

new reorganised States will have a number of problems of their own. So, I would submit that until after the general elections, until after the new Parliament comes into power, until the new Parliament in the centre and the Legislatures in the States come into power and begin to function, the time will not be proper and State Governments may not be inclined to take up this very big question, assuming that it is open to them to go into this question. Therefore, I would request the hon. mover of this Resolution not to press his Resolution and, in any case, I would request all my hon. friends who have brought in a number of amendments not to press them.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the amendments to the vote of the House except those which hon. Members may want to withdraw. I will take up Mr. Sodhia's amendment. As the hon. Member is not here, I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that government of India should inquire into and report within three months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative actions of the Union and State Governments."

The motion was negatived.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: As Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad is not here, I will put his amendment to the vote.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Government should set up appropriate authorities to examine and

report to Parliament, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of fifteen members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report within six months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

The motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION RE. NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. R. Narasimhan, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House recommends to the Government that an International Scientists' Commission be set up with the co-operation and goodwill of all nations to investigate forthwith into the effects and extent of harm caused and

[Shri Gidwani]
causable by nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and explosions which are becoming dangerous and deadly for millions of humanity.

This House further suggests that organised moral pressure be brought on the concerned nations to desist from such experiments which are detrimental to peace and civilisation."

The Resolution which I am moving is non-controversial. Its language may be changed; its phraseology may be altered; but the object is such a noble one that there can be no person in the House who will disagree with it. It deals with a matter not only of national importance but of vital concern to humanity. The question now before humanity is whether we shall exist as civilised human beings or be dragged into a position where we face destruction.

We know that our Prime Minister, in his speech in the Lok Sabha, made as early as 2nd April, 1954, called for a standstill agreement in respect of nuclear explosions and for active steps by the people of the world to raise their voices and influence to stop this menace. I may also add that during this year, three Parliaments of the different countries of the world, that is, Japan, Indonesia and the U.S.S.R., have unanimously adopted resolutions and approached other Parliaments for stoppage of these tests. It is in the fitness of things that our Parliament also lends its support to the world-wise call for stopping this menace.

This question is being discussed by various other organisations also. In the Disarmament Conference, this matter was discussed. The U.S.A. and Britain, the only western powers producing nuclear weapons turned down the Yugoslav and Indian plea to stop immediately the test explosions of atomic bombs. In that Conference, our representative Shri Krishna Menon made a speech on

12th July 1956. He said:

"Radiation was a continuing and increasing evil. Whether the explosions were on land, or in the sea, the winds were uncontrollable and their direction could not be predicted. We have no right to go on in this way laying down the foundation of destruction lasting beyond our control, lasting through generations and probably leaving results which can have a chain reaction leaving worse results."

He advanced the following reasons for banning the tests: (1) because of the disastrous effects of radiation; (2) because, while the experiments went on, the atomic race continued; (3) because smaller countries other than the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain might one day be able to produce atomic weapons which might be smaller than those made by the Big Powers but not the less dangerous; (4) because the suspension of experiments would create a new hope and confidence in the world; (5) because it would be the first step in nuclear disarmament and one step always carried with it the possibility of another; (6) because of world-wide public opinion—and here Shri Krishna Menon referred to the protest made by Japan, Indonesia, Burma, and India and the Bandung Conference representing more than half the world's population; and (7) because there were no rational grounds for continuing the tests which were creating what he called a neurosis in western world, where people now blamed their headaches on account of atomic explosions.

In the Bandung Conference held in April 1955, the Conference appealed to the powers concerned to reach an agreement to suspend experiments in nuclear weapons. Afterwards, in the joint statement issued by the Prime Minister Bulganin, Shri Krushchev and our Prime Minister on 13th December, 1955, it was said that they wish to express their firm conviction that the manufacture, use and testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear

weapons must be unconditionally prohibited. Scientific opinion is almost unanimous that these tests are harmful. Last year, a number of scientists issued an appeal to the world showing the terrible consequences of a nuclear war.

I was reading only yesterday the *Indian Express* published in Delhi. Dr. N. B. Roy, on his return from Mexico city where he represented India at the Eighth International Congress of Radiology and served as the only elected Asian delegate to the international radio-therapy conference held from July 21 to 31 has stated:

"Although the immediate danger was not great at the moment, there was a threat that the radio-active effects of the current explosions could cause malignant tumours of the bones among the living owing to the increased radio activity of strontium.

If the explosions should be speeded up, the immediate danger becomes great."

He added:

"Then there is the question of remote danger. Even at the present level of explosions there is the possibility that radio-active particles now evident everywhere could cause some danger to our children of today and those of the next generations. This danger is ever present and cannot be excluded.

Radio-active particles now pervading the earth's atmosphere could do untold damage to the genital organs of the people today causing destruction of their

children's hereditary qualities."

He further says:

"The individual today will not show any of these manifestations but in the future, we might witness the birth of monsters, idiots, freaks and generally a race of inferior quality."

Our Government has published a pamphlet called *Nuclear Explosions* on behalf of our Defence Science Organisation. Dr. D. S. Kothari of our Defence Science Organisation was entrusted with this task. With him were associated Dr. Homi Bhabha who is in charge of our atomic energy work and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, the Head of the Cancer Research Institute in Bombay. This is what our Prime Minister says in his Foreword to this book:

"I suppose that no one, not even the great experts in this new science, knows definitely what the full results of Hydrogen Bomb explosions will be. Enough is known, however, to give us some kind of a picture of a war in which these weapons are used. War is associated with death. We have now to face death on a colossal scale and, what is much worse, the genetic effects of these explosions on the present and future generations. Before this prospect, the other problems that face us in this world become relatively unimportant".

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might continue next day. It is now six o'clock. The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

6 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 1st September, 1956.