होने की शिकायत।

(३) २१-६-१९५६ को ३५२ अथ मथुरा-बड़ौदा सवारी गाड़ी में पंखा खराब होने की शिकायत।

(४) रतलाम के तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में एक यात्री को तंग करने के सम्बन्ध में एक पुलिस के सिपाही के खिलाफ शिकायत।

(५) टिकट न बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में दालीदा के स्टेशन मास्टर और गाड़ी में चलने वाले रेल कर्म-चारियों के खिलाफ शिकायत।

(६) एक रेलवे अफसर के खिलाफ शिकायत कि मिलने का समय दे कर वह न मिले।

सुझाव

(१) रतलाम में एक सामिष खोचे वाले की व्यवस्था ; और

(२) रतलाम में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था।

भैरोंगढ़ में दर्ज शिकायतें... कोई नहीं। सुझाव... इस स्टेशन पर एक चाय की दुकान की व्यवस्था।

DAILY DIGEST

[Tuesday, 20th November, 1956]

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 20th November, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): On behalf of Shri Pataskar, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1775, dated the 6th August, 1956, making certain amendment to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-390/56].

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of the fact that all these rules are, under the enactment, subject to modification by the House after a period, may I request that copies of the rules may be supplied to the Members of the House so that they may table amendments?

Shri Biswas: They are laid on the Table, and it is open to the Members to find out what the rules are. Whether

they will be circulated to Members or not I cannot say as that depends upon the usual practice in these matters.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Last time it was circulated, I think.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if 750 loose copies of the rules are available. If any hon. Member wants to table amendments, I shall try to provide him with a copy.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakha-patnam): Copies of the rules must be available before amendments are tabled.

Mr. Speaker: Not to every one of the Members.

Shri Kamath: When amendments are tabled here, every Member would like to have a copy of the rules as well.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have a sufficient number of copies put in the Notice Office so that any hon. Member who wishes to have a copy may have it.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PETITIONS) RULES

Shri Biswas: On behalf of Shri Pataskar, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1943, dated the 30th August, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-377/56].

AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES

Shri Biswas: On behalf of Shri Pataskar I beg to lay on the Table, under rule 355 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a copy of the amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, passed by the Houses of Parliament and published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2317, dated the 9th October, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-469/56].

On behalf of Shri Pataskar I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2373, dated the 17th October, 1956, making certain amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-470/56].

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): On behalf of Shri M. C. Shah, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Act, 1956 a copy of the Life Insurance Corporation Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1889A, dated the 28th August, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-360/56].

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND ASSETS, LIABILITIES, PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th

June, 1956, along with a statement showing the assets and liabilities and Profit and Loss account of the Corporation for the year. [Placed in Library. See No. S-471/56].

PLANTATION INQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT ON COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Plantation Inquiry Commission, 1956—Part II—Coffee [Placed in Library. See No. S-472/56].

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL

***REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to establish standards of weights and measures based on the metric system.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

****REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

EVIDENCE

Shri Raghavachari: I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

MOTION RE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 19th November, 1956, namely:

“That the present international situation and the policy of the

*Published in the Gazette of India dated 20-11-56, pp. 855/1 to 855/21.

**Published in the Gazette of India dated, 20-11-56, pp. 855/22 to 855/108.

Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Shri Shree Narayan Das may continue his speech.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before that, I would earnestly request that the general discussion might continue till 5 o'clock and the Prime Minister may kindly reply at 5.

Some Hon. Members: No, no; we have engagements after 5.

Mr. Speaker: The House will rise at 5 o'clock. I shall call the hon. Prime Minister at 3-45 P.M. He may take an hour and we will have ten minutes left thereafter.

Shri Kamath: Let the Prime Minister reply at 4-30; let us sit an hour longer or at least till 5-30, and I think the Prime Minister also will be willing to accept this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think it should be over by 5-15 as I have some other engagements after that time.

Mr. Speaker: The matter should be over at 5-15 P.M. It is only a matter of fifteen minutes.

Shri Kamath: Let me formally move the amendment standing in my name and seek an opportunity to speak on it later on.

Mr. Speaker: When was this tabled?

Shri Kamath: Yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: It was not there before yesterday. My difficulty is this. Hon. Members have gone on with the discussion on this motion for a full day. What is to happen to those hon. Members who have to say something on this amendment? Hereafter and even from this time this ought to be the rule. So far as it concerns a Bill consisting of a number of clauses, before any particular clause is taken up, the amendment should be tabled one day in advance if it is distinct and separate from the other clauses

of the Bill; but with respect to a motion of this kind, for which two days are allotted for discussion, a number of hon. Members have already spoken, coming from various parties and what are they to do with respect to this amendment if I allow it to be moved at this stage?

Shri Kamath: I submit that the notice with regard to the Prime Minister's motion was given on Saturday.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be clear in their minds in regard to their request. If yesterday the hon. Member had said that he had not sufficient notice to table the amendment, in case an exception was taken by the Chair or by any other hon. Member that sufficient notice was not given for amendments to be tabled, I would have waived the rule and allowed the amendments to be moved.

Shri Kamath: I gave an amendment the day before voting, when the Five Year Plan debate was going on and it was admitted by you and it was considered also. If you do not allow my amendment, then the second amendment also cannot be moved. How can that be moved?

Mr. Speaker: For the second amendment also there is the same difficulty. It applies to both amendments.

Inasmuch as the hon. Member says that he followed the previous practice, I put a stop to this practice hereafter. However, I will allow the amendments today. I have allowed Shri Kamath's amendment and also the amendment standing in the name of Shri Kasliwal.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I have given notice of two amendments in the morning itself.

Mr. Speaker: Let it come up and then I will see.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

[Shri Kamath]

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto—

(i) regrets that India abstained from voting on the operative part 1 of the Five Power resolution on Hungary in U.N. General Assembly on the 9th November, 1956; and

(ii) is of opinion that in the interest of peace and freedom the Government of U.S.S.R. should withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay."

Shri Kasitwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the said policy."

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब यह सदन संध्या सत्र उठा उस समय मैं कह रहा था कि आज दुनिया में एक ऐसी नाजुक अवस्था पैदा हो गई है कि जिस में जो सैनिक रूप से कमजोर देश हैं उन की स्वतंत्रता पर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। मैं ने कल यह भी कहा था कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जब स्वेज समस्या के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मौलिक सिद्धान्त माने गये और कहा गया कि स्वेज समस्या से सम्बन्धित जो दूसरे राष्ट्र हैं वे बैठ कर इन सिद्धान्तों पर स्वेज समस्या को सुलझाने का प्रयत्न करें, तो इस बात का निश्चय तो होना ही था। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई होनी बाकी थी, उसी समय इजराइल ने मिस्र पर चढ़ाई कर दी और उस के साथ ही एक दिन के बाद ब्रिटेन ने और फ्रांस ने सामूहिक रूप में मिस्र पर चढ़ाई कर दी।

बिना उत्तेजना के जो स्वतंत्र देशों की स्वतंत्रता पर आघात हुआ है उस से एशिया और अफ्रीका में हलचल सी भ्रम गई है। अब सवाल यह पैदा हो गया है कि विश्व में शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिये जो समस्याएँ समय समय पर उठ खड़ी होती हैं उन को सुलझाने के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की जो स्थापना हुई थी और इस में दुनिया के प्रमुख राष्ट्र भी शामिल हैं क्या वह व्यर्थ ही हुई थी और क्या प्रमुख राष्ट्रों को अब भी यह अधिकार है कि वे बिना उत्तेजना के छोटे छोटे देशों पर चढ़ाई कर दें और उन की स्वतंत्रता को आघात पहुँचायें या उस को बाधित करें। अगर ऐसी बात है तो छोटे छोटे देशों की स्वतंत्रता या मर्यादा की रक्षा कैसे हो सकेगी। इसलिये इस गम्भीर समय में जब लोग शान्ति चाहते हैं जब कोई गम्भीर समस्या उपस्थित हो जाती है उस के बारे में क्या रुख अपनाया जाय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान ने तो शुरू से ही शान्ति बनाये रखने का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया है। शुरू से ही अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान की जो वैदेशिक नीति रही है उस को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि जब से हम ने आजादी प्राप्त की है और जिस वैदेशिक नीति पर चलने का हम ने निर्णय किया है, वह यह है कि हम किसी भी गुट में शामिल नहीं होंगे और जैसे जैसे कोई समस्या उत्पन्न होगी, उस पर उस समय जैसा हम उचित समझेंगे कार्रवाई करेंगे। हमारी इस नीति को देख कर विभिन्न गुट वाले देशों ने हमारी तरफ आशंका की नज़र से देखा। किसी भी गुट का हम पर विश्वास नहीं था। कोई भी गुट यह नहीं समझता था कि भारत किस का मित्र है। जैसे जैसे समस्याएँ आती गईं और उन के बारे में जैसा जैसा हम ने रुख ग्रहण किया उस को देख कर अमरीका ने हम पर सन्देह की नज़र से देखा। किसी ऐसा समय भी आया जब अग्रेजों ने भी

हम को सन्देह की नजर से देखा और रूस जोकि हम से और भी ज्यादा दूर था और जिस के साथ हमारा सम्पर्क नहीं के बराबर था, उस ने तो हमेशा ही हमें सन्देह की दृष्टि से देखा। ऐसी स्थिति में आज जो हमारी बौद्धिक नीति है, उस को अगर दूसरे देश सन्देह की नजर से देखते हैं तो इस में आश्चर्य की कोई बात नहीं है। आज दुनिया में बहुत थोड़े ऐसे देश हैं जो किसी न किसी तरह से इस या उस गुट से जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं और हर दृष्टि से स्वतंत्र हैं। जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारी नीति तटस्थता की है या क्रिया-शील तटस्थता की है तो किसी भी दूसरे देश को विश्वास नहीं होता है। कभी समय आता है जब अमरीका समझता है कि हम रूसी गुट में चले गये हैं और कभी ऐसा समय आता है कि जब रूस यह समझता है कि हम साम्राज्यवादी देशों के गुट में चले गये हैं।

अब भी एक ऐसी ही विषम स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। मिश्र पर जब इंग्लैण्ड और फ्रांस ने चढ़ाई की तो हम ने उस का बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में विरोध किया। इसी तरह से हंगरी में जब ऐसी ही घटनायें घटीं तो पश्चिम के देशों ने कहा है कि हंगरी में ऐसी घटनायें घट रही हैं जिन में कि रूस हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, उन के विचार में हां में हां मिला कर जब हम ने उन्नी तरह से जिस तरह से हम ने मिश्र में आक्रमण का विरोध किया उन्हीं शब्दों में और उसी तरीके से विरोध नहीं किया तो आज हमारे देश के अन्दर और बाहर भी एक तहलका सा मच गया है कि जिस नैतिक स्तर पर हिन्दुस्तान पहुँच गया था या जो नैतिक स्थिति उस ने अपनी बनाई थी और यह घोषणा की थी कि वह किसी भी देश द्वारा किसी भी दूसरे देश में हस्तक्षेप बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा और उस का डट कर विरोध करेगा, उस से वह हट

गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के अलबारों को ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशी अलबारों को भी देखने से यह पता चलता है कि इस बात को ले कर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने तथा प्रतिनिधि ने इटली द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव पर जो विचार व्यक्त किए या जिस तरीके से बोटींग (मतदान) में भाग लिया उस की आज तिस का ताड़ बना कर हम को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमारी एक निरपेक्ष नीति है लेकिन फिर भी आज कहा जाता है कि भारत जिस निरपेक्ष नीति की दुहाई देता है उस से वह आज हट गया है और इस का कारण यह है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री न वैसे ही शब्दों में, वैसे ही तरीके पर और वैसे ही समय पर जैसा रूस मिश्र के बारे में अपनाया वैसा हंगरी के बारे में नहीं अपनाया और उस समस्या पर उतना प्रकाश नहीं डाला। इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रश्न की ओर ध्यान खींचते हुए हिन्दुस्तान द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति की कटु समालोचना की। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण द्वारा सारे वातावरण को एक दम साफ कर दिया है और जो थोड़ा बहुत सन्देह रह भी गया था वह भी दूर हो गया है। फिर भी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री अशोक मेहता ने, जोकि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, हमारी नीति की कटु आलोचना की है। मैं ने उन की स्पीच को बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक सुना और उसे मैं ने पढ़ा भी है। मैं समझता हूँ हमारा जो रबैया रहा है वह ठीक ही रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हंगरी का प्रतिनिधि मौजूद था और उस ने वहाँ की स्थिति के बारे में अपनी सरकार का पूरा विवरण रखा और उस समय थोड़ी सी सूचना को लेते ही अगर हम वही रूस अपनाते जोकि हम ने मिश्र के बारे में अपनाया था तो कोई भी दोषारोपण हम पर नहीं हो सकता था। यह सब जानते हैं और मैं समझना हूँ कि सदन के सदस्य भी जानते

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

है कि हमारी नीति बराबर यह रही है कि किसी भी देश की स्वतंत्रता को मर्यादित करने का यदि कोई देश प्रयत्न करता है या कोई किसी पर आक्रमण करता है तो चाहे वह किसी भी गुट का देश हो, हम उस का घोर विरोध करते हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कलकत्ता में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमिटी के सामने यह कहा था कि हम किसी भी देश की स्वतंत्रता पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप होते नहीं देख सकते हैं। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि चूंकि हम ने मिश्र पर आक्रमण का जोरों से विरोध किया लेकिन हंगरी के बारे में क्यों ऐसा नहीं किया, एक लचर दलील है और ध्यान देने की नहीं है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पश्चिम वाले हैं और उन में से कुछ ऐसे भी देश हैं जो किसी भी गुट में शामिल नहीं हैं वहाँ के अखबारों में भारत के रवैये पर जो उस ने हंगरी के मामले में अपनाया है कटु समालोचना हुई है। मेरे खयाल में जो स्थान भारत ने विश्व में प्राप्त कर लिया है, जिस ढंग से वह समस्याओं को सुलझाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है, वह उन को कुछ हद तक खटकता है। खैर, इस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। समय समय पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिये हैं तथा नीति निर्धारित की है और इस बहस को प्रारम्भ करते हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं का विश्लेषण किया है तथा उन को सुलझाने की जो दवाई बताई है, जो उपाय बताया है तथा दुनिया में शान्ति बनाये रखने के जो सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ इस सदन का एक एक माननीय सदस्य उस से सहमत है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के क्या बाहर के जो स्वतंत्र और निरपेक्ष या स्वतंत्र विचार रखने वाले लोग हैं जो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं वे भी इस का अवश्य समर्थन करेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना कह कर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज विश्व की शान्ति इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को शक्तिशाली कैसे बना सकते हैं। यह बात स्पष्ट देखने में आई है कि जब मिश्र की समस्या सुरक्षा परिषद में पेश हुई तो फ्रांस और इंग्लैण्ड ने अपने वीटो का प्रयोग कर के इस को वहीं खत्म कर दिया। साथ ही इन देशों ने जो रबैया संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में अपनाया वह ऐसे बड़े देशों के लिये जोकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के निर्माण में काफी सहायक हुए हैं, शोभा का विषय नहीं था। संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने कुछ निश्चित मी नीति का पालन किया। नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जब मिश्र की समस्या पेश हुई उस के सम्बन्ध में उस ने जो रुख अखत्यार किया वह अवश्य ही कुछ सुन्दर भविष्य का परिचायक था। हम को उम्मीद थी कि साम्यवादी देश भी ऐसा ही रुख अखत्यार करेंगे जैसाकि अमरीका ने किया। लेकिन मालूम नहीं कि कौन मी ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हंगरी में पैदा हुई कि वे उस में उलझ गये और जो आशा उन से दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों को थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई। फिर भी मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वे देश जो सैनिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं, जो छोटे राष्ट्र हैं, उन की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा, उन की मर्यादा की रक्षा तथा उन के अस्तित्व की रक्षा अगर कोई कर सकता है तो वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ही है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हम इस काम में बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों की सहायता लें। लेकिन बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र जो आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों से सुसज्जित हैं, उन के जो निहित स्वार्थ हैं उन को जब कभी धक्का लगता है तो वे तमाम सिद्धांतों को ताक पर रख कर उछल कर मैदान में आ जाते हैं। उन के इस रवैये की ओर खयाल किये बिना हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य है कि हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को जीवित रखें, उस की शक्ति को बढ़ायें

तथा उस के निर्णयों में पूरी तरह से योगदान दें और उस की शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिये जो कुछ भी मांग हम से की जाय, उस को हम पूरा करें। हमें इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो निर्णय हुआ है, उस के अनुसार हम आगे बढ़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को पूरा मजबूत बना सकेंगे, तो इस समस्या का समाधान बहुत आसानी से हो सकेगा।

जहां तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, आज-कल वह एक गुट का सदस्य है। हो सकता है कि हमारे रबैय से अमरीका को पूरा संतोष न हो। यह भी हो सकता है कि वह हम को सन्देह की नजर से देखे, किन्तु यह एक तथ्य है कि अमरीका हमेशा उपनिवेशवाद के खिलाफ रहा है। उस ने शुरू से ले कर आज तक उपनिवेशवाद का कड़ा विरोध किया है। लेकिन यह एक स्वाभाविक बात है कि जब एक गुट बन जाता है और उस गुट के किसी सदस्य के स्वार्थ पर आघात होता है, तो दूसरे सदस्यों को उस के विषय में एक विशेष प्रकार का रुख अपनाना पड़ता है और एक विशेष प्रकार की कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है। यही अवस्था आज अमरीका की है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जब अमरीका जायेंगे, तो वहां हिन्दुस्तान, अमरीका और दूसरे बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र, जोकि उपनिवेशवाद के खिलाफ हैं, जिन के पास न कोई उपनिवेश है और जो न कोई उपनिवेश रखना चाहते हैं, मिल कर एक ऐसी नीति का निर्धारण करेंगे, जिस से मिस्र या हंगरी में जो समस्या उपस्थित हुई है, उस को हल करने में सहायता मिले।

कल हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह विचार प्रकट किया कि अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान कामनवेल्थ आफ नेशन्स से हट जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने कामनवेल्थ में रहते हुए भी स्वतंत्र रूप

से, बिना किसी हिचक के विभिन्न वैदेशिक समस्याओं पर जो रुख हम ने ठीक समझा है, वह रुख अख्तियार किया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में बिना सोचे समझे, सिर्फ इस लिये कि अंग्रेजों ने मिस्र पर आक्रमण किया है और हम ने उस का विरोध किया है, एकाएक कामनवेल्थ से निकल जाना उचित नहीं है। ऐसा निर्णय करना तो वैसे ही होगा, जैसे कि किसी गांव में दो आदमियों में झगड़ा हो और उस के बाद वे बोलचाल, खान-पान बन्द कर दें और पूर्ण रूप से सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद कर लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में एकाएक इस प्रकार का निर्णय कर लेना जल्दबाजी होगी। इस प्रश्न पर हम को ठंडे दिल से विचार करना चाहिये। जब हम समझे कि इस संगठन में रहने से हमारे सिद्धान्तों, हमारी प्रतिष्ठा और काम की स्वतंत्रता में बाधा पड़ती है, तब हम उस को छोड़ने का निर्णय कर सकते हैं। फिलहाल हम को मिस्र पर अंग्रेजों की चढ़ाई का विरोध करना चाहिये और कामनवेल्थ (राष्ट्र-मण्डल) में रह कर ही उन को ठीक रास्ते पर लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Prime Minister has said, the international situation is critical. It remains so inspite of a slight easing of the situation. If it remains so, it is because some of those who have offended periodically come out with statements that make one to fear if world peace could be maintained. And who are these offenders? They are three great powers, who are the permanent members of the Security Council and, who have also the power of veto there. It is quite natural for those nations that are militarily weak to condemn them. But it is also necessary that we see whether our own intentions, our conduct and our

[Acharya Kripalani]

expression of views have been such as to entitle us to this condemnation. A little of self-analysis is necessary. We have to see what our own attitude has been in international affairs.

But, before I talk of international affairs I would draw the attention of the House to one very important matter which is connected with the information we get of what is happening. I feel we are not properly kept informed by our representatives in foreign countries of what is happening there. This is the general opinion in the country, that our representatives are not able to sense the atmosphere of the country to which they are accredited; otherwise it would have been impossible for the High Commissioner in England to be on a holiday in Allahabad.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): You mean our High Commissioner?

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, our High Commissioner. Not only that. It would have been impossible that the holiday should not have been cut short when the invasion of Egypt took place. Again, our representative in Egypt was, if I may say so, hibernating in Hyderabad.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): But winter has not set in.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I ask the hon. Member if anybody in the wide world knew about it? Did he ever know about it? He is criticising our representatives. Did anybody know about the Anglo-French action 24 hours before it took place?

