

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

ly behind this policy. It is a matter of deep regret to me that some sections of the people of Pakistan as well as some in India occasionally challenge this basic policy. Only those who have little understanding of the world today and of our respective countries and have no vision at all, can think in terms of conflict between the two countries which geography, history and a common past inevitably bring together. We are firmly resolved to pursue this policy and not to be diverted from it, even though some people may be swept away by the passion and prejudice of the moment.

Our long struggle for freedom in this country led us to an understanding of, and a deep sympathy with, similar struggles in other countries. That was the basis of our policy, even when we worked for our own independence. That policy inevitably continues today not only as an inheritance from the past but as an understanding of the present. Peace, it has been said, is indivisible. So also is freedom, and no structure of world peace can be built on the denial of freedom to countries and large masses of people. It is a matter of deep regret to us that this basic fact is not recognised and given effect to in many countries.

Even apart from the question of political freedom, the question of racial discrimination and suppression has become one of the outstanding problems of today. We have no desire to interfere in the affairs of other countries just as we are not prepared to tolerate any interference with our country. But there are certain factors which override national boundaries and which affect the well-being of the human race. Among these factors is this question of racial discrimination and the suppression of one race by another. That is an affront to the men and women of Asia and of Africa, as well as to every sensitive human being. I have, therefore, ventured to express in clear language what we think of this inhumanity and complete denial of what the Charter of the

United Nations stands for. I am certain that, in saying so, I have echoed the feeling of every single person of the 360 millions who inhabit this country as well as of hundreds of millions of other peoples in Asia and Africa. We can never tolerate this idea of racial discrimination and inequality.

## ANDHRA STATE BILL

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Basirhat): I beg to present the report of the Committee on Petitions on the Andhra State Bill, 1953.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

**The Minister of Health** (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixth World Assembly held in Geneva in May, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. D.O.(24).]

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY ACT

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport** (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Transport Notification No. 18-TAG(2)/53, dated the 3rd August, 1953, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Delhi Road Transport Authority Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. S-100/53.]

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

**The Minister of Labour** (Shri V. V. Giri): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2(A) of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, a member

from among themselves to serve on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

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

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2(A) of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, a member from among themselves to serve on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Let there not be so much noise in the House. There is no hurry for hon. Members to go out as if some devil is catching hold of the House immediately after the Question Hour. There must be some decency and decorum in this matter. Whichever hon. Member is on his legs when I am standing, I will ask him to sit down then and there. (*Interruption.*) It applies to all sections of the House.

I have to inform the House that for the purpose of election by means of single transferable vote of one Member to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the programme of dates will be as follows:—

- (1) Nominations to be filed in the Parliamentary Notice Office upto 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 19th August, 1953.
- (2) Withdrawal of candidatures will be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office upto 12 Noon on Thursday, the 20th August, 1953.
- (3) Election, if necessary, will be held on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1953 in Committee Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House, between the hours 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

#### ANDHRA STATE BILL—Contd.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Katju on the 13th August, 1953, and also the motion for Select Committee that has already been moved as an amendment to this motion.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** Sir, with your permission I should like to intervene in the debate at this stage to explain to the House in some detail the provisions in the Bill relating to the allocation of assets and liabilities and to make a few observations in regard to the provisions relating to the Tungabhadra project in the Bill.

I should like to mention at the outset that the Government of India have given the most careful consideration to various points of view expressed on this somewhat complicated and delicate question, in the Legislatures of Madras and Mysore. They have also taken into account the recommendations made in the reports of the various authorities concerned who have considered this problem in the past, and more particularly of course the recommendations made in the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. I have also given careful thought to the observations that hon. Members have made in the course of the debate so far. It is hardly necessary for me to mention that the problems arising out of the formation of new States within the Indian Union have to be approached from a somewhat different angle than those relating to the partition of the country and certain Provinces in 1947 which had fundamentally to deal with a different matter, namely, two separate and independent States. The new States formed within the Indian Union will have the same intimate relations with the Centre as the existing States and will continue to look to the Centre for assistance in various ways for their development. It is therefore necessary that in dealing with this problem one should follow the precedent of the formation of Sind in