

hereafter, where consent is not given, the matter concerned will not be brought before the House for discussion in the House. This practice,—the one which we are at present following—interferes with and interrupts the proceedings of the House. The House will strictly go by whatever matter is put in the Order Paper.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): On a point of information. You have not stated if any information has been received about the arrest of Shri Rishang Keishing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not received any information so far.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): On a point of clarification. I want to know whether, arising from the ruling you have given, all matters concerning law and order are covered by your ruling, so that no matter connected with law and order will be allowed to be raised in this House in the form of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only said that all ordinary matters relating to ordinary maintenance of law and order should not be brought up before this House. If I am satisfied that there is something extraordinary, I would certainly allow it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the difference between 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary'?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not prepared to proceed further with the matter. Hon. Members know what is ordinary and what is not ordinary. I have said that it rests with the Speaker to find out from the facts supplied whether the matter is ordinary or extraordinary. This kind of subject has been upsetting and interrupting the proceedings of this House. It has led even to a motion against the Speaker. Except making such matters appear as important issues again and again in this House, nothing more turns up. I am not going to allow such things.

JOINT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I rise to make a statement.

An Hon. Member: From the same seat?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes. As the House is aware, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, has spent the last five days in Delhi. During this period, he has had several conversations with our Prime Minister. A joint statement was signed by both of them yesterday at 3 P.M. I shall now read that statement:—

"The President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, who is paying a State visit to India, in response to the invitation of the Government of India, has spent five days in New Delhi. During this period, His Excellency has had several conversations with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

These conversations have been informal and friendly in character and have covered, in general terms, the more basic and pressing aspects of world affairs and, more particularly, those matters of common interest which engage their common and grave concern.

The similarities of historic background and social and economic conditions of their countries and the fact that they have emerged as independent nations, through powerful movements of national liberation, have endowed their understanding of each other and of their countries with a deeper significance and given to their friendly relations a greater ease and facility.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Yugoslavia and India have devoted their energies, both in the domestic and international fields, for the promotion of peace and methods of negotiation and conciliation as a solvent of international conflicts and problems. They have sought to base their own relations with each other and with the rest of the world on the basis of equality and friendship with all nations.

The President and the Prime Minister desire to proclaim that the policy of non-alignment adopted and pursued by their respective countries is not 'neutrality' or 'neutralism' and therefore passivity, as sometimes alleged, but is a positive, active and constructive policy seeking to lead to collective peace, on which alone collective security can really rest.

They have felt that their countries and Governments are not only fully aware of the grim alternative, namely, war—in this atomic age—but of the profound truth that wars do not solve problems but only render them more difficult of solution and, in addition, create new and more stubborn ones.

Yugoslavia and India live in the awareness that in peace alone their hard-won and cherished independence can be consolidated and endure and give to them and their peoples opportunities of self-development, economic advance and prosperity and social progress and stability.

The President and the Prime Minister desire to state, as their considered view, that the relations of their two countries and Governments are, and must continue to be, based on the principles of the recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality, of mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other or of other countries, and on the promotion, both for themselves and for the world, of the approach and conditions of peaceful co-existence. This basic conception should govern inter-

national relations and be the foremost element in the policy and work of the United Nations.

It follows, therefore, that the policy of their two countries and their approach to world peace cannot be based upon force or the accumulation of armaments as an instrument either of negotiation or of solution of conflicts. The President and the Prime Minister, therefore, repudiate the erroneous conception, which has become prevalent in some quarters, of a "third bloc" or "third force" of non-aligned countries. This is a contradiction in terms because such a bloc would involve them in the very system of alignments which they regard as undesirable.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that the principles on which they have agreed for the governance of their mutual relations are capable of wider application. If they were so accepted, they would make a substantial contribution to the lowering of world tensions and the resolving of pending conflicts. They will widen the area of peace and diminish the terrible prospect of war, promote greater confidence and open up greater opportunities of world co-operation.

The President and the Prime Minister express their willingness and confidence in the friendship of Yugoslavia and India, which is welcomed and acclaimed by their peoples. They will seek to promote and strengthen the economic and cultural relations between their two countries. They recall with satisfaction the understanding and unity of endeavour that prevails between their two countries in the United Nations and elsewhere, in the common cause of peace and humanity, and have decided that these contacts and relationships should be furthered and strengthened.

3835 Joint Statement by 23 DECEMBER 1954 Papers laid on the Table 3836
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 Republic of Yugoslavia and
 Prime Minister of India

The President and the Prime Minister, believing that the lowering of world tensions is an essential prelude to the development of collective peace, welcome the signs of the easing of certain tensions in the world which have recently emerged and, at the same time, will devote their sincere endeavours to further easing world tensions and to prevent their increase.

The President and the Prime Minister wish to affirm solemnly that the hope of advance of the peoples of the world and even the survival of civilisation render our acceptance of the necessity of peaceful co-existence, not merely as an alternative but as an imperative.

The fact that Yugoslavia and India are pursuing similar general aims constitutes a firm basis for the streng-

thening of their mutual relations notwithstanding the geographical distance which separates them and they are happy to feel that bonds of warm friendship and fraternity bind them together."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each:

(1) Consolidated Statement	Eighth Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 9.]
(2) Supplementary Statement No. IV.	Seventh Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]
(3) Supplementary Statement No. X.	Sixth Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 11.]
(4) Supplementary Statement No. XV.	Fifth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 12.]
(5) Supplementary Statement No. XX.	Fourth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 13.]
(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXV.	Third Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 14.]
(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV.	Second Session, 1952 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 15.]
(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXV.	First Session, 1952 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 16.]

STATEMENTS ON ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF 36TH SESSION OF I.L. CONFERENCE AND RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION No. 26

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements:

(i) Statement on action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the Recommendations adopted by the

International Labour Conference at its thirty-sixth session held in June, 1953. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 55.]

(ii) Statement regarding Ratification of Convention (No. 26) concerning Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eleventh session held in 1928. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 56.]