Acharya Kripalani: I only said that the representatives of our country are there at least to sense the atmosphere.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Even the United States of America was not able to sense the atmosphere before the Anglo-French action (*Interruption*).

Acharya Kripalani: I do not grudge our representatives having a holiday. What I want to say is that they must be thoroughly conversant with what is going on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think they are more conversant than anybody, any other country's representatives.

Shri Kamath: Not all of them, but some.

Acharya Kripalani: I have no doubt about it! And where was Shri Krishna Menon who seems to know everything about other countries, inside and out? He was in Coimbatore. And he, at a Press interview said that the uprising in Hungary was just like the riot in Ahmedabad. This is how our representatives sense political events. We are told that our representative throughout this painful tragic affair has been in Budapest. It would be very interesting to know how far his description of what happened in Hungary conforms to what our Prime Minister got from Mr. Bulganin. Further, we have talked so much about the independence of Hungary. May I know whether the Prime Minister wrote also to the Prime Minister of Hungary, whoever he might have been at that time, about information on what was happening in his unhappy country. Since we consider that country to be independent and we made so much of it at the U.N.O. it was necessary to have its own version. I feel that our diplomats are not able to sense the situation in the country in which they are serving. That is clear from the fact that some three years back, our Prime Minister, paying a tribute to the memory of Stalin said that he was a man of peace and that he stood for peace. If this is the way in which we are served, I think, it is a sorry state of affairs. He again said after de-Stalinization, that those who have succeeded Stalin stand for democracy and for world peace. Today, these opinions have proved to be as ill-founded as our previous opinion about Stalin.

Sir, I am at one with the Prime Minister when he condemns the incursion of England and France in Egypt. My deepest sympathy goes out to the people of Egypt. No words are strong enough to condemn the aggression of France and England. It is based on the old ideas of imperialism. It is full of arrogance and, if I may say so, it is perfidious. The Israeli attack on Egypt was also unabashed aggression. It was more to be condemned because it provided a false excuse for England and France to take action against Egypt. Israel has only injured itself; it will be well-advised to follow the instructions of the U.N.O. For, after all, Israel can exist only with the good-will of the U.N.O. and the general world opinion.

It will not be out of place here to say a word about our attitude towards Israel. There is no doubt that the establishment of Israel was an act of injustice, and if I may say so, of great injustice which offended the feelings of Arab nationalities; it created the problem of refugees. Therefore, it was legitimate that we should hesitate to recognize the existence of Israel, and we did so for some time. But ultimately when it became an established fact, we had to bend before it and we recognized Israel. Having recognized it, we refused to have any diplomatic connection with it, though we have diplomatic connections with nations whose importance is much less, and who are not even really free. They may be technically free. If a nation has a continuous existence and we have to live alongside with it, then some way must be found for co-operative co-existence. The Arab nations did not recognize Israel. They always considered that they were at war with Israel, even though they had accepted the truce. After having accepted the truce, they considered themselves to be at war with Israel. Egypt closed the Suez Canal to the shipping of Israel. As the Prime Minister said yesterday, we are in close relationship with Egypt, may I know if any advice was given to our friend Nasser that it was not right to

prohibit Israel ships from going through the Suez Canal? Another fact is that propoganda has been going on day after day in Egypt, the sum and substance of which is that Israel must be destroyed. It would appear that in spite of aggression by Israel, I am advocating its cause, but that it is not so. The fact is that we must recognize that Israel State can be abolished only at the expense of a third world war and if we are not to encourage ideas and actions that would bring about a third world war, we must, I humbly say, exercise our influence to bring about some workable arrangement between Israel and the Arab countries with which we are on intimate and friendly terms.

I find certain gaps in the statement that was given last Friday by our Prime Minister of what has been happening. He told us the whole story about the British and the French incursion in Egypt but there were some gaps in the story. One gap in the Prime Minister's statement is that during these days of trouble Russia made an offer to the U.S.A. that if the two big powerful nations joined hands together and put down aggression in Egypt, everything will be all right. Fortunately, for this world that the U.S.A. refused this offer. I say, 'fortunate' because if these two big giants had joined together, there would have been no freedom for any country in this world.

An Hon. Member: Bad logic.

Acharya Kripalani: But good poetry. Afterwards when America would not consent to join with Russia for a world domination, the Russians issued their threats, and after that they said they would send their volunteers. As soon as this was done, our Prime Minister wrote to the Russian Prime Minister that they should not precipitate matters and that such action (sending of volunteers) would be disastrous. This warning was very good. But unfortunately in Calcutta, the Prime Minister is reported to have said that it was the threat to send volunteers by Russia that made England and

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France to consent to follow the instructions of the U.N.O.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Would the hon. Member mind quoting where I said that?

Acharya Kripalani: I have only said what was reported in the press. There was no contradiction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The press was not there. Private meetings are not normally quoted or relied upon.

Acharya Kripalani: It (the press) may misrepresent often, but it also often happens that when anything is inconvenient to us politicians, we blame the press. I am very glad....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is talking about a private conversation. In this connection, I may point out that I am not objecting to any report of my speech. If the hon. Member is talking about a private conversation, then, what I submit is that it is not justifiable.

Acharya Kripalani: I am not referring to any private conversation. I am referring to what appeared in the press. I was very careful and I said "the Prime Minister is reported to have said." I think I am quite within my limits when I qualify my statement like that and even now the fact is not contradicted. If it were contradicted, I am sure, I would be very happy and none would be more happy than myself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not wish to interrupt again and again. I will tell the hon. Member what I have to say at the close of my remarks.

Acharya Kripalani: I think that is the proper way of doing things. Anyway, some people do think that the Russian attitude was responsible for the attitude that afterwards was taken by France and England. If this impression goes round, it is very dangerous, because, Sir, you will remember, that America, though they did not offer to send volunteers, stated that they would resist any aggression by Russia. Such threats are very very dangerous because in critical

times they might lead to a world conflagration.

Another omission which, if the Prime Minister will allow me to state, is that I want to know whether we were informed, whether our Government was informed at the time of the invasion or after the invasion by the British Government of what they were doing, why they were doing and what they proposed to do. This is very important. We would like to know if the Indian Government, like any ordinary citizen of any country, knew what was happening and what was going to happen and what their plans were in the future from the British Government or from press reports and radio talks there was any communication to us. If there was any communication we would like to know what was the nature of that communication and what did we do and what did the British do because this has an intimate bearing upon our membership of the Commonwealth. Public opinion is growing that we are gaining little and we are losing much by our being in the Commonwealth. I request the Prime Minister, if he does not get annoyed by my voice, that he would be thinking more in tune with what is going on in the minds of the people in this country if he revises his ideas about our membership of the Commonwealth. A very elderly statesman of India has already been telling us that our connection with the Commonwealth must cease. I must say the Commonwealth is predominantly an association of white nations and they all suffer from colour prejudice. So, normally, we have no place in this Commonwealth. If it was of no use before we attained independence, I don't think there has been much of a difference now.

Coming to the question of Hungary, I have said that our diplomats did not properly assess the situation and sense what was going on there. Otherwise, I cannot understand what was said in Coimbatore by Mr. Menon and his attitude in the U.N.O. But I must say that it is in conformity with what has

been happening in our international relations during the last few years.

Sir, on another occasion, speaking on a debate on foreign affairs, I said that we denounce trans-oceanic colonialism and we denounce the new pacts that are made but we have not a word to say about what Russia does. I had said that Russia nibbles at its neighbours and slowly swallows them up and puts them behind the iron curtain. I do not know which imperialism is worse. I also do not know which type of colonialism is worse. I do not know whether the pacts in which the Western powers have indulged are bad or there are worse things like puppet governments being established and permanent armies being stationed in other countries. Whenever nationalism rises in revolt it is put down by armies of two lakhs of people and thousands of tanks. I do not know what is worse. I do not know if any member country left the N.A.T.O., the English people or the American people would invade that country and would say: you have got to remain in N.A.T.O. anyhow. So, I do not know which type of military pacts and which type of colonialism is worse. I hate both type of colonialism. But I say what Mr. Menon did was in conformity with our international outlook that has been there for some time.

If we look at the U.N.O. resolutions, I think the first resolution was such that everybody, every right thinking person, should have voted in favour. The second resolution, as we were told yesterday, had only one clause to which there could be any objection and that was the clause about election under the supervision by the U.N.O. Well, I do not know, but I am afraid we have recognized the authority of the international organisation to conduct elections wherever the conditions are disturbed or so disturbed that it is uncertain which government or party represents the people or who should represent them. We are the Chairman of the Inter-National Commission that has been appointed for Indo-China. There elections would have taken place but

for the intransigence of some party or the other.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not correct. That has nothing to do with the elections. It is not a correct statement. The international commission has nothing to do with the delay in the holding of the election.

Acharya Kripalani: We have nothing to do with it. But we have consented to an international commission carrying on the elections there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. That is not a fact.

Acharya Kripalani: Then what was the difficulty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely saying that the function of the international commission was not to carry out the elections.

Acharya Kripalani: Then how are the elections to take place?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is another question.

Acharya Kripalani: The elections that have to take place must be under some authority. Suppose there is the question of the unification of Germany, who is to arrange for the elections? It must be by some international body. Anyway it is quite legitimate to oppose this clause. But what is wrong with other clauses? I would not read the preamble which is very innocent. I will read clause 1. Clause 1 calls upon the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic to withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay. I am sure that, in spite of what the Prime Minister says, if really Mr. Menon had waited for instructions—and I do not believe that he could not have got instructions from the Prime Minister—he would not have got instructions that he should oppose the whole resolution or that he should have remained neutral on clauses having nothing to do with elections. I think I am not doing injustice to my Prime Minister whom I know so intimately.

An Hon. Member: Very, very old friends.

Acharya Kripalani: It is very necessary that on these critical occasions, our representatives should take instructions from headquarters. It is again reported that our representative even expressed that "we do not care for instructions".

Then, we asked yesterday who were the nations that voted against this resolution. We were told that they were all the nations comprising of those who are behind the iron curtain. We were also told—and it has appeared in a statement made by some of our representatives in the U.N.O. today—that Yugoslavia also voted against this resolution. I hope that our friends know the position of Yugoslavia. It has suffered very much from Russia. Today, if there is any revolt in the East, it is put to the credit of Marshal Tito and Yugoslavia. Not only that. Day after day, a vile campaign has been going on against Yugoslavia. If such a small country that had suffered so much in the second world war voted against it, there is nothing to wonder at. But are we in that similar plight and position? Do we occupy the position of Yugoslavia that we should go out of our way and do even what the Arab countries did not do? The Arab countries are supposed to have been saved because Russia gave a threat to England and France! If even they remained neutral on this resolution, I see no reason why we should not have remained at least neutral in this matter.

Then, today, I was very sorry to read a statement issued by some of our representatives in the U.N.O. It makes sad reading. One thing about it is that not all our representatives have signed that statement. It is signed by seven of them. We do not know how many representatives we have in the U.N.O.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: 20.

Acharya Kripalani: Out of the 20, only seven had signed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The others are officials.

Acharya Kripalani: All others are officials?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Acharya Kripalani: I do not want to contradict the Prime Minister. I thought that some of them were non-officials, and that those seven were not the only non-officials. Anyway, when they go to the U.N.O., I suppose they have some freedom and the Government would not have been offended with them if they had signed the statement which was in support of their chief.

The last thing that they have said is very significant. They say that the Russian forces would be withdrawn only when the imperialist powers, the democratic imperialist powers, give up their military bases. They have been logical. I do believe that unless these military bases are abolished, whether they belong to Russia or they belong to the imperialistic democracies, there will be no world peace. But, may I humbly suggest to the Prime Minister—what he has often told us—that first things should come first? I think it is confusing the issues. To say in this connection—in connection with Hungary—that the Russian troops would withdraw only when the larger, bigger question is decided, is confusing issues. This is exactly the position, I submit, that Russia has taken. In today's newspapers you find that they have said the very same thing. Are our representatives expected to support whatever Russia says? Really, if we are suspect in the international world, I do not think it is quite unreasonable. If we are neutral, then, we must remain neutral so that everybody may be able to see it. I submit that in politics it is not enough to be right, but we must appear to be right. If we do not appear to be right, our merely being right is not enough especially, in international affairs.

Therefore, I was glad when the Prime Minister made his speech yesterday. He said that the rising in Hungary was a national rising and it was being suppressed by foreign arms. If it was being suppressed by foreign arms, I am sure our Government will not rest satisfied with that expression of opinion. It must not

recognise any Government that is headed by those who are put in power by Russian arms and it should never recognise the Kadar Government. I hope it will encourage forces that are making for the freedom of Hungary.

I heard in the lobbies that Congressmen were very happy because of the Prime Minister's speech yesterday. It is as it ought to be, because, the Prime Minister was expressing the general opinion in the country, and also Congress opinion. There was another reason for the jubilation of Congressmen. It was that the wind had been taken out of the sails of the opposition by the Prime Minister's speech, the national opposition. There is no other opposition but one national opposition. The other opposition takes its cue from somewhere else. On this occasion, more particularly because that opposition has no objection to whatever was done by our representatives in the U.N.O. I am very glad that the wind has been taken out of our sail. I will be very happy if on every occasion, on second thoughts, the Prime Minister takes away the wind from our sails. I will be very happy if our sails are torn as under on second thoughts even and he (the minister) really becomes a national leader.

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are also before the House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

1. That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of opinion that—

- (1) Indian representative in the U.N. General Assembly made a mistake in abstaining from voting on the operative part 1 of the Five Power resolution on Hungary in U. N. General Assembly on the 9th November, 1956.

- (2) India should strive for getting the U.S.S.R. troops withdrawn from Hungary failing which India should sever diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R.

- (3) While condemning the manner and the method of Anglo-French aggression in Egypt, Indian Government has not taken due notice of disputes between the Israel and Arab Nations. Unless due attention is given to the security and integrity of Israel, lasting peace would not be established in Western Asia.

- (4) In view of the precipitate action by England in Egypt without consultation with or without intimation to India, India should seriously consider whether it should continue in the Commonwealth of nations or not."

2. That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that India should re-orient its foreign policy in the following respects—

- (1) India should not fritter away its energy in playing the role of messenger of peace as it sometimes antagonizes Powers which would otherwise have been friendly to us.
- (2) India should give greater stress on organising its own defence in view of the threat of a Third World War and with this object modify the Second Five Year Plan so that provision for building war industries and improving the army may be made."

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are also before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): On many occasions in this House we have discussed important matters but never before perhaps have we been called upon to express ourselves on a matter which is so vital to world peace and the very continuity of civilised existence.

Last Friday, the Prime Minister made a statement in which, with becoming gravity which I am afraid my friend Acharya Kripalani does not appear to share, he drew attention to the nature of today's crisis and the supreme urgency of an all-out effort for its solution. Yesterday also, he talked more or less on the same theme. By and large, it was a statement that a distracted world will applaud and we did not hesitate to welcome it, though we did not hold with some of its implications and the manner of one or two of its formulations.

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Sir, referring to Egypt and the unleashing in that country of the hounds of war, the Prime Minister said that he thought a few days ago that the situation had slightly improved—I am quoting his words—"but today I am by no means sure that this improvement has taken place." Sir, I feel that as Members of this House it is our first duty to concentrate on this point and that is why I wish to address myself to this matter.

Sir, what has happened in Egypt and continues to happen is not a mere Anglo-French adventure in gun-boat diplomacy, but something very much more than that, something very much deeper and more disturbing. One might imagine that Israel whose existence is due to the United Kingdom and is underwritten by the United States more or less absent-mindedly started the aggression but then Britain and France in sudden and sulky defiance of the United Nations Charter which they had themselves sponsored, joined Israel in ignominy. One might also imagine that since the United States of America appears to have called Britain and France to

order, everything would soon be lovely in the garden. But that is not the state of things and it is right and proper that the Prime Minister has warned us against complacency.

Sir, the chain of events that have happened since the Anglo-French aggression on Egypt makes it clear that it is a big effort, as big as they can make in present day circumstances, to reimpose colonial rule in the Middle East and also turn it into a war base against the socialist world. Sir imperialism had calculated that the Muslim countries from Pakistan to Algeria, supposedly steeped in medievalism, would remain strong links in its chain of power; but that calculation has gone awry and what was thought to be the strongest link in the imperialist chain is the weakest. This is the biggest single fact of world politics at the moment and it is to imperialism most unpleasant; it is indeed fatal to its hopes of survival. This explains the crude detestation of Nasser which the Anglo-French combination has desperately declared in sheer defiance of international law and etiquette, a detestation shared also more diplomatically by the United States of America.

Nasser is no communist; he is as far from being a communist as you might desire. But he has grown in stature, so that today he is a symbol of the resurgence of the Arab peoples, and since the Arabs hold the world's most important crossroads and since the Arabs possess the largest concentration of oil resources in the world naturally Nasser had got to be anathematized and Egypt as the vanguard of the Arab resurgence had to be taught a dire lesson. That was the reason for the Anglo-French adventure. So, it is no surprise that even now, Sir Anthony Eden said the other day in a prepared speech—it is a prepared speech according to the *Times of India* despatch of the 17th of November, he said in a prepared speech not an *impromptu* declaration, that Anglo-French military intervention in Egypt had blocked a "Communist plot" that Britain would have been "slowly strangled", if it allowed

the buildup of power in West Asia, and that he made "no apology and would never make one" for the action that Britain and France had taken. All this is evidence of the desperation of imperialism nearly demented by the possibility of losing its last stranglehold in the East, a stranglehold which even such contrivances as SEATO and the Baghdad Pact cannot preserve any longer.

Sir, the old British lie injured and furious licks its wounds and attacks pathetically. The United States not yet so desperate behaves somewhat differently but at bottom there is the same predatory instinct which animates them. Over Egypt the United States played a double role which I say it is very necessary for us to see through. Its game was to see Britain and France quarrel with Nasser, make themselves thoroughly disliked in the process, but put the fear of God in Nasser's heart and then it was to be time for the United States to come into the picture as a benevolent uncle but really to keep up the old world set-up and wrench the Middle-East from all association with the camp of peace. Its crafty effort to pose as a friend of the Arab peoples has failed most ignominiously. The Arab people have clearly noted that while with the Presidential elections going on the United States could not openly support the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, it did not hesitate to declare that Nasser was a lousy customer and over the Suez issue had given much provocation to Britain and France. I presume this was in the mind of the Prime Minister when he said "Indeed there has even been some attempt made to minimise and justify this utterly unprovoked and brutal attack on Egypt"—"brutal" is the Prime Minister's own adjective.

When the U.S.S.R. suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union should, not on their own, not of their own bat, but under United Nations' auspices go and support the Egyptian people, then of course the United States said "No". Acharya

Kripalani seems to dislike it. But I feel and I am supported in this by the perspicacity of at least one person who is unexceptionable as far as capability is concerned, Shri Rajagopalachari. It was exactly at that point of time that he expressed the fear that since other powers would not step into the picture, imperialism might get away with the loot in Egypt. That is what he said. Sir, that fear was removed when the Soviet Union on the 5th of November sent an ultimatum to Britain and France, a document which the Arab world will never forget and it was this document which made Britain and France, still defiant of the directives of the United Nations, agree to the ceasefire. The disapproval of the ultimatum, however, came from the United States and when Britain and France dilly-dallied over withdrawal from that area, then the Soviet Union proposed sending volunteers to help Egypt, but again the United States sternly warned the Soviet Union against it. No, Sir, the United States' mask of friendship for the Arab world has worn too thin.

The time-table of aggression was upset by the force of world opinion, not least the opinion of our country, and also spectacularly by the Soviet demarche. This is only one aspect of the question. The other is equally important and that is that in defiance of Western calculations. Arab nationalism became more united than ever before. Nasser's position grew stronger than ever before. The freedom struggle of all Eastern peoples, whether in Algeria, or elsewhere, grew stronger than ever before, and the developing bonds between the countries of the East and the countries of the socialist world were, far from being broken, growing stronger. This dilemma of imperialism in the Middle-East was not solved and it faced greater danger from Asia's and Africa's freedom struggle than at the time of the nationalisation of the Suez Canal.

That is why England and France Scheme daily to 'stay put' in the Suez

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Canal area and say it would take months to clear the Canal and the process of evacuation would be inevitably delayed. But, let us not make any mistake about it. Maybe the fear of Soviet attack and the risk of the world war likely to follow is beyond imperialism's immediate calculations, but imperialist control of the Middle-East, which is conditional upon the suppression of the independence of the countries there would mean world war sooner rather than later; and, that fear will not go unless we are all as vigilant as we can be, as the Prime Minister wants us to be and unless we give notice to the Anglo-French aggressors, either open or veiled, that we are not going to tolerate their activities.

It is this rather than any emotional reaction which lends strength to the demand voiced today even by Mr. Rajagopalachari that we should withdraw from the Commonwealth. To put it mildly, it is rather thick that Britain, the leader of the Commonwealth, not only ignored the United Nations, but inside the Commonwealth itself, it disdained to consult India, the largest Member of the Commonwealth, obviously because Britain knew India's opinion was going to be. It may be the Prime Minister knows of matters wherein our being in the Commonwealth is still a help—I do not know of any such thing; but, perhaps the Prime Minister does but let not Commonwealth link furnish a moral alibi to Britain. If we leave the Commonwealth now, it will be a gesture pregnant with meaning not only for us, but for the entire East which the West has held so long in subjection.

It was in order to throw a veil over the implications of imperialist criminality in Egypt that persistent efforts have been made and are being made to exploit the recent crisis in Hungary and the Soviet role in relation thereto. What happened in Hungary is, as the Prime Minister said, grave and distressing. Where people suffer on

the scale reported from Hungary, nobody can remain unmoved. I can tell you that when in a socialist country such deeply deplorable events take place, it hurts us more than I can express in words; for, socialism, whatever our friends on this side might say, is our absorption by day and our dream by night and our life loses its meaning if we come to think that after all, it is impossible by human endeavour to achieve it. We do not reach that conclusion. We knew that the blackening of socialism and of the socialist world is going on now. The campaign for it is being persisted in by methods which are damnable, but we know that deep down the truth lies in the greatness of man and his ability to achieve socialism in spite of hurdles, in spite of occasional defeats, in spite of certain weaknesses and in spite of certain objective, circumstances which perhaps make the commission of excess an inevitable concomitant of revolution in every phase of history that you can think of.

When this is said, however, I must press with all the force at my command that to equate, as Acharya Kripalani merrily did us, or even to draw parallels between the use of Soviet troops in Hungary and the Anglo-French military operations in Egypt is to be guilty of a serious confusion of thought and to help exactly those processes which seek to turn back the wheel of history.

Let us for a while try to recall the salient facts. The 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party initiated a relentless self-examination of administrations born of revolution, which is unprecedented in history. An astonished world saw the exposure of mistakes and even crimes laid bare more systematically than in the Catholic Confessional. It is due to the fact that revolutions confronted with the whole wide world's hostility have almost necessarily to be authoritarian in certain respects....

Acharya Kripalani: In penance they are planning sins anew.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not turn my back on history. I advise my friend Kripalani to revive his interest which is very long dead in the study of that subject. If you try even for a moment—the Parliament Library is near enough—and if you read the books, you can find out that it is in the nature of a revolution that it is confronted by the hostility of vested interests which have enjoyed their regime for millennia. It is in the nature of revolutions to be authoritarian. Nobody wants a revolution to be authoritarian, but you cannot have a revolution with kid-gloves on; it cannot happen. I do not say that today after two world wars and, after so many revolutions have taken place, it is necessary that revolutions should take place in the old way. You Sir, have just been to China and have seen how in the changed context revolutions can take place in another fashion. In our country with our traditions we can achieve basic change, and that is why we are here in this Parliament and the world context today gives us wonderful opportunities unprecedented in history. But revolutions so far have happened, and not without our having to pay a price for it. You read history and you will know the price that had to be paid. What did the Soviet Communist Party do? They did not draw, what is described by gentlemen like you and me, a decent veil over the things that had happened; but, nobody would have known the facts if the Soviet Communist Party did not do it. They did it because they were confident of their strength. They are confident that they have their links with the people. Those links might have been occasionally bedimmed by bureaucracy, but they have their links with the people and that is why they dared to have that examination. Now the same process was happening in Hungary, in all the countries of people's democracy in Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. But in Hungary—I will beg of you to bear with me for a moment—the situation took a disastrous turn on account, no doubt, of the infiltration into a genuine

people's movement for rectification of past errors, an infiltration of such a kind which can only be described for purposes of political precision, as counter-revolutionary. If I had time, I could give you chapter and verse in support of it. These counter-revolutionaries had the long persistent backing of exactly those imperialists who wanted, with their bloody hands to scoop the treasure out of Suez. These imperialists did not hesitate to unleash world war and they talk about excesses of revolution. If you read the reports in papers like *The Statesman*, you will know. For example, when they talked about the White terror, they gloated and rejoiced how certain people were being ferreted out of their homes and hanged from lamp posts. When the terror was being perpetrated by their own side, they gloated and rejoiced. We did not gloat and rejoice. The Prime Minister spoke yesterday about Bela Kun, the Soviet Republic in Hungary soon after the first world war. Let Mr. Kripalani read bourgeois books on history..... (*Interruptions*) and he would find out that in Hungary the Bela Kun regime was suppressed most cruelly by White terror.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): What happened to Bela Kun?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There are books; you can read them. They will tell you that the White terror which suppressed the Bela Kun, regime in Hungary in 1918 or so, was at least three times as ruthless as the Red terror. Of course, there was Red terror before. We had terror in the French Revolution also; but there had to be. This is the kind of thing which happened in Hungary.

Now, a process of improvement which, in Poland, passed off smoothly, as the Prime Minister himself said, was hindered and distorted by certain factors in Hungary. Hungary, as you know, is pre-eminently a country dominated up to 1945 by the Catholic Church whose head Cardinal Mindszenty, on his return, post-haste announced over the radio, the restoration

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of capitalism. Hungary has been dominated by feudal-cum-militarist regimes of the Horthy type. When soon after World War I was over, the Bela Kun regime was set up, it was suppressed in blood in the most ruthless fashion. Hungary is, again, a country with ferocious racial pride. Many believe that they originally came from Asia. There was a famous Hungarian scholar, Csoma de koros, who thought that Tibet was the home of the Hungarians. Hungarians came to Europe as conquering bands and they developed a tendency to racial pride. Hungarians in the past have had their liberty attacked by Czarist Russia and Germany. Deep down in their racial memory, there is a kind of hostility towards Russia. Just as in the case of our country, the minds of our masses can be distorted by appealing to Hindu-Muslim prejudices because of the historical memories of suppression on one side and of domination on the other, so in the racial memory of the Hungarian people, there is always a latent kind of anti-Russianism which, in times of crisis, can be drawn upon by forces of counter-revolution. It was in such a country that we find that underground work was being conducted for years and people were infiltrating from outside. It is in such a country where American money was coming to the extent, as even Shri Asoka Mehta said the other day, of 200 million dollars for purposes of subversive activity. It was in such a country that a real genuine popular movement, was cruelly distorted. In Hungary, there was never any normal democratic life. Not only the Communist Party, but the Socialist parties also had to work underground or not at all. That is how a peculiar psychological complexes produced peculiar ideological paradoxes in the life of the Hungarian people and that really complicated the entire situation and enabled the counter-revolution to go ahead. That is why we see that the very foundations of a socialist society came to be endangered because of a peculiarly disastrous concatenation of circumstances in Hungary.

That was exactly why the Hungarian Government of Kadar appealed for the aid of the Soviet Government. That is why the Hungarian Government said when other countries offered their support, we are a socialist country, we want to remain socialist, we are too proud to accept the assistance of other countries and the assistance of the Soviet Government is good enough for us. That is what happened; what began as a genuine popular movement was distorted and vitiated by a combination of circumstances, and then, as the Prime Minister said before, there was one group which came into prominence and that group stood for socialism and that group wanted the support of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government also had been in a position to station its troops under the Warsaw treaty. It may be very undesirable. But, the fact of the matter is that the Warsaw treaty was established as a defensive measure as against things like the N.A.T.O. Under the terms of the Warsaw treaty, the Soviet army could be called in to help Hungary not only to resist aggression from outside, but also, what they said, for defence of the fruits of socialist labour. When the fruits of socialist labour were endangered by a counter revolution, it was in perfect conformity with the Warsaw treaty to call in the help of the Soviet forces.

I say again, it is a thousand pities that the internal strength of the Hungarian revolution could not, as in Poland, repeal the danger. It is an awful thought that the Hungarian administration had, in certain respects, made itself so thoroughly unpopular, that the counter-revolution should dare raise its head; muddy the water of popular agitation and for a time even control the Government. But, the Hungarian revolution and also the Soviet Union had its problems, and principally, problems of security. In a realistic world, we cannot forget the problem of security. For the Hungarian people and for the Soviet Union it was the grimmest possible

test. What could be done in these circumstances? I want the Members of this House seriously to consider what could be done by the Hungarian people and by the Soviet Government. It may be, I am ready to concede that the Soviet rule was clumsy. I am ready to go further and I may say that sometimes the Soviet role was nasty on account of a certain panic. There was no doubt that as in all civil strife—and this, above all, was a civil strife—disgusting excesses have taken place. With so much at stake, when after long preparation, the counter revolution aided by foreign imperialism was raising its deadly head, when socialism itself was threatened, what could be done?

Granted that very serious errors and crimes had been committed in the past, should that be thought sufficient for a return virtually to fascism in Hungary, with N. A. T. O. looming large behind it and with the constant threat of the re-armed military might of Germany behind it? Undoing mistakes in socialist construction is one thing. But, when socialism itself is in danger and imperialism makes a terrific bid for power in West Asia and East Europe, how can the Soviet Union, the vanguard of socialism, remain quite? What exactly did the Soviet do? All the facts are not clear. As far as I can see, the position is more or less like this. When Imre Nagy supported by the people wanted it, the Soviet Government agreed to withdraw from Budapest and actually the Soviet forces withdrew. Complete withdrawal of Soviet troops was promised to be discussed and finalised in the near future. And then the internal situation worsened. Nagy capitulated progressively to the reactionaries till he was himself overborne. Then, another group led by Kadar took over the administration and called for Soviet help in suppressing the counter revolution. This help was given because, as I have said before, the Warsaw treaty did envisage such assistance. This is the fact of the matter I do not see what other steps could have been adopted provided we re-

member that the Soviet thought that a very serious situation hostile to the very existence of socialism had arisen. Let us remember, it is none of our business if America supplied arms to Pakistan. But, the moment Pakistan took a certain attitude in regard to Kashmir, the moment M. E. D. O. came into the picture, the Prime Minister changed radically and qualitatively his previous attitude because the very question of the security and independence of India, not only of India but of the entire East, was in danger. The Soviet Union felt that in Eastern Europe, a situation was being sought to be created which was an attack on the freedom of people and the cause of peace.

Imperialism at bay is often mad. But, there is always a method in its madness and so it equates Suez and Hungary. So, it does all it can to blacken the name of socialism and the Soviet Union. When good men like my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani, whom I do respect as a good and kindly man, walk into their trap, it is pitiful. The defence of socialism endangered not only in Hungary, but through Hungary all over the world, is a cause dear to the working people everywhere. It is a cause that, unlike some of our friends who wear a socialist label, we can never, never abandon. The defence of socialism today is linked with the defence of peace and of national freedom. If our eyes are not wide enough to see the lessons of Egypt, we shall not see how imperialism in one fell connected stroke aimed at the U.S.S.R., aimed at world peace and aimed at colonial freedom. If the diversion provided by imperialism makes us jump into their band wagon and make cynical pronouncements, neither God nor the devil can help us.

Do the recent events in Poland suggest that the Soviet Union demands of Eastern Europe just sheer subservience? Has not the Soviet Union said over and over again that it is ready to re-examine the whole basis of the Warsaw treaty? Has not the Soviet

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Union said over and over again that the Warsaw treaty is a defensive pact and that will be thrown into the waste paper basket the moment N.A.T.O. also vanished into thin air? Do the Western powers make a similar gesture either in regard to such treaties or in regard to their experimentation with nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons? But the Soviet Union is ready to renounce them if the others do so. How is it that we can forget these undeniable facts? We all call for an end to the military pacts; let us all agree on that. Let there be a demand for an end to military pacts but let us not be blind to the reality of today.

I wonder also why those who claim to be most deeply moved by Hungary's distress like my eloquent friend Shri Asoka Mehta suggest exactly those measures which can never in reason heal the wounds of Hungary and solve the problems of today. He said yesterday in effect: "Gomulka in Poland has been chained in the Soviet orbit, push him out of power; Kadar is vile, he heads a wretched, puppet Government, he must be kicked out, and Nagy for some obscure reason kicked in. Hungary and presumably also the other East European States are satellites and unfree, not really entitled to being in the United Nations where Cubas and Phillipines abound; anyhow they should not be in the United Nations, they are not independent." It is fantastic. Today, Acharya Kripalani said: "let us determine that we shall not recognise the regime in Hungary." I do not see why. Let us not jump to conclusions. What are the reasons, what are the grounds, the arguments on the basis of which we should come to this conclusion in regard to a friendly country which had a beautiful little stall in the last Industrial Exhibition, with which we have so many cultural, commercial and other contacts? Why should we break up the contact with that country without having gone into the matter very much more carefully? I ask: is this the way of democratic socialism, or is it that hatred

of revolution which somehow socialists in this country and socialists like M. Mollet of France, like the redoubtable Lord Attlee of Great Britain display? They hate revolution like the seven plagues of Egypt. Is it because that there is this hatred of revolution, of basic change, this hatred of the whole gamut of experience, good and bad, which we collect in the process of the achievement of evolution through history in different countries in different objective contexts, that it has caused this grim and tragic but inexplicable attitude towards socialism and towards the very future of socialism, which is today conquering the whole world? It is not for nothing today that even my friend Shri Tulsidas has to say that he is agreeable to the socialist pattern of society. It is evidence of the triumphal march of the socialist banner. Are we at this point of time to say: let socialism be uprooted, let us help to tear it by the root? And that is exactly the game which imperialism is playing and my hon. friends Shri Asoka Mehta and Acharya Kripalani are just walking into their net.

I feel that Shri Asoka Mehta has even lost his argumentative flair which perhaps is a disaster because he referred—I am glad he referred to it—to Cyprus and Algeria, perhaps because he wanted to have a dig at the Prime Minister, but he did not tell us that his worthy colleagues in Great Britain and France like Earl Attlee and M. Mollet unceremoniously disavow his stand and champion colonialism in regard to Cyprus and Algeria. And then he was very happy that a Nutting resigned in Great Britain over the Egyptian adventure and somebody in French socialism showed his annoyance. I am sorry that with his recondite stock of information he degenerated into this kind of pettifoggery. It may help him to perorate at election time, but it is no contribution to an understanding of the troubled times, these agonising years we are living through. It is no joke. The Soviet revolution and other revolutions have had to

pay a terrible price. It is a serious matter. It is no joke to bring the whole world tottering down, because on account of certain ideological fixations, on account of certain prejudices which we cannot override, we want that the whole foundations of socialist advance today should come down.

I also wish to raise my voice against the execration by Shri Asoka Mehta and by Acharya Kripalani of Shri Krishna Menon. Generally speaking, I am not a particularly fervent admirer of Shri Krishna Menon, but I know, and I wish to say here with every emphasis at my command, that at the United Nations he has acted with wisdom, insight and statesmanship. I say with a full sense of responsibility—that I know will arouse perhaps a smile in many mouths—but I say this, that he has behaved with real wisdom, real insight and real statesmanship. Let us read his speeches. It is no good making references of the sort which my friend to the left Shri Kamath makes in his very likable ebullience, it is no good making effervescent allegations. Let us read his speeches, let us look at the resolution, and there we shall find that he did exactly what we should have done in duty, in conscience, in reason and in a sense of responsibility to the world at large. That is exactly what we have done.

Shri Kamath: Well said.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We at least have to remember today that diabolically—I say this advisedly—Pakistan was put up along with Cuba et al, to move the resolution—Pakistan whose Government in clear defiance of the people's wishes openly calls for hostilities towards India, Pakistan whose Prime Minister has just said (it was reported yesterday) that the Constitution of Kashmir promulgated by the Constituent Assembly as part of the Constitution of India is a provocation, is a deliberate worsening of the situation between India and Pakistan which Pakistan will not tolerate. And so from the mouth of Pakistan, like wisdom from the mouths of babes

and sucklings, there came the idea that there should be superintendence of elections by the United Nations. It does not cost Acharya Kripalani more than a certain amount of amused cynicism to plump for U. N. supervision of elections in any country. But we know what is what. This country knows from its experience in Kashmir what U. N. supervision of this kind means. Therefore, I feel that it was a great job that Shri Krishna Menon did when he put forth India's case in the United Nations, and if his head today is demanded at a charger, by the redoubtable Shri Kamath, then I feel that Shri Kamath is crusading for the wrong cause. What did we say? We said we are opposed to this supervision.

Shri Kamath: Your head is much better.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Menon also made it clear that in that resolution, apart from the reference to the elections, there were certain formulated conclusions which were conditional upon a report from the Secretary General of the United Nations. The Secretary General had been commissioned to get that report. That report had not been forthcoming and at that posture of affairs, to pass a resolution of that sort was simply something which India's self-respect and honour and sense of responsibility to the international situation today could not warrant.

For some time now, over grave world issues India has brought a healing touch. The situation today is grimmer and more menacing than ever before, but our role in it is heightened rather than otherwise. Could not we, therefore, do all we can to utilise such recent phenomena as the Soviet offer of progressive disarmament and a summit conference to discuss an "open skies" plan and other problems? Should we not concentrate on first things first and insist on an early agreed solution of the Suez problem after the present world situation is, as it must be, eased? Should we not, as the Prime Minister obviously desires, appear before suffering Hungary as a real friend

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and not an accomplice in the job of fishing in troubled waters?

That does not mean we do not sharply denounce what is wrong, but our main motive must be to see that the wounds are healed first and normal friendly relations between country and country are resumed.

I am coming to the end of my tether, I shall finish in half a minute.

The other day the Prime Minister in this House made an important but hardly reported speech on nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. He said, there are many things in the world today that we yearn for but in practical terms we cannot quite achieve. Who does not wish that revolutions could happen and achieve sustained success without having to pay that heavy price in human suffering which so far has appeared to be an inevitable concomitant? But History, as somebody said, is a cruel goddess and its chariot sometimes moves so that whoever is in its path is crushed. This is not fatalism but this has been real life. That life is changing and in the not very distant future we are sure that the price usually extracted for even great and benevolent revolutions will be such that we can pay without a lot of weeping and gnashing of teeth. But that time has not come yet and events in Hungary are only a melancholy reminder of this lag in our life. That lag, however, must not blind us to the perspective of world events today. If we take care of that perspective then we shall see no doubt the rectitude of India's stand generally as the Prime Minister has indicated.

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: I will call Dr. Lanká Sundaram next.

Shri Frank Anthony:in an attempt to discuss grave international events which have admittedly brought us to the brink of another world war, it is imperative that we in this

House speak not only with moderation but with a sense of perspective. I feel that it is purposeless to attempt to bring our discussions within the arena of local party politics or to attempt to secure political debating points.

India's stand at the United Nations, particularly with regard to Hungary, has been criticised and the criticism has emerged not only from the Western Powers but it has also emerged from this country. It is well for us to remember that there is a section of the Press both in Britain and in America which suffers from a form of India-phobia and that they are always looking for opportunities not only to misrepresent but to calumniate India.

So far as the criticism in this country is concerned, while I do not propose to question motives, it is well to remember that we are on the eve of a general election and that creates an irresistible temptation to criticise every stand or statement of Government for political purposes.

India has condemned Israel's action as a premeditated act of aggression. And, frankly, I feel that Israel is not in the same boat as either the British or the French. Admittedly, there was an armistice agreement and admittedly Israel's immediate action was a breach of that agreement. But, there was also another context. So far as we are concerned, we have recognised the national entity of Israel. We have to recognise this fact also that not only the Arab countries but Egypt also have repeatedly declared their intention to liquidate Israel. So far as the armistice agreement is concerned, Egypt has never recognised it at all. Egypt has declared that she has been in a state of war against Israel. In my opinion, Egypt has quite illegally denied the passage of ships to and from Israel. Apart from the moral aspect, I say that legally had Israel's action taken place at any other time, could we legally

have stigmatised it as an act of aggression? As a lawyer, I say, 'No'. But the conjunction of circumstances is unfortunate. The fact that there was this crisis in the Suez, the fact that there was this tremendous military build-up by British and French Forces, the fact that Israeli forces erupted at that time and the fact that the British and the French made this action the pretext of invasion, all these have definitely invested Israeli action with a complexion of suspicion, and also a suggestion of conspiracy. But, had it not happened at this particular time—I am trying to distinguish the case of Israel from the case of Britain and France—I say that had Israeli forces not erupted at this particular time, then, legally you could not stigmatize it as aggression. In the same position, any other country would preserve its lifeline. Egypt and Arab nations have repeatedly declared their intention to liquidate Israel. Not only did they declare it but have taken measures to destroy Israel. What would any other country have done in similar circumstances? Would they have not erupted in a state of defence and have attacked? But this conjunction of circumstances and the context in which Israel has erupted has made her action suspect and rightly suspect.

So far as Anglo-French action was concerned, I believe that no right-thinking person can stigmatize it as anything except unashamed, naked and calculated act of aggression. I feel that the British and the French were so busy preparing to invade Egypt that they forgot to prepare a brief in justification of invasion. Different British spokesmen at different times have given different and unusually contradictory reasons for this act of invasion.

The first reason was that Britain and French had gone in there to separate the Egyptian and Israeli forces. They immediately proceeded to separate these forces by concentrating their attacks on the Egyptian troops and on Egyptian towns and

cities. That is how they separated these forces. Then, the more belated reason is that the Soviet Union had some kind of intention to seize the Middle East, some kind of intention to establish their influence there. I feel that by this mad and purposeless action the British and French have brought in Soviet influence into the Middle East and have planted not only one foot but both feet of communist influence in the Middle East. My own feeling is that this action cannot be justified even on grounds of expediency. There is not only bankruptcy of statesmanship but a bankruptcy of commonsense. Their purpose is to keep the Suez open. I am not aware that at any time Egypt suggested or that Egyptian action suggested that she was going to close the Suez and the direct consequence of the British and French action has been that the Suez has been closed and we do not know how long it is going to remain closed. What is the loss in the imponderable? The loss for Britain and France in the imponderable is greater than the imponderables are concerned. There is bitter resentment in Asia and Africa against the Anglo-French action. I feel that the Tory Government—I distinguish the Tory Government from the British people—the Tory Government have yet to learn this vital lesson of Asian psychology. Because of our long and old memories of European colonialism, every Asian country today, every non-European country, reacts and reacts violently against any suggestion of European colonialism.

So far as Egypt is concerned, it is a matter of intimate psychological concern to the peoples of Asia and to the peoples of India. So far as Hungary is concerned, it is of academic concern. It does not strike the same psychologically responsive cord in the minds of the people. Certainly it might strike a cord in the intelligentsia, certainly in people like Shri Asoka Mehta and myself, but it does not strike the same psychologically responsive cord. Egypt is a matter of intimate psychological concern. That is what the Western

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Democracies have to learn. What they have done by this, as I said, purposeless action, this act of aggression against Egypt, is that they have created bitter resentment in Asia and Africa. They have not only created resentment but they have incurred the hatred of the Arabs and it will take years, perhaps decades for them to assuage this hatred.

Perhaps the most important of all is this. There are many of us in this country who have a great regard for the British people, for their undoubtedly great characteristics. We were not only shocked but we were grieved by this action. I cannot help feeling that the only consequence of Britain's action has been to tarnish her honour, and at least Britain led by the Tory Government will not be able, except after some time, to rehabilitate herself morally in the councils of the world. The Tory Government has put the British people virtually in the same criminal dock as the unspeakable Soviet regime. Speaking for myself, whenever I read a statement emerging from the present British Government about resistance to aggression, about supporting human values, it evokes a certain reaction, a sort of cynicism. Whenever I read a statement from the present British Government or from the men in the Kremlin, I say to myself, "Here are the devils quoting scriptures".

I also feel that this Anglo-French action has done irreparable injury to the cause of democracy. If the British and French forces had not invaded Egypt, then the Soviet Union would never have dared to intervene and massacre as they have done in Hungary. Had they done that, then they would have been exposed if any more exposure is necessary for the incorrigible moral lepers that the Kremlin regime represents. By taking this wanton action in the Suez, what have Britain and France done? They have only provided a smoke screen behind which the Soviets are seeking to hide in order

to cover up another act of massacre and of subjugation.

There has been strong criticism even in this House of India's voting on the Hungarian issue. Quite frankly I am not able to understand and appreciate the manner in which our representatives voted there. I feel quite frankly—and I hope the Prime Minister will I also feel—that the voting has been a direct negation, has been directly contrary to the categorical statements of the Prime Minister. That is what I feel about this. I know that for political purposes people attempt to be wise after the event and anybody tries to weigh Shri Krishna Menon's or our representatives' action in a pair of golden scales. Had the voting been taken on only one resolution, I would have said, let us accept it. After all it is very easy to be wise after the event. Events are moving with bewildering rapidity, and resolutions follow one after the other. You have to use your discretion and perhaps you used it wrongly. But I cannot understand when the resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph that there was this consistent pattern. It is not a question of mistake or a question of error of judgment. There was this consistent pattern of negating India's declared policy in respect of this matter.

Acharya Kripalani has already referred to it. First, there was the resolution asking for the withdrawal of the aggressor. We abstained. In regard to the second paragraph of the resolution, because we objected to supervision by the U. N. observers, we abstained. We have some justification there. On the third paragraph, which asks the U. N. to send an investigation team, we again abstained. But even then we have joined the investigation team now. There is this consistent pattern showing some kind of a blind spot in the attitude of our representative. What has been the result? There has been no doubt about India's position in this matter. It has

gratuitously attracted a stigma against the high moral authority with which India has spoken in the councils of the world. It has gratuitously given the handle to India's calumniators with which to beat us.

We come back to this basic fact that India today has categorically denounced Soviet Russia's aggression in Hungary. What I cannot understand is this. I cannot understand this distinction that we are self-seeking to make—as a lawyer it is incomprehensible to me—between intervention in Hungary and aggression by the Anglo-French forces. To me both are naked, unashamed acts of aggression. I do not know what precisely the terms of the Warsaw Pact are. But in international law can any treaty be recognised which deliberately mortgages the sovereignty of a country, or the sovereignty of the people of a country? You cannot do it. If the Hungarian Government had deliberately abdicated the sovereignty of the people of Hungary to the Russian regime, then Hungary was not a sovereign power; it was a colonial regime. You cannot have it both ways. You cannot say that Hungary is a sovereign power and yet accept the fact that she entered into a treaty where there is abdication of sovereignty. To my mind, the plain fact is that you get the Russian aggression orchestrated with all the familiar techniques, brutality, massacre and murder, which we have got accustomed to associate with the Russian regime. But it is an act of naked aggression, see whichever way you like. If Hungary is a sovereign power, it is an act of naked aggression. If Hungary has entered into a treaty, then it is a colonial regime and the Russian aggression there is as condemnable as the French aggression in Algeria.

The Prime Minister has said that it is a dangerous precedent. It is a dangerous precedent for us to accept the principle of U.N. observers. How much more dangerous is it for us to

accept the principle of one country invading another country, massacring its people allegedly on behalf of one of the governments of that country? What is the likely consequence of this? Tomorrow Shri Gopalan and his colleagues may purport to set up a puppet communist government in this country, they may invite communists into this country. Will our representative in the U.N. say that it is an internal affair, that it is a domestic affair? How can you do it? Take Nepal in which we are vitally interested. Tomorrow D. K. Singh or D. I. Singh may set up another government there and invite communists to go in; what will be our reaction to it? Will our representative say that it is an internal matter? We hope that the communists will go as Shri Krishna Menon said that the Soviets offered to go. Would we not be justified in immediately moving our troops and asking the U.N. to move her troops to repel communist intervention in Nepal? That is the danger we see. We are bound immediately and without any equivocation or qualification to condemn the naked aggression by Russia in intervening in the internal affairs of these countries.

There is one particular line which has not yet been taken in this House. In the final analysis, where do these varying shades of condemnation and this varying emphasis of guilt take us to? Nowhere. What have we seen today? What is India's purpose today? India's purpose is to assuage a crisis and also to prevent the recurrence of a crisis or a similar crisis. In my humble opinion, we are seeing symptoms of a deep-seated and long malady. We have to treat the symptoms. Otherwise the patient afflicted by the malady will die.

What is the supreme lesson of the crisis in the Suez today? In my humble opinion it is this. It is the lesson of a basically misconceived policy on the part of America, or the Western Democracies if you like, of creating a military imbalance. If you go back you will see a direct con-

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sequence of this basic policy what has happened in the Suez today. I trace all this back directly and without qualification to the fact that Israel has been armed and armed to the teeth.

14 hrs.

This is done, perhaps unwittingly and not deliberately, by America. Somebody has to nail to counter the basic causes of the present crisis. It might prevent such crisis recurring in any other part of the world. I can understand America keeping herself in a state of armed readiness. I believe that it is the only brake against potential Russian aggression. But, I cannot understand America or any other country wanting to arm Israel to the teeth. Israel has a right to live but will she be able to do that by arming to her teeth? Not at all. Let the UNO guarantee the national integrity of Israel. What have they done by arming Israel? You have created fears in the Arab minds. There has not been any point in saying that the Arabs are so many millions while the Israelis are only two million. The fact is that Israel, with its superior armaments, is considered by the Arabs to be a real threat to Arab existence. I do not say that the Israelis have not got any fears. But, the only effect of arming Israel to the teeth has been to intensify the fear and hatred between the Arabs and Israel.

What do you expect the Egyptians to do? The British and the French say that Egypt has upset the balance of military power in the Suez because they have bought communist arms. I say: no. It is not Egypt that has upset. I am not prepared to accept that Egypt or the other Arab countries have any ideological bonds with communism. I say that this is a basically misconceived policy to arm Israel. That has driven the Arabs to take arms from the Soviets. That is my analysis of the position. I am not defending the Egyptian action. Many things that President Nasser has done are, to my

mind, misconceived. But, in this matter, was Egypt going to wait for the halting and tardy charity of the western democracies? You were arming Israel. Who is going to arm them most effectively? They have turned to the communists, not because they have any ideological bonds with them.

There is another point. Do you think that Egypt is going to toe the line adopted or dictated by the Western democracies? It will not. Today, no self-respecting Asian or non-European country will toe any line dictated by any European country. It would prefer to be destroyed rather than sacrifice its self-respect. That is what the western democracies must learn: nobody is going to accept dictation in Egypt, nor any of the Asian countries, least of all a country like India. An imbalance was created by arming Israel and to redress that, Egypt went to the communists. Because of that there has been a conflict. They have edged Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries into the communist camp. I am hoping that they have not thrown them completely into the lap of the communists.

The position can still be retrieved if there is a stop to the arming of Israel and if the borders of Israel are guaranteed and also the borders of Egypt and Arab States against an Israeli attack. Not only the fears of Israelis are to be assuaged but the fears of Arabs have also to be assuaged. Both Britain and France should atone for their crimes in Egypt. That will be the only way in which the cause of democracy can be retrieved in the Middle East.

When I think and speak on these lines, I am also thinking of a larger and more dangerous area of potential conflict. I am thinking of this sub-continent. America has unwittingly committed a tragic blunder, the same which she has committed in the Middle East. Today, we have Pakistan here. It is economically tottering and politically weak. But,

arms have been pouring into Pakistan. It is pre-occupied not with its economic or political problems, but it is pre-occupied with building up its strength on the basis of arms supplied by America. What is going to happen? Israel may have reacted on account of fear. Pakistan is not going to react because of fear because India has never done anything to justify any fear in the minds of Pakistan. To divert the attention away from her internal weaknesses, sooner or later—to my mind sooner—this year or the next, Pakistan will mount an attack against this country. There will be reproduced in this country the same things, on a much larger and dangerous scale, the same crisis that we have witnessed in the Middle East. What will happen? Do you think that India will toe anybody's line? Will it go with a begging bowl to Britain or America for arms? It will not do anything like that. If India finds herself in such difficulties, where will India turn? Those of us who detest the brutality and degradations of human values which are connoted by communism, even we, will insist that India should turn to the communist countries for military aid in a spirit of revulsion and a mood of frustration. That will happen; that has happened in the Middle-East; that is going to happen in India.

I am drawing this parallel because it is time that some one thought along these lines. This is only one symptom of a basically misconceived policy. If it happens here, India will also, like the Arab countries, be edged into the communist camp. She will be tied to the communist Jaganath, not because she wants to—the bulk of people in this country have no sympathy; they have some kind of a nausea for communism in practice—but because of the force of circumstances.

It is here that I wish to make an appeal to the Government of the United States. I believe that it has acted in a manner which deserves the congratulations of the world with regard

to the Middle-East crisis. It has acted in such a way as to salvage the integrity of the western democracies.

Our Prime Minister has to meet the President of the United States shortly. We will see a statesman of democracy in the West meeting a statesman of democracy in the East—two great men dedicated to the same task, the cause of world peace. This opportunity will not recur. It will be an opportunity for reevaluating and assessing the policies. If the lesson of the Suez is learnt in terms in which I have sought to analyse it, if the lesson of the basically misconceived policy of creating a military imbalance is learnt, whether it is the Middle-East or this Sub-continent, then, I feel, that there is still time and opportunity to save not only the Arab countries but this Sub-continent of India which is a bastion of democracy and it will be good for the cause of democracy.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I intervene in this debate at a time when messages are coming through from London indicating that the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden might soon vacate office and that a triumvirate composed of Mr. Butler, Mr. Mac. Millan and Mr. Lloyd may take over in order to arrange the constitution of a new Cabinet. I am sorry, Sir, that Sir Anthony Eden is likely to vacate office for reason of health and I hope he will have a speedy recovery. But I have to say that the exit of the present British Prime Minister from active control of British politics might still give an opportunity to England to salvage all that has happened in the most ignominious manner imaginable, during the past 20 days in particular.

I am glad that some of the statements made by the Prime Minister on Friday, and also the speech he made yesterday here in this House, have led to a considerable amount of steadying of public opinion in this country. I have noted with the greatest amount of care the implications of the new nuances in the statements of the Prime Minister, which are

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fundamental to my mind. At one time early this month I had occasion to enter into correspondence with the Prime Minister on this question, this debate in particular, having earlier consulted my colleagues in the Opposition. I make a reference to this for one reason, namely, that at no given point of time during the past three weeks in particular, neither the Prime Minister here on behalf of the Government nor any of us in the Opposition, or, for that matter, anybody in this country, were able to have a complete, comprehensive and accurate assessment of the position of world events with reference to Egypt and Hungary, with the result that some of the doubts that I had earlier, when I joined my colleagues here on the Opposition side to ask for this debate, have been, I find, removed. All the same, I must say that if only the Prime Minister had not rushed into the spoken word from day to day, perhaps the present confusions, which existed till a few hours ago, would not have been there.

For example, on the question of Hungary, the Prime Minister's words to the UNESCO opening session were completely demolished by what he said at the AICC in Calcutta, and what he said yesterday here is certainly not exactly what he said in his statement on Friday last. I am not indulging in any carping criticism on the series of statements which came out from the Prime Minister. I am only making a reference to them in order to put in its proper context the controversy now relating to some sort of political blood-letting as far as Shri Krishna Menon is concerned.

Sir, I had occasion to examine the statements made by the Prime Minister yesterday here, explaining the manner in which the voting on the resolution relating to Hungary took place. I have also studied the papers circulated this morning, the resolutions, the amendments and all that. I can here say without any difficulty at all that what the Prime Minister stated yesterday, at least in four material places, has not been what

Shri Krishna Menon has done in the United Nations. In other words, whether absention would have been better than voting against a particular resolution seems to be the point which has engaged the debate so far in this House.

I am not an apologist for the actions of Shri Krishna Menon, but I am prepared to say that what the Prime Minister told us yesterday seems to be the latest final enunciation of our position in regard to Hungary and, if I do not misunderstand him or misunderstand the implication of his words, we have arrived at a position where we have said to the Soviet Union that she must quit Hungary. We have arrived at a position where we have told the world that we believe in Hungary's freedom and the People of Hungary must be assisted to retain that freedom. These are, as far as I understand, the implications of the Prime Minister's rather lengthy speech yesterday.

We have classified the resistance movement in Hungary as a freedom. I think we in this House should be satisfied after having arrived at this point, despite the fact that during the past two and half weeks in particular a number of misapprehensions has arisen as a result of repeated statements of the Prime Minister to the UNESCO and the AICC session at Calcutta in different words.

Sir, I am not permitting myself to go into the question of ideology which my friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has raised with his usual eloquence, but I would say this, that the time is come when we in this country re-define our attitudes finally and fundamentally as far as all the Eastern European States are concerned. I regret up to the moment, we are unable to arrive at this position. I will give one example to this House. We have recognised West Germany and we have also diplomatic relations with her. But we have not recognised East Germany. We have only trade relations with her. It is only one small illustration to emphasise the point which I am making, namely,

in so far as our relations and contacts with the East European States in the Soviet orbit today are not properly delimited to that extent, our foreign policy affecting that part of the world will not be considered satisfactory.

Now about Egypt. There is no question at all that this country as a whole is not hundred per cent. behind the Prime Minister in regard to what he has done in relation to Egypt. In fact, I think each one of my colleagues in this hon. House would agree when I say that we admire the gallantry, patriotism and the steadfast sacrifices made by the Egyptian people when they stood alone against the combined might of England, France and Israel. Indeed, they have paid dearly for their freedom in terms of human blood. But I am sure when the history of current times comes to be written the gallant efforts of the Egyptian people—I would even under-score the point President Nasser has said that he has demonstrated it satisfactorily when he declined the military assistance of other near eastern countries offered to him at the point of the time when he was resisting aggression—will be written in letters of gold.

There is no point now in examining whether the United Nations Resolution, the demarche of the Soviet Government about rockets to England or, for that matter, the uprising of the public conscience in Britain was responsible for the cease fire in regard to Egypt. There is cease fire now. This is the second cease fire in respect of Egypt and Israel.

But what is the present position, today? As I understand it, to the extent to which Israeli, British and French troops do not evacuate the Gaza strip, Port Said and Port Fuad areas and other territories involved, to that extent nothing can be done by the United Nations to solve the Egyptian question. We agreed to contribute a contingent of 750 Indian soldiers to the U.N. Forces of some 5,000 in all, to supervise the cease-fire arrangements. We laid down the

condition precedent, namely, that the aggressors must evacuate the Egyptian territory, the aggressors here being Israel, England and France. Up to this moment there is no disposition on the part of the aggressors to evacuate these areas. If I do not misread the situation, Mr. Speaker, there will not be a disposition on the part of the aggressors, Israel in particular, to evacuate. If this is the case, or if this is going to be the case, how can we expect our troops to participate in the duties to be allotted to them under the directives of the United Nations? We had occasion to raise this question with the Prime Minister in another place. I must say, I am not satisfied with the answer given, namely, we put down our conditions but, after all, it is for President Nasser to settle the terms under which cease fire arrangements will be supervised or the United Nations Forces will be deployed, including the Indian Forces, with the Secretary General of the United Nations. I consider that to the extent to which we will not be able to obtain satisfaction regarding the immediate evacuation from Gaza Strip, Port Said and Port Fuad, to that extent the present position is only stalemate, but it is not truce proper.

I regret, up to the moment the debate has not concentrated upon one very important point, namely, that with all the sincere declarations of solidarity we have made in the name of India as far as Egypt goes, what exactly is the measure of assistance that we have given to Egypt so far; or propose to give if the present situation continues as it is or becomes worse as some people suspect? It is here that I would like to make a reference to India's position in the Commonwealth. I do not belong to that school of people who would like to cut their own nose to spite their own face. But I am in some sort of a bewilderment as regards Indian public opinion, clear-cut public opinion in regard to the problem of Commonwealth in relation to Suez. Sir, no less a person than Shri C. Rajagopalachari wants to quit the

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Commonwealth. Our esteemed countryman Shri Jaiprakash Narain says: "don't quit now". But he also said, as a tail-piece, "We should not have joined the Commonwealth, to begin with". But, all the same, he said "Do not quit now". The Prime Minister told the country and the world at Calcutta—I hope I am not misquoting him—that we would not be quitting the Commonwealth in a huff, and so on and so forth. But what exactly is the position of India in relation to the Commonwealth? Gone were the days before the Locarno Pact—it is about 32 years ago—when one country within the British Empire, or now, the Commonwealth, went to war with another and when it was said that automatically there would be belligerency of other members. I concede the point that we recognise the Queen as the Head of the Commonwealth to which we belong, but when they declare a war—of course there is no declaration of war as such probably and there is only an attack on Egypt—we are not bound in terms of automatic belligerency. It occurs to me that when we take up a position fundamental and irrevocable, with Egypt and when we are fighting the Egyptian case in and outside India, even to the extent of taking it to the United Nations probably, how can we justify our continued existence in the Commonwealth of Nations? It occurs to me that the time has come when a proper assessment is made on this question.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of this House to another important matter which is now occupying the attention of the United Nations as far as India is concerned, namely, the question of Indian nationals in South Africa. If I understand the situation as it is developing minute by minute in New York these days, South Africa might quit the United Nations as a protest against what the United Nations is likely to do regarding the Indian question. During the past 11 years, India has imposed economic sanctions against South Africa and if my assessment is

correct, some Rs. 120 crores worth of profit—I hope it was profit—has been lost, and it was a favourable balance of trade. We have not squirmed as a result of this loss, an economic loss. I ask, has the time not arrived in this country when we can tell England in particular, and France also in the same breath, that unless and until the Gaza strip and other territories still under the occupation of the aggressive troops, namely, Israel, France and England, are evacuated, there will be sanctions imposed. I think it is in the fitness of things that we, the people of this country as a whole represented by the Prime Minister, fight for the just rights of Egypt for the restoration of sovereignty of Egypt until every inch of territory under the aggressors is restored to Egypt. We should take the initiative in the United Nations and see that the economic sanctions are sponsored and carried through. We have done so on previous occasions as far as our action in the Far East is concerned. We have taken such action so far as Korea and Indo-China are concerned. So, the time has come—apart from the question of Commonwealth or not—when the question of economic sanctions should be taken up now and pressed forward.

I repeat that we have no difficulty at all of continuing in the Commonwealth if we impose economic sanctions, because we have continued in the Commonwealth along with South Africa during the past 11 years and we have successfully, relentlessly, irrevocably, continued to enforce sanction and lost Rs. 120 crores in the balance of trade position. This aspect of the question should be taken up by our Prime Minister and the Government of India and be pressed forward.

Having said this, I wish that this debate, based upon the statement of the Prime Minister on Friday last and the speech thereafter had devoted a little more attention to other near-eastern and African problems represented by Cyprus, Algeria, Tunisia, etc. I do say very sincerely that it is not our purpose to intervene in

the internal situation of those countries, but I do say that the same accent of anxiety which we have displayed with reference to Egypt should have been, and should be now at least, displayed in regard to the solution of these problems of Cyprus, Algeria and Tunisia.

Shri Asoka Mehta: And Goa.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I will come to that in a minute. In fact, my friend Shri Asoka Mehta has drawn my attention to the point with which I wanted to conclude. I said there is some lacuna in the debate, because the debate was based upon the lacuna in the statement of the Prime Minister.

In the past four or five days, this House has been engrossed in vital problems of peace and war and in the condition of the people of Hungary and very rightly so. I have no difficulty about that. But, problems relating to countries nearer home have not been touched. I am glad that my friend Shri Frank Anthony has put the proper emphasis upon the manner in which Pakistan is arming herself to the teeth and the manner in which responsible Pakistan statesmen, those who are on the top as a result of the latest of the 'palace revolutions' in Karachi. I refer in particular to Sir Feroze Khan Noon's statement which should be taken note of by the Prime Minister, and I hope he will get an opportunity, when he replies to the debate, of referring to it and even analysing it and replying to it.

The sabre-rattling has been going on, as far as Pakistan is concerned, for the past several years. As Shri Frank Anthony put it correctly, this building up of arms, especially the latest type of armaments which I believe we in this country do not possess to the extent and of the range on which it is supplied to Pakistan by America in particular, has got to be taken note of, especially now when only a few hours ago, the Kashmir Constituent Assembly has taken a final decision regarding the place of Kashmir in India. The time has come

in this country and particularly in this debate when the Prime Minister should declare, once and for all, that any diversionary tactics on the part of Pakistan or anywhere will be resisted and resisted to the last.

On a former occasion, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, offered a no-war declaration to Pakistan. But that was rejected. He has made so many other offers of friendship and co-operation to Pakistan. They were also rejected. The question of *jehad* has been put across by them and this offer is assuming, daily, menacing proportions. I have not come across any statement from the External Affairs Ministry—I am subject to correction—with all the vigilance that one can bestow with regard to this subject—giving a fundamental, final reply to Sir Feroze Khan Noon's vitriolic, uncalled for, provocative and dangerous speech about war-mongering as far as we are concerned. I think the time has come when this question has to be taken up.

I shall now refer to what Shri Asoka Mehta had reminded me of. I regret very much that the Prime Minister's statement on Friday last and his speech yesterday did not make any reference to the Portuguese possessions in India. I know the latest statement of the Prime Minister at the time of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Calcutta where he made a very pathetic, sad and touching reference to the position of our colleague, Shri T. K. Chaudhuri who is now rotting in the Portuguese jails in Goa. What is the position that we have read about, with regard to Goa, Diu and Daman. It is a complete, total reversal of policy, symbolised by the events which occurred 24 hours after that ghastly murders at Banda and other places on the Goa border. Since then, not a little finger was lifted by the Government of India. I take full responsibility for the statement, because, the House knows about my continual and intimate interest and contact with this problem. Not a single little finger was raised, except a series of declarations, saying, "Goa will come to us in due

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time" and so on and so forth. I concede that the problem of Nagar Haveli is today before the International Court, and none of us in this House, a responsible House, should do anything to prejudice our case by arguments on this question which is now under the consideration of the International Court. But I do ask, what exactly is the position.

Only this morning, I was amazed to hear my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain saying nothing in reply to a question about the smuggling from Goa. I am here to say without any fear of contradiction that there is smuggling going on across the entire border on Goa, not only the land border but on the sea border also. Of course, we are unable to prevent smuggling on the sea border, but we can prevent smuggling across the land border or frontier. Those areas have become a smuggler's paradise and there is a terrific black-market on Goa coast and all over the west coast. They are also spreading in other parts of the country. But nothing is being done to stop this. But that is a small thing. The big point is how long our brethren there can fight and how long can they continue to perish. The latest instance is of a savage sentence for 15 years imposed on Kumari Rama Hegde. Such sentences are going on. There is naked violence used upon the freedom-fighters. But not a single finger is lifted—I am sorry to repeat this phrase *ad nauseam*—to assist our people in any way. I am here to make the proposition which, I think, will command the attention of the House. As far as Nagar Haveli and other areas are concerned, they are trying to form a national Government of the people of Goa in those areas. I think we in this House and certainly the Government of India should do nothing to obstruct the formation of such a people's Government of Goa based on Nagar Haveli. I repeat what I have said earlier; Nagar Haveli, Dadra and other areas are before the International Court of Justice, but there should be nothing done from our side

to thwart the attempt of the people of Goa to form a national Government, but to build it up in such a manner that when the appropriate time comes—I hope it will not be too long—the people of Goa and the people of India will march together as free people. I hope the Prime Minister and the other spokesmen intervening in the debate will take this matter into consideration and not only say something, but do something effective and immediate to ensure that the people of Goa are not left to themselves and that Portuguese imperialism or the Portuguese occupation of Indian soil will not continue a moment longer.

Sir, I generally support the motion

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Members from every one of the other parties have been called. My party has been very vociferous about this and I am the single man from my party. I would request you to give me an opportunity to express my views.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give you an opportunity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Four Members from the P.S.P. have been called; four Members from the Independent Group have been called...

Mr. Speaker: I cannot be weighing against the scales the number of Members.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have been requesting for the last two days.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members could not have requested earlier than two days, because the debate started only yesterday. I do not want to avoid any hon. Member, but I must distribute the time.

Shri Kamath: Mr. Speaker, when I read this morning's papers, I was oppressed by a sense of futility of the debate that is going on here. I read that the Soviet army divisions are on their way to Bulgaria. After Bulgaria, I do not know whether Rumania is next on their list.

When I heard the speech of my hon. friend on my right—Shri Mukerjee—this morning, my mind travelled back to 1942, 14 years ago, when his party dubbed the great people's movement for freedom as a reactionary or counter revolutionary movement. Just as the Russian have described the Hungarian people's fight for freedom. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was characterised by his party as a fascist dog. I do not wish to go into this point, but I have been provoked by the remarks that he made. He referred to the Warsaw Pact. He said, the Warsaw Pact justifies such intervention as has been made by the Soviet army in Hungary. I would invite your attention and the attention of the House to the relevant article of the Warsaw Treaty. Article 4 provides for armed assistance by one State in the event of attack by another State. The article provides that the U.N. Security Council shall be advised of the measures taken on the basis of this article. That is very important. Nowhere in the Treaty is it mentioned that the armed forces of any State may intervene militarily in another member State in the event of a civil conflict or internal upheaval. I suppose that should set the matter at rest with regard to the provisions of the Warsaw Treaty under which the Soviet army is supposed to have gone into action in Hungary. The words "civil conflict and internal upheaval"

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

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do not appear in the article. It is regrettable that the Prime Minister and Mr. Krishna Menon have referred to the people's revolution in Hungary in these terms. I do not wish to harp upon that point with regard to Krishna Menon particularly, because many of my friends and my friend on the right have indulged in an all-out attack. I only wish to point out that the Prime Minister himself in Calcutta described it as a civil conflict. It was reported in the Indian Express, dated the 10th November, 1956. It reported that the Prime Minister said so, basing his conclusions on a personal note of

Marshal Bulganin. That was the basis on which he based his conclusion that it was a civil conflict. It is unfortunate that he had no other document at that time. I wonder if it was so, but we have been told that it is so and perhaps it is true. Our Legation's or Ministry's report or that from our Charge de'Affaires came later. But, why was there this haste to arrive at a conclusion on the basis of Bulganin's note and no other note? But, I am glad that the party to which I have the honour to belong, and my colleague Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, have assisted in the process of, if I may use the word, 'debulganisation' of the Prime Minister. This sort of word has been current for sometime now and I hope this process of 'debulganisation' has been completed at least with regard to this Hungarian affair. Acharya Kripalani has referred to this matter, but I want to point out one aspect of it. The Prime Minister referred to the great people's movement, even according to Mr. Kadar, the puppet Prime Minister of Hungary,—as an internal or domestic affair. The implication of Mr. Menon's statement made in Coimbatore was more or less that Hungary is a province of the Soviet empire. It was reminiscent of the language used by John Foster Dulles with regard to Goa being a province of Portugal. It is strange and ironical that in the matter of Hungary and in the matter of Goa, these two friends John Foster Dulles and Krishna Menon appear as opposite numbers as counterparts of one another, Mr. Menon regarding Hungary as a province of Russia and Mr. Dulles regarding Goa as a province of Portugal. I hope this misconception has been partly corrected by the stand which has now been so clearly taken by the Prime Minister.

I would like to refer to one or two other matters with regard to the voting that took place on this matter in the United Nations General Assembly. On the operative para. I of the resolution, the abstainees were all the Asian-African countries or the Bandung nations plus India and Yugoslavia.

[Shri Kamath]

Later, when the whole resolution was put to vote, because of this part, as the Prime Minister said, India opposed while all the other nations abstained at the last stage also. I am reminded of a story which I have heard. An enthusiastic young man, Johnny, had joined the army. He was so full of enthusiasm about the army and his own prowess and capacity and he told his grandmother, "tomorrow there will be a parade, you will kindly watch the parade from the window". The granny stood up at the window and watched the parade intently. The whole thing was over. She remarked, "it is strange that the whole regiment is out of step and Johnny is very good". It is the same story here. Perhaps it may be said that the entire Asian-African group with whom we have been in association for such a long time, has been out of step in this matter and only India and Shri Krishna Menon was marching rightly.

Before proceeding to other matters, may I refer to what Shri H. N. Mukerjee's—I am sorry he is not here—own colleague Shri Ajay Ghosh, the Secretary of the Communist Party said when he first reacted as an honest Indian to the events in Hungary? Writing on October 31st, before the whole fuss on this matter, he said, "no purpose would be served by minimising the gravity of this development in Hungary or their moral effect; it is deplorable that such things happened in a socialist country; it is still more deplorable"—mark these words—"it is still more deplorable that Soviet troops had to be called in". This was his first reaction. Subject to correction, he was saying this. Then they had the *volte face* just as they did in 1942 on the narrow of attack on Russia by Hitler's Germany.

In this entire matter, I am very much pained to see that the Soviet Union, which has so ceremoniously proclaimed its adherence to Panch Shila in the joint Nehru-Bulgananin declaration in Moscow and again I believe in the joint Bulganin and Khrushchev cum Nehru declaration in Delhi on Panch Shila which was tom-

tommed with full fanfare throughout the world that Russia is an ally of India so far as Panch Shila is concerned, should have done this way. They have subscribed to all the doctrines of Panch Shila with all their heart or whatever they have got, heart mind or soul. The very first tenet of Panch Shila has been violated. It is high time that we call this bluff and repudiate the partnership of the Soviet Union which has behaved in this way and attacked the very first tenet of Panch Shila. You cannot have this sanctimonious humbug. In plain terms, it is nothing but sanctimonious humbug. With regard to Soviet Russia, it is of the highest importance that we should call this bluff. It is high time that we told the world that we have repudiated their partnership in Panch Shila. We do not want such dubious partners. It is high time that we told the world about that. The prestige that we had so very carefully garnered and built up during the last nine years has been very sadly shaken by recent events. It has been repaired to some extent as I said by my party's work, by my party's assistance rendered to the Prime Minister in the process of de-Bulgananisation. I hope the Prime Minister has been de-Bulgananised very effectively by now, and Bulganin's note need no longer hold sway over his mind as it did in the A.I.C.C. Session at Calcutta.

I would only describe this voting on the operative para. I of the Resolution on Hungary as a really catastrophic vote for the prestige of India. It will perhaps take some time before the position which India enjoyed and the prestige that India enjoyed in the comity of nations, is retrieved. The statement of the Prime Minister has gone some way in this direction but it will take a long time. A well known author Jean Paul Sartre in a letter says—I do not want to read it, but the damage that has been done to India's prestige is very great "we cut off" because of the Prime Minister's stand on Hungary on this vital aspect of human freedom and peace—I am not talking of Russia,

I am talking of peace and freedom—"our relations with Mr. Nehru once and for all". That is unfortunate. I hope it has been somewhat repaired by the statement that he made yesterday and to some extent to relations between the Prime Minister and the thinkers of Europe will be restored.

Before I close, I would like to invite the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that thing similar to what happened in Hungary happened in another part of the world. Five years ago, in 1950, when the last Parliament was sitting, a delegation from Tibet came to see the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister advised them, as a good friend that he is, to go to Peking. I suppose he made some sort of an appointment with Peking; but I am not sure of that. But, he advised them to go to Peking. When they were in Calcutta en route to Peking, the Chinese Communist army invaded Tibet. This is exactly on all fours with what happened in Hungary. The Soviet Government said that they were carrying on negotiations for the withdrawal of troops with Nagy and by the back door at dead of night when every one slept, the Soviet tanks, artillery and infantry invaded Hungary. That is Soviet tactics—I do not want to use strong words, infamy or perfidy. That is the tactics used by the Soviet Union, a country which has subscribed to the doctrine of Panch Shila proclaimed by our Prime Minister to the world. It is high time that we repudiate such a partnership in Panch Shila which has disgraced the doctrine by such conduct.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) :
 बाकिर, जायेंगे कहाँ ? कामनवेल्थ से हटो,
 रूस को छोड़ो ।

श्री कामत : जायेंगे कहाँ ? दुनिया में
 रहेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान में रहेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kamath: It was in 1848 that Karl Marx in his celebrated Communist manifesto said or rather opened the manifesto with these

words: A spectre faces Europe, the spectre of communism. Since 1948 another spectre has been facing Europe, the spectre of Communist imperialism—no longer is it Communism of which Marx spoke, but today the spectre of Communist imperialism is facing the people of Europe, as the spectre of Communism in 1848 faced the Rulers of Europe. Though the other older imperialisms are dying in Asia and Africa, this young imperialism, this new Communist imperialism is vital, alive and kicking, not only kicking but shooting too. But we the people of Asia and Africa are a billion people on the march today—a billion heads, two billion hands but a single heart. We shall face this Communist imperialism and conquer it, overcome it and remould Asia and Africa at least, if not the whole world, nearer our heart's desire, that is the desire of achieving a democratic socialist revolution by peaceful means so that human freedom and peace are not jeopardised but are promoted by all means in our power.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): A few speeches yesterday gave the impression that the policies pursued by our Government and our Prime Minister were not appreciated in certain countries or were not satisfactory so far as the freedom movements in certain countries of Asia and Africa are concerned. This is not a fact. In my short sojourn a few months ago to the United States, where I had the opportunity of meeting quite a good number of leaders from different countries of Asia and Africa as also on my way back in a few countries of Europe and Africa, I found that there is a universal feeling everywhere, in each country of Asia and Africa, that the stand taken and the support given by our country, and particularly by our Prime Minister, had been the single greatest force for those nationalistic independence fights whether they were in Algeria or in other parts of Asia and Africa. Therefore, to say that what we did was not adequate is not true. If anybody wants that we, our country or our Prime Minister should

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lead to the agitations of those countries, that is quite different, but short of that I think we have done everything in our power. Not only that. The policy of non-alignment or neutrality that we have been pursuing was primarily aimed at strengthening these countries and the independence movements of these countries. We did not care or look after our own interests by getting help or aid from this or that power bloc. In fact, all along in the last ten years, our policy has been dedicated towards greater freedom and independence and creation of such independent and free areas in Asia and Africa.

In the United States I found that the people there are very eager to be friendly with our country. They have realised that our country is the foremost country not only in the whole of Asia but also Africa. And recently even the small countries as the journalists call them—I would prefer not to call them small countries, because it is not the size or military power or number of people which makes any country small or big; I may call them non-Big Power countries—whether they are in Europe or in South America, have been looking towards our country with the feeling that here is a country whose voice would be available to them at the nick of time when their country or their interests or the freedom of their country is in jeopardy, and whose support will be helpful in rousing the conscience of the world. Therefore, the people even of the United States are feeling that they should be friendly with our country. But there are certain elements—may be they are led by certain elements like jealousy that they cannot reconcile themselves with us, that our country is able to face the Big Powers, speak to them face to face, speak the open truth however bitter—a few people who are powerful at times, who give expression to such ideas that the relations between these two countries are hampered; not only that, the cause of democracy in the world itself gets a setback.

A recent instance in this regard is a statement by Senator Knowland. Senator Knowland, as an individual, is entitled to hold any view, even to call our representative Shri Krishna Menon as the floor leader of the Russian bloc, but while he is a delegate, while he is a representative of his country in the United Nations, he is not entitled to give expression to his individual views. I know in the United States the political system that they have evolved there is alien to the idea of joint responsibility, even right from the beginning. Their first President George Washington had appointed two Secretaries who held diametrically opposite views and they were quite free to do work according to their views. But today when we are working in the comity of nations and when we are dealing with each other, this sense of joint responsibility should not have failed, and Senator Knowland should have given expression to his individual views only after he had ceased to be a representative of his country.

Shri Shiva Rao yesterday mentioned the fact, and from today's papers we almost know the dates when our Prime Minister is visiting the United States. The two great statesmen of the world would be meeting shortly and comparing notes. I hope that better prospects for peace and better democracy in the world will emerge as a result of this visit.

These days there has been a lot of talk about our relationship with the Commonwealth. True the United Kingdom has been an aggressor and the aggression has been naked. It has been condemned by us, and even in that country itself. The Labour Party and a section of the Conservative Party itself opposed this aggression. In fact, the statements of the leaders of the Labour Party, in my opinion, helped India and other countries and even Egypt in creating world conscience and in meeting this aggression in the way it has been met so far.

3 P.M.

So, when we talk of England, we should not think only of the Conserva-

tive Party or Sir Anthony Eden who, as Dr. Lanka Sundaram has indicated today may not be there in the course of a few hours, as the Prime Minister of his country. We should think of the country as a whole, and if we take into consideration the stand of the Labour Party, I think that the time to think about quitting the Commonwealth has not come. However, this much is quite clear that so far as the centre of the Commonwealth is concerned, it had been London. It should not be so necessarily, because all countries in the Commonwealth, in fact, are equal to each other. I believe that equality should have some practical shape, and in future, other places, it may be New Delhi, Colombo or any other place, should have equal importance, and I hope that the next meetings may be held at places other than London.

So far as the question of Hungary is concerned, I think there is unanimity now in this House about the stand taken by our Prime Minister and our country. Matters have not been quite clear in the beginning and that was quite natural. The political set up and conditions in Hungary itself are so. In these countries which they call peoples' democracies; there is practically no opposition, and it is very difficult to find out what are the peoples' views and what is the imposed view. Therefore, it is very difficult to find out whether any Government is an imposed Government or it is a popular Government. But as the days pass and matters became clearer, the Prime Minister, at the right time said, that it was a nationalist uprising. Now the whole question has become clearer and there is almost unanimity of views so far as this matter is concerned. We have heard all that our friends in the different parties have said on this question of Hungary and I am sure that they will lend the same support to our Prime Minister and our Government, as they have been doing in so many other matters.

The other day, we had an opportunity to hear the Prime Minister of Burma. He maintained that there are

three essential things to foster peace and democracy in the world, (1) colonialism should be wiped out (2) these military pacts should have no place and (3) the lack of balance in the economic equilibrium. In fact, if we take these three things into consideration, we find, as pointed out by some Members in this House, that the real cause in the Middle East or West Asia was that Israel was armed beyond its capacity or to the teeth. In the same way, there may be another trouble spot in Pakistan, our neighbour country, which is also being armed to the teeth and which without any provocation may start a war. It is very clear even to Pakistanis that India will never give a cause for them for any provocation. All those armaments will lead them to nowhere else than to think in military terms and for them one issue has been very handy all these years and that is Kashmir. The verdict of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, which was elected on the basis of adult franchise should be the final word and this, I hope, our Prime Minister will make very clear to Pakistan and to the whole world that there should be no further talk about Kashmir in future. The verdict of the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir is the verdict of the people of Kashmir and it is their business whether there should be a plebiscite or not, and they have acted in this particular manner. Therefore, I believe their will will prevail and there will be no further discussion on this point.

Coming home, I would like to have a word about Goa. So far as Goa is concerned, the policy of Government is very clear, i.e., we want to achieve our objective through peaceful and non-violent methods, but the difficulty is with the general public and those who are concerned with this particular aspect, nothing clear is appearing at least on the surface. I come from Hyderabad State. Therefore, I know what conditions would be there in Goa. In Hyderabad at one time we also had to go through similar conditions; there was a talk of Azad Hyderabad and all that. We in

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Hyderabad in those days whenever we were hearing of the National leadership adhering to the policy of peace and non-violence in connection with Hyderabad, we felt that something was basically wrong, and ultimately to our great happiness, the Police action took place and though there was no need even to fire a shot—and without spilling any blood—but the fact remains that it was 'force' which had to be used. I think all the peaceful efforts to solve the problem of Goa, as they had undertaken so far, have not been successful and ultimately, we may have to resort to something on similar lines, one day or the other. The time now may not be proper, but I think we should tell all these elements who are working for the liberation of Goa that their efforts in whatever directions they are by themselves are not sufficient, and one day it will be the Indian national leadership and this Government that will solve the problem.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, there appears to be one question on every lip: "What are the implications of the impasse that has been created in the world today, and how is this going to be resolved?" This House has debated upon a most momentous issue, the implications of which are peace for mankind or extinction of mankind. A certain mental introspection by man is most desirable. Is man divinity in disguise? Is man cruelty incarnate? Is man essentially benevolent or naturally malevolent? Is man august or is man abject? These are debatable issues. The answer seems to be that man partakes of both contradictory traits. Pages of human history, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, are strewn and interspersed with war. From the days when the man was delivered from what we now choose to style as the age of darkness that is from the stage of barbarism, the legacy of blood lust that we have inherited still seems to cling to us. We have not been able to shake off our earliest inhibitions. Man's thirst for blood of his own species seems to be insatiable; it has not been sufficiently quenched by the passage of

time. The last 19 centuries, previous to the present century, evidenced that development of man from individual fights to family feuds, to group skirmishes, to religious wars and then to national and international conflicts. The utmost contribution is made by the twentieth century. The wars of the 20th century have assumed gigantic scale; they have become global wars. Previously, whenever a war was declared, it was a war between soldiers and soldiers, armies fought with armies, and it was an issue of strength between the combatants. Now, non-combatants, civilians, women and children seem to be participants, nay, the victims of a total war. The 20th century is going to pose one question and that question is what is going to be the future of mankind if we are going to have a new pattern of warfare. That is to say, *Bellum Omnium in Omnes*, a war of all against all. The discovery of nuclear weapons has driven humanity to a precipice, to a frontier line which seems to separate existence from eternity. We are seen to have reached a road where our path bifurcates. The choice now is between survival and self-extinction, between existence and annihilation, between life and its liquidation. This is the choice that man today in the 20th century has to make. The Frankensteinian monster is astride the war horse all over the globe. The war clouds are collecting thick and fast in order to envelop, perhaps, the entire planet. Is there a silver lining in the offing? Is there any mode or method or manner whereby humanity can be saved? Is it possible to salvage man from himself? There is, but it seems a forgotten, German saying that a great war leaves the country with three armies, an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves. War never ended war. There was never a war which ensured peace. What has been happening is that wars seem to stifle life. This being the spectre, dark and gory, can the peace-loving peoples of the world find out a solution? Can there be some remedy, some way for deliverance? There was a false doctrine resorted to in the

previous century and referred to even in the last war, that preparedness for a war, readiness for war, ensures peace. *Si vis pacem para bellum*. That is an exploded doctrine. Again today the embers of hatred, colonialism and racialism seem to be smouldering. National avarice, ambition, envy and arrogance seem to be fanning them with a view to light them to a bright flame. The powder is dry and one spark will ignite the whole global conflagration. Under this stress, with this danger looming large, what is the contribution that can be made? The contribution is indicated by return to sanity, tolerance, co-existence, respect for the rights of one another. The indication is the conference table and not the battle-field.

What has been happening in recent days is regrettable in the extreme. If India is espousing the cause of Egypt, it is not because India has more friendly relations with Egypt than others. It is because the principles which are being espoused by this country in their application indicate in clear terms that Egypt is the victim of aggression, not the perpetrator of aggression. Manfully, boldly, frankly, fearlessly, India has, in no ambiguous terms, in no uncertain language made it crystal clear that if man has to survive, principles must not be mauled, principles must not be sacrificed. It is not that we have unfriendly relations or ill-will with any nation, far less, with Israel or England or France or Russia or any other country. It is because we feel that the principles which can save humanity are endangered, the deviation from them have endangered and jeopardised humanity.

Therefore, whenever we voice our feelings of sympathy, or indignation, it is not because of any alliances. It is not because of any affinity. Our affinity is with justice, fairplay and with decency. That is the only relationship that we have really recognised and respected. It is no question of proximity or distance. It is no question of closer as against remoter relations.

One point that has been mooted is, what should our attitude be vis-a-vis our membership of the Commonwealth. One important thing that we have to notice is that we have got to examine a thing with objectivity. Every problem deserves to be examined not under emotional stress, not under the influence of deep sentiment, indignation, anger, whatever it may be, but on its fact, divorced, as far as possible, from impulsive subjectivity. If England today were the Tory Party only, perhaps, the advice that is being tendered may be acceptable. But India's continued membership of the Commonwealth is a moderating influence upon those who, but for that check, may do things which may be suicidal for them and regrettable for the rest. We should not leave the Commonwealth in a state of huff. If ever we feel that we cannot substantially or materially contribute towards the well-being of the nations who form the Commonwealth when we cannot successfully maintain in its high pedestal, Democracy, it may be then that this question may be examined, and on the facts and the situation then arising it may be considered. No doubt, occasionally one feels that participation in the membership of the Commonwealth is galling to our self-esteem when we have to share the conference table with powers like South Africa and others who have been at all times unfriendly and antagonistic towards us. But out of resentment for the attitude of England it would be unwise to leave the conference table, to leave that forum which is provided for the exchange of thought and deliberation. England's role during the last few weeks has been extremely painful for those who have had respect for some of the British institutions of democracy. One feels angry with England, but it is more in anguish than in anger that one has to say about a nation from which high democratic principles have emanated. Today that happens to be the country which leads the world in the negation of those very principles, which leads the world in oppression. It is regrettable that it is also felt and recognised by the weight of pub-

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lic opinion and agitation that is going on in England against the course adopted by her.

The attitude of France is regrettable. It is a country of contradictions. During the last world war, she lost the war hardly firing a shot and again won it without firing a shell. For France to conduct herself in the manner of a bully, in the manner of an imperialist, is regrettable in the extreme and also perhaps suicidal. French statesmen do not realise the risk they are incurring to their own people and to their own country in pursuing the policy that they have chosen.

So far as Hungary is concerned, it is painful in the extreme that masses of mankind, millions, should be mauled, should be maimed, should be murdered, should be massacred. Is it in the name of justice, fairplay and peace? What is happening in Hungary? If what is being told in the newspapers is correct, it is unthinkable.

There has been some criticism of an unjust character regarding our representative in the United Nations Organisation. It seems that that criticism has stemmed from ignorance than from facts. This morning there was circulated, to all Members the speech of Shri Krishna Menon which he delivered on November 8th on the situation in Hungary, and this is the sentence that he used:

"We abstained because we agreed with some parts of it but did not agree with others. Therefore, we are not by our abstention proclaiming our unconcern or lack of interest in this matter."

The matter that was being referred to was the matter of Hungary. Then he made it clear:

"The resolution that was before the Assembly on November 4 has many parts in it which, if they had been put on their own, we would have supported. Equally, coming as it did with a number of other matters, to which we were not able to lend our support, we

abstained on it. Therefore, our position in this matter is that we do not regard the issues of freedom as conditioned by the distances from our capital or by the race or complexion of peoples, but as being universal."

He further said:

"We fully support parts of this resolution, particularly the first one stating that "the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members'."

In the light of what he observed, can his utterance be stigmatised as unstatesmanlike or as unwise or in any manner compromising the stand taken by the Government of his country? So far as the speech of our representative is concerned, that is unexceptionable and that was the only course that he could have adopted.

Before concluding I wish to say something nearer home. The attitude of Pakistan is worthy of closer vigilance and scrutiny. Pakistan has the potentialities of taking a cue from Israel. The utterances of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan have been of a sabre-rattling character. Pakistan can take advantage of the confusion in which the Middle East finds itself. It will be meet and proper for our Government to take proper note of what goes on there and the type of observations and utterances indulged in by some of their accredited representatives like Sir Feroze Khan Noon.

I can only express the hope of a fervent character that in this darkness, in this gloom, our land may be the land of destiny and that our Prime Minister the man of destiny.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kasliwal.

Shri Kasliwal: I have already moved my amendment, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now call on Shri Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Our country, when it adopted our national emblem, used very brave words which are

inscribed everywhere—*satyameva-jayate*. At that time we never thought that we would have to follow a policy of

“सत्यम् ज्ञयात्, प्रियं ज्ञयात्,
नञ्जयात् सत्यमप्रियम् ।”

Today we are confronted with the position that for telling the truth it took us nearly a week before we could come out with the truth—and a brave truth. However, we can congratulate our Prime Minister that in his yesterday's statement he made the position of India clear. But I still fail to see the reason behind the statement made by our Minister without Portfolio, Shri Menon. In his statement before the UN General Assembly on the 9th November—of which a copy has been supplied to us, he has said, with reference to the resolution which was moved:

“Therefore, any attitude which is taken which will retard this process of the withdrawal of troops and the settling down of the Hungarian people will be contrary to our general purposes.”

The first part of the resolution reads:

“Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay;”

After using those words which I have just now read out to you, it was quite illogical for him to say that for these reasons he thought that the resolution submitted by Cuba and four other countries was not one which he could support. I see no reason for making this jump or somersault after having argued that we would like to see the troops withdrawn from Hungary. It passes beyond my comprehension as to why he did not support this resolution.

Today, we are in this dilemma. All these questions or posers are before us. Should we remain in the Commonwealth? Some friends say that we should not. Even our Hindu Mahasabha passed a resolution and Shri Deshpande said that we must seriously

consider this question. Other friends like Acharya Kripalani speak in the same breadth. Our communist friends also want to get out of the Commonwealth. I see no reason why we should get out of the Commonwealth. There is a friend and he commits a mistake. Could we not correct him and tell him that he has committed a mistake? Is it impossible that he would feel the strength of our argument and retrace his steps? It is quite possible if the advice comes from a friend and not from a person who is moved by any process of animosity. This cannot be a ground for our getting out of the Commonwealth. I see that the arguments advanced by Shri Mukerjee in very eloquent language and very strong words, running down the socialists on the one hand and praising the communists on the other, had given us one picture. It is that the Communist Party is not moved by any qualms of conscience if thousands and lakhs of people are killed. They want revolution and for revolution they do not want to stop killing. I for one could not agree to this proposition. I could not see eye to eye with them, then and I could not do even today. We were trying to shake hands with those very people whose hands were still gory with the killings of thousands of their own countrymen. We were sitting across the same table. We could have refrained from doing so. What prevents us from taking up cudgels on behalf of the weak nations? As pointed out by Acharya Kripalani, how is it that we have still no diplomatic relations with Israel? It has come to stay. It is quite true that it has been created in the teeth of opposition from the Arab nations just as our Muslim friends here were clamouring for the establishment of *khilafat* notwithstanding the fact that those who were intimately connected with it were deadly against it and were trying to overthrow—and succeeded in doing so—the caliph. Yet, our friends here were clamouring for it. Similarly, we were clamouring against the division of our country. We never wanted Pakistan to come into being and we did not want to recognise the demand for Pakistan.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Yet, today, we have recognised Pakistan and we have diplomatic relations with it. Similarly, in the year of Grace, 1918, Israel has come into being and it is there in existence. It is an advancing country and it has advanced tremendously notwithstanding the handicaps which it has, being a small nation. It has come to stay. It is not recognised by certain Arab nations. Naturally, they will not. But, are we to take up cudgels and be the arbiters on behalf of the Arabs because the Jewish nation has been given a place in this orbit? If Israel has come to stay, is it not the duty of those who are members of the UNO to allow Israel to stay? Egypt is our friend. But, it says that it will allow all ships of all nations to go through Suez but it will not allow the ships belonging to Israel to pass through Suez. It was natural for Israel for the purpose of self-preservation to hit and hit hard.

I do not want to suggest for a moment that I am supporting any form of aggression. But, let this be a lesson for us and let this open our eyes. Even small countries can get up and try to save their self-interests, even if it comes to taking up arms. We were just sitting when our men were being killed in Goa. A Member of our Parliament is still rotting behind the bars. For the sake of one woman in Peshawar—she was kidnapped by the Afghans—thousands and thousands of Afghans were killed and butchered and that woman was freed from the clutches of the Afghans. Here, we are a very strong nation and we could have taken police action in half an hour's time. Yet, we have been sitting quiet. Let us take the lesson. Egypt has driven out the British from the Suez Canal after having made so many promises. Syria, Iraq and Jordan—British creations—are today going to sit against the British; they are driving out the Britishers for their own self-interests. The oil supply is being cut off and the pipe-lines are blown. They are doing these things and yet, here we

are going on preaching Panch Shila at our cost. We have yet to learn that charity begins at home. We must be very strong in our own country and we must not mince words when necessary.

The question will arise: Can we maintain our friendship with Russia? Why not? If we remain in the Commonwealth, what prevents us from being friends with Russia? If Russia is going to listen to what we say, it is good. Otherwise, we can get out from Russia and have no truck with Russia. But, if friendship with Russia is a thing which can have a bearing for bringing peace to a country, why should we not have friendship with Russia as we have today?

It is true that Stalinisation and de-Stalinisation in Russia had been unnecessarily bolstered up by us. We ought to have kept within our limits. But, notwithstanding this, we cannot remain aloof in this world. We cannot keep on inimical terms for all times to come. In the days of the Rajputs, people used to keep this enmity and get themselves destroyed; they swore enmity for all times to come. Whatever be the views that we may hold about the Russian communism, we cannot remain aloof from the society and current in which we are moving.

So, if we remain in the Commonwealth, we should not in any way be prevented from being friendly with Russia. It should not also prevent us from telling the truth to the Russians that they have not behaved well and that their aggression is of such a nature of which serious notice will be taken by us, even sitting on the judicial tribunal of the Security Council. Therefore, the next question that will arise is, can we maintain our friendship with Egypt, when we have got this poser 'can we look at the proposed destruction of Israel?' We cannot look on as mummies to the destruction of Israel. We should not, at the same time, lose the friendship of Egypt. Sir, it is all the more necessary for us, if we want to remain as

peace-makers, to tell the truth. Truth must be told boldly both to Egypt and Israel if we are to keep our prestige before the world. We must be brave enough to say what we feel in our hearts.

Can we tolerate this interference on the sovereign rights of Egypt? I say, no, do not tolerate it. At the same time, that sovereign right should not stand in the way of others. In the ordinary society when a man has got the right of way over the field of another man, it should not be at the sufferance of the other man. It should not be so. It should not be the wish and will of the Egyptian nation, notwithstanding the fact that they are sovereign, that they will allow only certain ships to pass through the Suez and not other ships. Sovereignty may remain but not sovereignty at the cost of others.

Can we look with equanimity to the aggression on Hungary? I say, we cannot look. We have seen what a rape has been committed here. Another Government was formed here. Nagy was there. Then suddenly withdrawal of troops began. Everybody thought that things will end very calmly and quietly. But all of a sudden, overnight the Russian troops invaded that country and destroyed the whole structure of Hungarian State. Are we going to tolerate this although this has been committed by a friend of ours?

It is quite true that some friends have felt that we should go out of the Commonwealth. But will that itself be a remedy? Will it remedy the state of affairs which are set to us in our face? By just getting out of the Commonwealth what are we going to achieve? What are the things that we can achieve by just getting out of the Commonwealth? That we have not yet assessed. Today, if Burma—Acharya Kripalani said about it; I have very great respect for him as he has been my teacher—has got out of it, we do not realise what sufferings Burma has. It is not on account of getting out of it, but the position of Burma itself is such that it is only the Burmese Government which can

tell us how they are suffering from the Communist operation on the north and the infiltration of the Chinese in the south. If you just go to the streets of Rangoon, you will find that every corner is occupied by a China man. In Burma there are regular perpendicular and parallel roads and at every corner you will find a Chinese. God alone knows what will happen to those who will find themselves in such a predicament. Here, just as Shri V. G. Deshpande was saying—I do not want to use his strong language in which he was saying that the mice which carry disease must be destroyed first—today's speech must open the eyes of my countrymen. Shri H. N. Mukerjee has pleaded—and he has pleaded in no unequivocal language—that it is necessary to destroy lakhs of people for the sake of revolution. If these people would remain inside our country and call for the help of Russians to put up a puppet government and due to that puppet government the Russian troops will march in our country and tell to the world that there is a new government, that will not be a good thing. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shri H. N. Mukerjee took at least 50 minutes to preach to us that revolution means blood and that revolution is necessary. He told us that we should not fight shy of blood. I say we do not want revolution of the type that he envisages. We want a revolution of the type which we have achieved in our country. We should be allowed to live peacefully without the revolution of the type that he wants.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for the many kind words said about our policy and, in particular, the attitude taken up by Government in the course of the last few weeks.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

When I spoke on my motion, to begin with, I pointed out and laid some stress on the gravity of the situation, gravity not merely because it was a question of war and peace but because many deeper issues were involved, and I appealed to the House to view them in that context.

Sometimes, if I may say so with respect, some hon. Members spoke with some levity as if this was a matter for making fun. Some spoke, as they often do, in some kind of an old-world picturesque manner which had no relation to the facts of today. I was reminded: let us have first things first. I say, yes, first things first. But my difficulty is that many hon. Members never have the first things first before them, but they take the 9th, the 10th, the 50th and the 100th. They never get out of that rut of thought in which they had remained. Shri Kamath talked vaguely of their going to establish a brave new world of democratic socialism. I wish them all good fortune in doing so. What has happened recently? A country, which prided itself on its democracy, like England has blown democracy to bits. A country like France, which had a big socialist party, supports this invasion of Egypt, apart from supporting what is happening in Algeria. Where is socialism and socialist party, I should like to know.

So far as communism is concerned, quite apart from the military adventure which it has indulged in, as I ventured to say, previously, it has done something which has uprooted even the deep faith of many communists, so that you see this uprooting of convictions and a grave crisis of the mind of the people who think—of course, people who repeat old platitudes and so on—that it is impossible to get anything across to them. Here is a deep crisis of the mind everywhere, apart from the deep crisis of the physical world which may lead to war.

We are told by hon. Members like Shri Asoka Mehta, what have you done in Algeria, what have you done in Cyprus, what have you done in

Israel previously, as if the Government of India is a kind of boss for the whole of the world, orders it about and tells it, do this and do that or, as if, alternatively, the Government of India is a kind of debating society like the hon. Member's party which sits down, passes resolutions and then goes to bed with no responsibility left about it. We are a responsible Government, responsible to the country and responsible to the Parliament. We have to talk in a responsible way about a deep crisis. And the first thing to do is to avoid war and not talk bravely of democracy, of communism, of freedom or anything, because all those things fall if war is there. If war is there, there is no democracy left, there is no freedom left, there is nothing worthwhile left. That is the main thing.

Hon. Members say, why don't you go and do this? That is because we judge everything, first of all whether it is going to ease the situation or create a more difficult situation and lead to war. That is the first thing we see. That does not mean giving up any principle. But one does not shout out principles from house-tops whether the occasion is appropriate or not. One does not bring in all the ills of the world simply because one does not like them.

There are in India itself a hundred ills. We know them and we also are criticised for that and we also talk about them. But we cannot remedy them suddenly. We have to go through a certain process and work hard before we can gradually, step by step, remedy them. If we cannot do that in our own country, how much less can we do it in the whole world?

Apart from this political and military crisis that we see, if we look at the world, we see—that is a platitude if I may say so—a period of heavy transition from an old world to the new. Whether it leads to the new world or not, I do not know, but it is obvious—whether it is political, economic, scientific, atom bomb—that

this is a period of tremendous transition and it is about time that our mind moved a little with this period and thought about it. Here is the old civilisation changing. I am not talking about the ancient civilisation, but what I mean by old civilisation now, is the present-day civilisation which is changing economically, politically, culturally, for good or for bad. But it is changing.

Take, for instance, what is called a country with the most entrenched capitalism—the United States of America. Everyone knows that thing; the United States today is capitalistic. But the capitalism in the United States is vastly different from what it was 50 years ago. It is getting more and more socialist. It is approaching in a certain direction, because the whole tendency in the world is in a particular direction. It is no good saying I do not like it. I may not like some things in Russia or England. But we have to look at these things objectively without sitting down in this block or this group. First of all, try to draw lessons from them for our own sake. What are we to do in our own country?

Secondly, wherever we have to function in international organisations, we have to function gently, politely, and in a friendly way, and to press our view-points, and not condemning this country or that country. We have sometimes to express an opinion which is tantamount to condemnation and we cannot help it. But the point is, if I may put it so, the old and the new are under conflict. There is something that is emerging in every country. We find perhaps, in a sense, the most advanced type of this thing in the technological world, in the United States. In the Soviet Union it is rather different but, nevertheless, each represents a particular type. We find them in some kind, and not only in some kind but with a great deal of ideological difficulty of war and conflict, and yet, we see both of them represent a new society, perhaps the other country representing it more. It may be good for us

or bad for us. If anyone of you have gone to the Soviet Union, you will find this new civilisation growing up there. There is plenty of evil, there and yet this new civilisation is growing up and trying to break its shackles.

The interesting and fascinating part of it is that it was gradually breaking its shackles. It may not succeed and something else might come. But am I either strong enough or foolish enough to go about condemning America, Russia, England, because I do not like something and I consider myself an acme of perfection in democracy and socialism and every other quality that a country or individual could possess?

Sometimes people accuse us and say, "Oh, you are trying to be very superior, or trying to be, as the phrase goes, 'holier than thou'". We know very well our imperfections and the imperfections are greater than those of other countries. Let us not be afraid of them, because, if we do not realise this fact, we never grow and we shall never grow. The other countries are spiritually greater than us in many ways, and we may be so in some ways too. But we do not like this idea, if I may say so with all respect, of our sitting complacently and then thinking that we are spiritually greater even though materially we are not, and we may be poor. But, if we really grow spiritually, material things do not matter. It is because that we are not spiritually great, in the real sense of the word, that we look in others something which we condemn or criticise.

We sometimes venture to express our opinion. Well, we express our opinion, and why? For two reasons: firstly, we think that it is the right of every country, as of every individual, to express its opinion, and out of the welter of ideas truth sometimes emerges. Secondly, we are so placed—and that is a virtue which we possess—that we are not consumed with hatred of this country or that

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country, and if a country is consumed with hatred and fear, then its mind is clogged. It cannot think straight. I say with all respect that in the United States, there is no clear thinking about Russia just as there is no clear thinking in Russia about the United States, because the minds of both are clogged with indignation, with fear of the other and hatred of the other. The result is, naturally, all thinking is clogged. I do not say it is permanently clogged, but I am talking about a temporary phase. I have not a shadow of doubt that if they come to know each other more—it does not matter whether they agree or not and they probably will not agree about many things—hatred and misconceptions will go and they will realise one thing more than anything else, namely, that the other country, whatever it is, however wrong it may be in its opinion, is a living entity, a growing entity, has something new and worthwhile that has to be studied and has something to be learnt from. That is the important thing. That is why we have always sought to encourage contacts and mutual understanding.

Now, so far as we are concerned in India, we have had this advantage, and so have other countries too or at least some of them. That is, we can approach other countries in a friendly way. Whether we agree with them or not is a matter which is secondary. Because we can approach them in a friendly way and in a receptive way, we can profit by that contact and approach. We can profit by understanding them. At any rate, we remove the barriers of prejudice in so far as we can.

The greatest danger which the world is suffering from is this cold war business. It is because the cold war creates a bigger mental barrier than the iron curtain or brick wall or any prison. It creates barriers of the mind which refuses to understand the other person's position which divides the world into devils and angels—that we are the angels and the others are

devils. We can take it that we have something angelic in us, something divine in us, but also that we have a good deal of the satan in us. Whether we are a country or individual, the whole point is that we should stress and try out the good in ourselves and take the good from others and thereby suppress the evil aspects.

Now, I claim this is a virtue for us, for our country, for this Parliament and for our people. We are not obsessed by fear. We are not obsessed by hatred of any country. We are not obsessed even with the dislike of any other country. You may dislike here and there but not any country. Therefore, our minds are a little more receptive than those of others—whether it is Communist, anti-Communist or non-Communist or Socialist. I do think that is a virtue in us and it is in the good democratic tradition. When that goes, then it is bad for the world. When it goes completely, then there is war, and war means, as everybody knows, truth becomes a casualty. The first casualty of war is truth. If the first casualty of war is truth, apart from other casualties that follow—the cold war also brings these casualties of truth, not adequately perhaps because the barriers are not so rigid and there is some kind of communication—it encloses one's mind in a shell of prejudice. That is why wars and the cold war of the last few years, have been bad for the world, bad for humanity, apart from the damage that they have done. The cold war has resulted in these blocks of nations and fears, and a race of armaments and the like and all these treaties. We say, "Do not have any military alliance or pact". We honestly mean that, and yet, when I say that, I know the fear in the other party's mind.

4 P.M.

Nobody likes spending vast sums of money on arms where they can better spend it. But why do they do it? It is because they are afraid that if they do not do it, something worse might happen. I do not think it will happen,

but that is another matter. Why was NATO started? It was because of the fear of Russia. Why were the SEATO and Baghdad Pact started? It was again because of the fear of Russia or China. I think and I believe most of the Members of this House think that that way was the worst possible way of meeting that particular fear or apprehension; I think events have proved it. It is absolutely the reverse of it. Why was the Warsaw Treaty made? It was because of the fear of NATO and the fear of Baghdad Pact. So, there is action and reaction.

I believe the Russian leaders have said, "we shall withdraw every soldier from Eastern Europe—Poland Hungary, Rumania and other countries—if the foreign soldiers from Germany are withdrawn." You may laugh at that, but there is something in it. It is because they are afraid, just as America is afraid; and, I have no doubt that ultimately all these soldiers will be withdrawn. I will give you an instance. I was reading today the full text of the recent joint statement issued by the Prime Minister of Poland and the Prime Minister and other leaders of the Soviet Union when they went to Warsaw. I will read it out to you, because it deals with this matter; not that it represents my opinion, but it shows the mind of the Poles:

"Both parties (the Polish Government and the Soviet Government) discussed the questions connected with the temporary presence of the Soviet army units on Polish territory. The parties have stated that so far no agreed decisions had been reached which might give the European States sufficient guarantees against the revival of German militarism. The continuous questioning by the revanchist forces of the correctness of the existing boundaries between the European States and in the first place the established and existing western boundary of Poland also is an essential factor impeding the normalisation of relations in Europe.

Both parties reached the conclusion that this state of affairs as well as the present international situation warrant the temporary presence of Soviet army units on the territory of Poland, which is also connected with the necessity of the presence of Soviet troops in Germany in conformity with the international treaties and agreements."

Now, that may be an excuse, but it does represent a fear. I wonder how many hon. Members remember that the present Polish boundary, the western boundary, has never been accepted by Germany. They challenged and said, "we will take back the territory". I offer no opinion on the merits of this question; but, at the back of these problems, the fact which I mentioned on the last occasion can never be forgotten that twice within my memory, and possibly more than twice in other people's memory, the German armies have desolated Eastern Europe and other parts of Europe too. Germany is a great country, great in the arts of peace and very great in the arts of war; it turns easily to the arts of war. It is great in science and all over Eastern Europe, there is a memory of German invasion. Therefore, one of the dominating thoughts in the mind of everybody in Eastern Europe, whatever country it may be, is, "let us not have another German invasion; let us protect ourselves from it". I believe personally that the German people as a whole—at least a majority of them—have no such idea, but the fact is that anything that leads to German militarism is frightening to them; and, as it is, it becomes for the western powers a question of taking no risk. Why did they start NATO? It was because they wanted to take no risk about the Russian power. They say and other parties say, "we will not take any risk". When it became a question of survival, then the fine principles and platitudes do not go far enough; it is a life and death struggle. A cold war is exactly the production of that.

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Look at this problem today. We have arrived at a sudden international crisis, if I may say so. The crisis, of course, has been brewing all over the place in a sense more especially from what followed the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, the crisis brewed and the House will remember that the Anglo-French forces were sent to Malta and Cyprus soon after nationalisation. They were not moved for some time; they were sent by aircraft carriers, ships of war and others, creating a greater crisis than actually existed and frightening people that a world war was coming. This was the development taking place on one side. On the other side, there was the other development, internal ferment taking place in Poland and Hungary and to some extent in other countries of Eastern Europe too. In Poland they gradually resolved themselves peacefully. The movement was identical. In fact, the movement in a sense was given the start in Soviet Russia itself by loosening certain restrictions and shackles that they had in Poland. In Hungary it did not happen that way and I venture to think that it is quite possible—I cannot be certain of it, nor can anyone be—that this warfare in Hungary resulting in the suppression by the Russian troops would probably have taken a very very different turn if there had been no invasion of Egypt. That thing suddenly let loose all kinds of evil forces, fear and others. First of all, it brought matters to a head. There may be an international war and if there is an international war, well, we are going to take no risks about it.

Secondly, the example of countries like England and France with their high reputation as a democratic world doing something now in the middle of this 20th century released the bonds of law and order and international relations that normally exist to some extent—not to a full extent—and it became easier for other countries to do likewise, especially when fear was attached to it. What is that

fear? I am trying to understand and analyse it. If something happened in Hungary, it made Hungary a hostile power to Russia. Then the hostile frontier comes up to the Soviet Union. Then this may have affected Rumania and Bulgaria and upset things; and, in addition to German militarism, this, that and anything may happen. You may say and I may agree with you that all this was not quite justified. But, if I may say something else, I was discussing these matters once with a great Russian leader and I ventured with all respect to point out to him that the kind of speeches they delivered were not very helpful towards international understanding and they sometimes infuriated the people. He said, "You are quite right; we sometimes do these things. But remember that for the last 30 or 40 years, we have been in a state of siege and we have developed all the complexes of the people who live in a state of seige. We react quickly to the danger and fear of something. We think this is too great a risk. We have got into that habit and we sometimes say many things and regret afterwards." There is this psychology.

Today it may well be said that no country wants war and yet each country is afraid of the other and prepares for war.

Acharya Kripalani said something which surprised me, which I thought was not all justified. He was talking about the voting on the Resolution. He said that Yugoslavia voted as they did because they are in fear and terror of Russia. I do not think that anything can be more unjustified than that remark. Yugoslavia, like the other countries, does not go about like Don Quixote with lance in hand, perhaps like some friends of our Socialist Party do, tilting against wind mills, announcing their principles to the world. They have to understand the world as it is. They do not just announce to the world that the world is bad and it ought to be better and go into meditation. Nevertheless, Yugoslavia, for the last so

many years, has stood up against the Soviet Union at great risk, tremendous risk, and stood up by its principles. Lately, in the course of a year or two, some of the barriers between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have been removed: removed chiefly by the Soviet Union, not by Yugoslavia except that Yugoslavia agreed to the removal. The initiative came from the Soviet Union. The initiative came from the Soviet Union because of the inner ferment and changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union itself, not because of fear of Yugoslavia but because of this ferment. They have been removed and Yugoslavia's influence in that part of the world has been very considerable. What happened in Yugoslavia has affected naturally Poland, Hungary and other countries. It has affected to some extent Russia itself. It has affected other countries. Yugoslavia has been playing a role of helping and encouraging these movements, two types of movements you may say. One is towards liberalisation or democratisation in their own sense, not perhaps in your own sense, and secondly that each country should be completely independent and not within the influence or dominion of any country or compulsion of any country. They can develop. The Yugoslavs are socialists, communists, not communists exactly as the Russians are. They have their own view of communism. They say, each country must develop socialism in its own way which, I think, is a perfectly legitimate way of looking at it. Anyhow, I shall venture to say that they have resisted throughout and not given up their own policy and their own attitude either through fear or any other impulse emanating from Russia. To say that they were afraid and gave their vote in this manner, seems to me quite an extraordinary thing. I mention this specially because I believe that the Praja Socialist Party has had a high opinion of Yugoslavia and its policy. Some of their leaders have gone to Yugoslavia.

Archarya Kripalani: My high opinion is not less because of this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very glad to hear that. They have gone there, they have conferred with them and representatives from Yugoslavia had come to their conventions, congresses and conferences. I might say that in the last two or three years, some of us in the Government of India and the Government of India itself have come into fairly close contact with Yugoslavia on the personal level, on the governmental level and Yugoslavia has become a country with which we exchange our appraisals of the situation more frequently than any other country. We attach great value to this in regard to Europe. That is because Yugoslavia, first of all, is geographically so situated as to be in intimate touch with the developments in Central and Eastern Europe and Southern Europe. Secondly, historically, linguistically it has been intimately connected with them. The history of the last 30 years has seen both the closest union of Yugoslavia leaders with the leaders of Russia and other countries in Europe and also their parting company with each other and the subsequent coming together again. The result is, the leaders of Yugoslavia, more especially, the President of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, are in a better position to make appraisal of the situation. You may or may not agree; that is a different matter. But, it comes from persons of great ability and great experience. Because, experience is not a question of high principles sitting here, but of knowing and trying to get what is at the back of the mind of the other party. So, we value them very much. I am free to confess that we have, to some extent, been guided by their appraisal of the European situation. So far as Asia is concerned, we presume to know a little more than they do and perhaps sometimes they are guided by our appraisal in regard to Asian situations. In regard to the European situation, we certainly attach value to what they say.

I was reading this morning a report of a speech that President Tito delivered, I think, on the 11th of Novem-

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ber at Pula. It is a long speech. But, the Yugoslavian Government have been good enough to send the twenty-page speech to me by telegram, which reached us yesterday. I was reading it. It is his analysis of the situation in Hungary, in Egypt, in Europe, in the world. The analysis that he has made is special to him. I mean to say that I have not seen any other analysis which would fit in with any other conclusion though analysis may be part of the same. It is true that the objectives before him are not exactly the objectives that any country may have or we may have. That is a different matter. What I submit is, here is a person who has been working for the last few years in his own quiet way for this process of democratisation in the Eastern European countries, changes in Russia, etc., and has played an important part in it. He knows the leaders of those countries thoroughly. He can talk their language, not having interpreters in between. His appraisal is therefore helpful. I am not going to read the 20 pages of the appraisal except to say that in many points it seems to be very correct though in some I find it a little difficult to agree with him. One thing I would read out to you, the remarks that he has made about the present Hungarian Government. I say that because, to my amazement, an hon. Member on this side of the House, in his excitement, talked about Mr. Kadar as a quisling, imposter, as a puppet and what not, and wanted him to be thrown out of the window or some such thing.

4.19 P.M.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do, if I may say so, with all respect, a little more responsible thinking and responsible talk in this House. I am sorry that such utterly ridiculous statements can be made by any Member of this House even though he may be a Member of my Party. Mr. Kadar I do not know, I am prepared to say does not perhaps command the allegiance of the majority of the

Hungarian people. That is a different matter. But, to run down an individual whose whole life and career has been one of fighting and struggling for freedom, who has been sent to prison by the Communist Government in Hungary for a number of years and kept there, that is to say, by the previous Government or the Stalinite Government, if I may call it, and kept in prison for years and who has come out now and who was a member of Mr. Nagy's Government, a senior Member—just to call him a Quisling and all that really does seem to me to go to an extreme limit of irresponsible thinking and speaking.

Other Members said: "Do not recognise this Government." I do not quite understand how those hon. Members think about these problems. Recognition and non-recognition. We have recognised Hungary as an independent country. If some hon. Member tells me it was not independent, not wholly independent, I might be prepared to agree. But I would add there are very few countries in the world which are wholly independent and whose leading strings are not in somebody else's hands. They may be independent countries, in the United Nations they may vote this way or that way, but I doubt very much if their voting is hundred per cent free voting. Quite a large number of countries would fall into that category of lacking complete independence.

I am just reading a paragraph from President Tito's long speech. After the analysis, he said:

"We must help today the Kadar Government. Comrades, I have gone a little away from the matter of which I have spoken. I wanted to tell you that viewing the current developments in Hungary from the perspective of socialism or counter-revolution, we must defend Kadar's present Government. We must help it because it is in a very difficult situation"

I will not read more. The point is that the situations that a country or the world has to deal with are not black and white, are not simple. Very often in the world or in our individual life or our national policies one has to choose what is called the lesser evil. One might take a particular step in order to avoid a catastrophe, in order to avoid a war.

Some hon. Members seem to think here that everything that has happened in Hungary was dead clear and there was no doubt and we can deliver a fine speech about it. I can tell them that during these last twenty days or so,—because this crisis we might say arose in its present form with the ultimatum to Egypt by the United Kingdom and France round about the 31st October—during these days or the first fortnight certainly, my Ministry of External Affairs here worked till the small hours, of the morning because we were in a difficulty what to do, what to say, what to reply, getting all kinds of messages from our own people, from other countries, leaders of other countries, at midnight, at one O'Clock at night, having to answer it immediately, sometimes trying to telephone to other continents. It was a difficult situation. A situation is not resolved by the enunciation of a maxim. One has to take a step to improve and a step that will avoid worsening the situation. And the first thing we had all the time in our mind was that we must avoid a war, we must do everything in so far as we can to avoid a war because if there is a war everything goes to rack and ruin; if there is not, one can repair the damage, one can gradually begin thinking on straight lines and do something. And to some extent that has been the fate of many of our diplomatic representatives elsewhere.

Hon. Member Shri Shiva Rao complained that we did not give the House enough information, that we should issue memoranda to Members from time to time. I should be very happy to give as much information as we can from time to time, but I do not quite understand what he meant.

If Parliament is sitting, naturally if anything important occurs, it is my business to come to Parliament and state it, and no memorandum is necessary. It not, I can otherwise do it. But in these 2½ weeks—Parliament met on the 14th, from two weeks practically before that—with an ever-changing situation, with facts not quite clear and our trying to get those facts, it was not an easy matter to issue a memorandum, lest we say a wrong thing or the right thing at the wrong time. Remember this: right may be right, but right said at the wrong time may create wrong. It is a very difficult thing, in these matters what to say, when to say and how to say it.

Then again, Acharya Kripalani said that our diplomatic representatives ought to have sensed that this was going to happen. Well, if they could do so, I would have been very happy, but how we should expect our young men to sense future happenings like this when, as far as I know, hardly anybody in the wide world knew of them, is more than I can understand. It is a fact that in so far as the Israeli invasion of Egypt took place, there were some rumblings three or four days before. The House may remember that almost exactly one month before the Israeli invasion of Egypt, Mr. Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel, declared that he was not in favour of a preventive war and he was not going to have a preventive war—just a month before he attacked Egypt in a big way. It is an extraordinary way for a Prime Minister to give that kind of assurance and break it within a month.

There were some rumblings in the sense that one felt it and presumably because—naturally, the resources of England and America are far greater than ours—President Eisenhower issued some kind of an appeal, a vague appeal, asking Israel and others to restrain themselves. There was some talk of people being ready for evacuation. We read that in the newspapers just a little before. Then came the Israeli invasion.

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So far as the Anglo-French ultimatum was concerned, so far as I know, no country in the world including all the Commonwealth countries, including America which is a very close ally of England and France, knew anything about it till just before the ultimatum. I got a message just about simultaneously with the ultimatum, late at night. I got it late at night when the ultimatum was to expire at 8 O'Clock the next morning I got it at midnight or thereabouts.

We need not go into this question which Acharya Kripalani and other people have repeatedly referred to, namely why were we not consulted. Nobody was consulted, even the United States which is of such great importance to the military and other policies of the United Kingdom, and there is naturally very considerable resentment in the minds of some—if not all, most Members of the Commonwealth—that in a matter of this kind they were not consulted. However, the point is it did come like a bolt from the blue, and no diplomatic representative, however experienced he might be, unless he dealt in some astrological methods, could possibly sense this.

Two or three months ago I met our Ambassador in Egypt while coming back from my visit to Saudi Arabia and Syria. He came to Beirut. I found him rather ill from sheer hard work. In fact, to my great dismay, as he and I were walking in a corridor in Beirut, he suddenly collapsed, fainted. It was astounding. We took him up, put him in bed and he gradually revived. Just so much overwork. I told him: "Please rest a little here in Beirut for at least seven or eight days." The day after when I came here, we got the news of the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, and immediately after this, news of British ships of war moving about. Poor man, he had to hurry back to Cairo. He went to Cairo and worked hard again all the time, because there was work in Cairo then, very hard work during these two or three months. When he was thoroughly worn out, we gave him a little leave

and we thought that now, after the Security Council had decided the six principles on which the Suez Canal question will be settled, the danger of war was over. Most people thought so and actually a date was fixed or suggested by Mr. Hammerskjold, the Secretary-General of U.N. for the meeting of representatives of Egypt, England and France and may be some others. Curiously enough that date did not come up and on the day which Mr. Hammerskjold had suggested for the meeting, that very day the British ultimatum, the Anglo-French ultimatum came. I think it was the 29th, if I am not wrong. And so, this poor man, our Ambassador in Egypt had just come away for a little rest, on casual leave, when on the second or third day of his arrival these things happened. He telephoned to me from Hyderabad and said, 'I must go immediately'. I said, 'Yes; go back'. How was he to go back? All the Airlines to Cairo had stopped. Then he said, 'I will go to Damascus'. The Damascus line was stopped. He said, 'I will go to Istanbul and work my way through'. He says, 'From here I go to Rome and go there'. He comes back from Rome. From there he goes to Libya and from Libya to Cairo. The roads are being blocked there and nobody can go there. He comes back to Rome and then goes to Khartoum and from Khartoum by road and river he finds his way to Cairo. This was the process of his going back.

Then, about the High Commissioner in London. Because of some quietening of the situation some leave was asked on grounds of health and she came here. Immediately these things came. The next day she telephoned to me here and said, 'I am ready to go back'.

Shri Kamath: She did not come to Delhi?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: She was in Allahabad. She telephoned to Delhi. She said, 'I am ready to go back immediately!'. I asked her to come here first and then she went two or three days later. She could have

gone two or three days earlier but there was trouble about her health and she went as early as she could.

One word about our representative in Hungary, about our Ambassador in Hungary. He is Shri K. P. S. Menon who is also our Ambassador in Moscow. He normally lives in Moscow but pays his visit there. That applies to several countries like Poland because we have not got men to put up Embassies everywhere. Because of this ferment in Hungary going on for some time, we had decided to send a more junior official to be stationed there to report to the Ambassador or his First Secretary. This young man arrived there, I think, about two weeks before this outbreak in Hungary. He has been there throughout. He has done good work. He is a very young man who has just arrived in a new country. But he has done good work. We have asked our Ambassador, Shri K. P. S. Menon; who is also our Ambassador in Hungary to move there immediately and report.

A good deal has been said, either directly or indirectly, hinting at the fact that there has been some difference of opinion between the Government of India here and our Delegation to the United Nations. I should like to make it perfectly clear that there is complete unison of thinking and action in the Government of India and our representatives. First of all, before they go, we have long talks and we discuss the matter. Secondly, we are, so far as one can be, in constant communication. One cannot do so always, naturally, because emergency sessions are held there constantly. Suddenly, at midnight resolutions are put forward and suddenly passed because of the emergency. Even today when we were sitting listening to the speeches here, I was summoned by telephone from New York telling me what was happening today. I may tell the House what is happening today. It is just as it was happening previously. Here is a resolution which is being proposed by some countries with regard to Hungary in regard to the report about deportations from Hungary. I have not got the wording of the resolution

here. Maybe it has appeared in the Press. Anyhow, reports have appeared about these deportations saying that the United Nations must immediately send people and take action etc. We did not approve of this resolution. We put forward another resolution. We said that reports had appeared about these deportations. This has been denied by the Hungarian representative and the Soviet representative. It is therefore desirable to find out what the facts are as quickly as possible, because, naturally, the whole conception of deportation is not only distasteful but instinctively bad. We must find out what the facts are and ask the Hungarian Government to allow representatives sent by the U.N. or the Secretary-General to go and enquire into this matter. I have not the correct wording here. It is the sense of it. We thought that it is wrong for a responsible Organisation like the United Nations to pronounce a judgment without enquiry. Enquiry before judgment will not make any slight difference; it is far better to enquire. In fact, judgment without enquiry is a bad thing. We said, 'You enquire into it'. I do not know what is going to happen in the General Assembly today. If our resolution is taken up and it is passed, well and good. If the other resolution is given precedence and ours does not come up and if the other one is passed we will not vote, we will abstain. You cannot say the first paragraph is this and the second paragraph is that and there is nothing wrong in it. You cannot take these things like that. We have to take the whole thing as it is and the background of it and what is meant by it.

Take this resolution that has been so much talked about, the resolution of November 4th against which we ultimately voted, the resolution by Pakistan, Cuba and two or three other countries.

Shri Kamath: On the 9th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Take that resolution, the whole context of it. It is no good saying that the preamble said something about the United Nations and we are not against it.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

One has to see the context of it. One has to see the objective of it, what is meant by it, because, unfortunately, these are the difficulties that have arisen.

Things in Egypt and Hungary have both led to the intensification of the cold war. That is bad. The Soviet Union forgets about Hungary; puts a cover on it and talks about Egypt and Anglo-French aggression only. The other countries forget about Egypt and talk about Hungary only.

Acharya Kripalani: Let us talk about both.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Socialist Party is also forgetting about Egypt and is talking about Hungary only. (*Interruption*) I would just ask you to find how much time has been given in the speeches to Hungary and how much time to Egypt. You can just calculate it from the records of speeches here in this House. What is more, it is not merely the time, but the stress of it, the whole emphasis of it.

Shri Kamath: Let us sit down and do it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Unfortunately, with all respect to my elders and others, this has gone into wrong hands. There is interference in such matters, especially Hungary, by such associations like the Association for Cultural Freedom, Democratic Research Service and so on.

Shri Kamath: Are you thinking of Bulgarian?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not referring to Bulgarian; I am referring to the Democratic Research Service. I am referring to some organisation going by the rather pompous name of the Society for Cultural Freedom. I do not know what democracy and culture is there about the organisation. They are merely political organisations; just like they have political organisations for this and for that, they have for culture but mainly and only for the promotion of Communism. So in spite

of high-sounding names, these rival organisations have sprung up, normally with their headquarters in Bombay, closely associated with the Praja Socialist Party, doing propaganda for democracy and freedom in this peculiar way. So that is the difficulty.

Here are two very vital issues affecting the world, and instead of those issues being considered on their merits, each one of them is considered more from two points of view. One is the point of view of the Cultural Freedom Society; the other is just to run down our Government as a convenient handle to do so. It is unfortunate. Because of this the resolutions that are brought in the United Nations, not all of them but some of them, are brought largely with a political intent, that is, to down some parties, maybe to down the people who are agitating in Hungary, to down the people in Egypt. Speeches are delivered from that point of view so as to divert public attention from one matter to another.

In the first week of November world attention was concentrated on Egypt, and as the House knows, there was a tremendous reaction all over the world against the Anglo-French and Israeli aggression in Egypt. Just then the Hungarian question came to the front. That it had been there and it deserved close attention undoubtedly and caused great concern I agree, but the way it was taken up again was that it was viewed almost with the relief that it happened in Hungary so that attention might be diverted from Egypt to Hungary, and in this picture the poor people of Hungary played little part. I am not speaking of those people; I am talking of those who look at it from this angle about the future of those people. They are thinking of the Hungarian question as a pawn in the chessboard of international politics. just as others who are thinking of the Egyptian question as a pawn in the chessboard of international politics. It becomes very easy to be swept away

especially in the passion and excitement of the moment. It is the business of a delegation not to be swept away by this. It is the business of a delegation to check these things. So it is not a question of phraseology of a paragraph or a sub-paragraph, but the whole context of it, how it is produced and when it is produced. One hon. Member, I forget who he was, mentioned something about the timing of it and the country who produced it. With all respect, none of the important countries put forward this resolution. They may vote for it afterwards, but they did not sponsor it. Why did they not sponsor it? They did not think it was a responsible resolution at the moment. Naturally when it came to voting, they thought they had better vote for it. It all comes in this way. All this tremendous propaganda against India is raised in other countries and to some extent in India. India voted this, India voted that etc. It is obvious that the whole thing had a political motive and objective behind it, to run down India, because India had taken a strong line in the United Nations about various matters. That is the clear objective. Most people of course did not know all the facts, and one cannot blame them for the reaction they have. But I say that the objective of all this was to try to put the Indian Delegation and the Government of India in the wrong in this matter, and may be many people in India were affected by that barrage of propaganda.

I do beg of the House to consider this with regard to all the accounts or what is said. That is why I took the unusual step of circulating the two speeches which Shri Krishna Menon delivered on the Hungarian question because the speech clarifies our attitude fully, and I want the House to read them and judge thereby. Therefore, I wish to repeat, to remove any misapprehension, that in this particular matter of the resolution, in regard to the speeches—naturally the speeches were not vetted by me before, but reading it subse-

quently—it does represent our viewpoint and that vote was a perfectly correct vote. If a similar situation arises, We shall again vote in the same way—I wish to make it perfectly clear—because our attitude to Hungary or Egypt will be judged. But we are not going to be dragged into a wrong formulation of the policy by a resolution which, according to us, is not properly phrased. It may be that a particular bit of it by itself may be right. If I may refer to hon. Member, Shri Kamath's amendment to this particular resolution which I have moved, part of that amendment may seem to be innocuous—I am not going to accept any part of it, that is certain because, as Shri Kamath has frankly said, it comes with a different objective. He is opposed to our policy and he is perfectly justified in putting forward that. But, of course, I am perfectly justified in resisting that, even though a bit of it here and there may by itself sound good. I cannot take a bit here and a bit there.

May I refer to one matter which several Members have brought up—the question of Israel—and demanded from us the policy we followed in regard to Israel? We have made no secret of our policy or the reasons for that policy in the past. We recognised Israel some little time after it had entered the United Nations and had been recognised by a large number of countries. We recognise it because it was our policy to recognise any country that was an independent functioning country represented in the United Nations. We recognised it. We recognised a country which we had not long recognised for other reasons, like Spain, entirely for other reasons, but we came to that conclusion, whether we had disagreed in the past or at present with Spanish policy, and we are glad that we have recognised it and we have now representation from Spain here. Having done so, it is true that a logical consequence of that was to exchange diplomatic mission, subject, of course, to our having the person-

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nel. But we were trying at that time throughout—I am talking about the last two or three years—mainly to help in some way or other in lessening the gap between the Arab countries and Israel; not that we wanted to push ourselves in, but we thought perhaps we might be able to help. We tried that and we came to the conclusion that in view of the existing passions, if we exchanged diplomatic personnel with Israel, our task would become difficult. There is no logic in it. It is a question of seeing the existing situation and deciding how best you can serve your objective in view. I told the Egyptian people and others about this, but I must say that progressively I have been surprised at the aggressive tendencies of Israel. There has been plenty of aggression on the other side and wild speeches made also. But if hon. Members will look at the record kept by the U.N. observers who have been sitting on the Armistice Line there, they will find that the number of aggressions from the side of Israel—there have been aggressions on both sides—have exceeded those from Egypt.

Finally, this last action of Israel has amazed me. It is the most foolish gamble that any country can play, quite apart from the morals of it, which are wrong. I am completely at sea at the present moment. Even some months ago, I had some hopes that some kind of a settlement might emerge. But, at the present moment, my mind is completely blank in regard to a settlement between Egypt and other Arab countries and Israel. Such tremendous passions have been raised that a very great deal of time should elapse before the people could forget what had happened.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayawada): Could we know the reasons why, at this juncture, in spite of all that has happened to take us away from the Commonwealth, we still continue to be in the Commonwealth? The Prime Minister has not spoken about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Thank you for reminding me.

The hon. Member reminded me of the Commonwealth connection. This question has come up in a different context on many occasions and I have warmly defended that connection for a variety of reasons. It is perfectly true that, because of this Anglo-French attack on Egypt, this question had to be thought about afresh. It was a new and important factor and as some hon. Members have said, a veteran statesman of ours had been writing and speaking on this subject. So also others. Well, we have given thought to it and I spoke about it the other day, in Calcutta.

First of all, it is up to us to decide, when we so choose, when there is adequate reason for us to do so, as to whether we should leave the Commonwealth. I do not think, considering everything, that it is desirable for us, because of this particular happening, to leave the Commonwealth. I want a dissociated—not that it need necessarily be dissociated—consideration; I do not think it is right for us to act in such a way. Why do we take any action? To achieve certain results. The only possible result I see here is to exhibit our strong feelings in this matter. That is the result and that is something which may be worthwhile just to show. I do not think that we have been lacking in the expression of views about recent events in Egypt. We expressed them very strongly and nobody doubts them anyway. Therefore, to do that, merely to express again our views about it, is not worthwhile.

Again, we have to consider it from both the point of view of the immediate problems and from a longer viewpoint. The immediate problem is, again, how we can prevent the situation from deteriorating towards war—I mean the world situation. We feel that any such ac-

tion would not tend to help in improving the situation but would rather make it worse. That is one important consideration.

In another context too, we feel that, subject of course to there being no war and presuming that the world somewhat settles down, we think that it is desirable that should continue—this Commonwealth connection. We think it is helpful; it can help peace; it has helped peace. That does not mean that a Member should remind me: how do you keep the peace immediately? We do not of course know but I say that you could not have done it otherwise either. We have to weigh so many problems that have come up and, more especially, in this growing complex world situation we do think that it would be wrong for us, merely to show our irritation and anger at certain things that have happened, to cut off this Commonwealth connection. We feel that it is good for us and, if I may say so with all respect, good for England too to have this connection. I know at least some of the other Commonwealth countries, whose opinion and whose friendship we value, would also very much like us to continue there. But, of course we live in a fluid state of affairs and I do not know how the international situation will develop; it depends upon that too.

There were many things said and I am sorry if I missed any points made in the debate. But, I would refer to one thing. Acharya Kripalani said something about the statement issued by some Members of our U.N.O. delegation. As far as I remember, all the Members who issued it, are Members of Parliament, very well-known to hon. Members here. It is not for me to give them a testimonial. But, I will say this that, some days ago, they informed me—I did not know that they were bringing out a statement—that they were surprised at all this out-cry going on about India's vote. They said: 'We have done it in this spirit. We have heard the speeches and that

was their opinion and they informed was the only line we can take." That me so. Then, ultimately, they decided to issue this statement which they have every right to do. Naturally, one does not expect the official members of the delegation to issue statements in favour of Governments action. But, I would like—I hope the House will not think that I am doing this merely for the sake of formality—to express my high appreciation of the work of our delegation, more especially, of the Leader of the delegation. We have reached nearly a stage where there is this inner and deeper crisis which we have to resolve not because we are in any way better than any other countries, but simply because we are friendly to other countries and we have been put in a position where we can help a little.

In the course of the next few weeks, I am going to the United States, chiefly to meet President Eisenhower. I am greatly looking forward to this visit not only because the United States is a great and powerful country but because also President Eisenhower is a great man who has exercised his influence and has undoubtedly been, I believe, instrumental in the maintenance of world peace on every critical occasion. I am sure that meeting him will be a profit to me.

5.00 P.M.

Here again, in about ten days or less than ten days, the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou-En-Lai, the leader of a great nation, our neighbour, a very important person and a very able person, is coming here. This itself rather lights up the way we function in the international sphere. We meet in a frankly and friendly way the great leader of the United States. We meet frankly and in a friendly way a very prominent leader of the new China. And in a sense, maybe to a slight extent, we do become a link between people who have parted and who do not otherwise meet. That is a service we can perform, not, again, because

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of our being better than anybody else but simply because circumstances and our policy have placed us in that position.

The House knows how we have regretted greatly during the last many years the exclusion and worked for the inclusion of China in the United Nations. We have done so not only because we thought it the right thing to do but because not doing so seemed to us very harmful to the world, more harmful to the world than to China herself and, progressively, the longer China is kept out the harm to the rest of the world is greater than to China herself. The other day we put this matter forward again in the United Nations and some other resolution was passed, I believe, although some kind of a controversy has arisen over it whether it was regularly passed or not by sufficient number of votes. But we may do that in the United Nations regularly and people may think that we are just doing it formally, as a matter of course. But it is something infinitely more than that. We consider this matter to be of the utmost significance for world peace. We consider it utterly and absolutely wrong to go on keeping China outside the United Nations. We consider it injurious to the United Nations and to the other countries. For my part I am convinced that if China had been there many of the troubles of the Far East might not have taken place. And if China is not there, may be, other conflicts may continue to rise up. I do wish to lay stress on this.

I believe there are three amendments to this resolution. I have referred already to Shri Kamath's amendment. Then there are two amendments by Shri V. G. Deshpande, which I think do not require any words of mine, a reading of them will convince every person that they have to be dropped like hot bricks. Then there is another substitute motion which is merely a commendation

of our policy. I am too modest to say anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Shri Kamath: May I request you, Sir, to put the two parts contained in my amendment separately to the vote of the House?

Mr. Speaker: We normally sit till five o'clock. All Members of the House may not be willing to sit long and vote on the amendment part by part. Shri Deshpande also has given a number of parts in his amendments. Therefore, I shall put the amendment as a whole.

Shri Kamath: I would request you kindly to read my amendment, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Members have got it in the Order Paper.

Shri Kamath: Not all.

Mr. Speaker: Does he think that if I read the amendment they will vote in his favour. Anyway I will read it.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto—

(i) regrets that India abstained from voting on the operative part 1 of the Five Power resolution on Hungary in U.N. General Assembly on the 9th November, 1956; and

(ii) is of opinion that in the interest of peace and freedom the Government of U.S.S.R. should withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Noes have it. The motion is negatived.

Shri Kamath: The Ayes have it. I would request you, Sir, to arrange for the bell being rung as required under the Rules.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The bell is being rung.

I shall now put the motion again.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto—

- (i) regrets that India abstained from voting on the operative part 1 of the Five Power resolution on Hungary in U.N. General Assembly on the 9th November, 1956; and
- (ii) is of opinion that in the interest of peace and freedom the Government of U.S.S.R. should withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay."

Now those in favour will please rise in their seats.

There are 7. Now, those against will please rise in their seats. I see a large number in favour. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments numbers 3 and 4 of Shri V. G. Deshpande.

The question is:

1. That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government

of India in relation thereto, is of opinion that—

- (1) India representative in the U.N. General Assembly made a mistake in abstaining from voting on the operative part 1 of the Five Power resolution on Hungary in U.N. General Assembly on the 9th November, 1956.
- (2) India should strive for getting the U.S.S.R. troops withdrawn from Hungary failing which India should sever diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R.
- (3) While condemning the manner and the method of Anglo-French aggression in Egypt, Indian Government has not taken due notice of disputes between the Israel and Arab Nations. Unless due attention is given to the security and integrity of Israel, lasting peace would not be established in Western Asia.
- (4) In view of the precipitate action by England in Egypt without consultation with or without intimation to India, India should seriously consider whether it should continue in the Commonwealth of Nation or not."

2. That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that India should reorient its foreign policy in following respects—

- (1) India should not fritter away its energy in playing the role of messenger of peace as it sometimes antagonises Powers which would otherwise have been friendly to us.
- (2) India should give greater stress on organising its own defence in view of the threat of a Third World War and

[Mr. Speaker]

with this object modify the Second Five Year Plan so that provision for building war industries and improving the army may be made."

Those in favour of these amendments will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Noes have it. The amendments are negatived.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I find that the hon. Member is the only one in favour.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: He was saying: "I have it" and not "Ayes have it".

Mr. Speaker: The rule says that if in the opinion of the Speaker the decision is challenged, the Speaker may order that the lobbies be cleared. So, I do not think that the decision is challenged sufficiently. Therefore, the 'Noes' have it.

Shri Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. What you said was not correct. The rule says, "If the opinion of the Speaker is challenged." etc. Not "if, in the opinion of the Speaker," etc. The word "in" is not there.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Sir, my complaint is that my amendment has not been even read out to the House. It should be read out before the House gives its verdict on my amendment, because the Members called it a hot brick and they would not touch it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly notice that he had already given

notice of it. I ought to have rejected it there and then. Anyhow, he presented his amendment only this morning and perhaps there was no time to circulate it. It is his mistake and not mine.

Several Hon. Members: Everybody has got it.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point, and the English language is known to the Members here.

Now, those who are in favour of Shri V. G. Deshpande's amendments will kindly rise in their seats—only one and that is Shri V. G. Deshpande. Now, those who are against the amendments will kindly rise in their seats—an over-whelming majority have risen. So, amendments Nos. 3 and 4 are lost.

The amendments were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Kasliwal to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the said policy".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The substitute motion is adopted. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11-0 A.M. tomorrow.

5.13 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 21st November, 1956.

[Tuesday, 20th November, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 485—88

The following papers were laid on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1775, dated the 6th August, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain amendment to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1943, dated the 30th August, 1956 under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(3) A copy of the amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, passed by the Houses of Parliament and published in Notification No. S.R.O. 2317, dated the 9th October, 1956 under rule 355 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(4) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2373, dated the 17th October, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

(5) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation Rules, 1956 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 1889-A, dated the 28th August, 1956 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(6) A copy of the eighth annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1956, along with a Statement showing the assets and liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation for the year under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(7) A copy of the Report of the Plantation Inquiry Commission, 1956—Part II—Coffee..

REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEES PRESENTED 488

(1) The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo) presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Standards of Weights and Measures Bill.

(2) Shri Raghavachari presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill and also laid on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Joint Committee.

MOTION ADOPTED 488—604

Further discussion on the motion *re* International Situation moved on the 19th November, 1956 was continued. After discussion the substitute motion moved by Shri Kasliwal was adopted.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1956.

Consideration and passing of the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill, the States Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill and the State Bank of Hayderabad Bill.