section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A Review by the Government of the working of the above company. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1998-60].

#### AMENDMENT TO MINES RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. GSR 228 dated the 27th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Mines Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1999/ 60].

# ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

#### SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Seventy-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Part I—Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

#### 12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EXPLOSION IN HIRRI DOLOMITE MINES

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statument thereon:

"The explosion in the Hirri Dolomite Mines in Madhya Pradesh on the 2nd March, 1960."

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): As the honourable members are already aware, the regrettable explosion took place in the Hirri Dolomite Mine at 11-30 a.m. on the 2nd March, 1960.

From the enquiry it has been found that while two workers were drilling a shot hole, the crow-bar accidentally struck presumably an unexploded charge left in the toe of a shot-hole and caused an explosion. Consequently two drillers were killed instantaneously and two other persons received minor injuries. The latter two were treated at the Bilaspur Government Hospital and discharged.

About 1,000 persons are employed in the mine and the accident has not resulted in any unemployment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask only one question. I want to know whether any *ad hoc* compensation has been paid to the families of those who are dead.

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think. Whatever was due to them according to the Workmen's Compensation Act must have been paid to them.

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I gave notice ten or twelve days before. I am aware of the Workmen's Compensation Act. That will take four months. I want to know whether any *ad* hoc compensation has been paid or not.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he is not aware. The hon. Member may table a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That will take another fifteen days.

#### 12.07 hrs.

•DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS-contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. We have got 1 hour and 40 minutes. I understand the Prime Minister would take 40 minutes

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think that would be ample.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest to you to please extend it by half an hour so that more

for Grants

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members can get opportunities to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Out of 1 hour 40 minutes the hon. Minister will take only 40 minutes. So, we have got one hour and not half an hour. I will give opportunities to members during this one hour. Now Shri Thanu Pillai will continue his speech.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): The Ministry in charge of External Affairs, the officers and men, deserve the congratulations of this House for the able manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of that Ministry. Our Ambassadors abroad and our men at headquarters are not trained in the art of conventional diplomacy of hiding one thing and speaking another. Our people have been trained in the traditions of our country and the ideology of our country, of dealing with everything above the table and nothing under the table. With this handicap they have been doing a good job, and that too at a time when from an unexpected quarter, a very friendly quarter, something extraordinary happens which is like a bolt from the blue. It is shocking because it is friends who are doing this harm to the peace and tranquillity of our country, and it rightly agitates the minds of the nation. But, there are problems and problems and solutions have to be found. The immensity of the problem requires a much calmer thinking and calmer apthan would be proach permitted otherwise. In Parliament there are parties with various ideologies and the approach to the problem by the other parties naturally varies and as they are opposed to us they are also opposed to our approach and our ideology.

Mainly the Communist Party and the Conservative Party, which is having the name the Swatantra Party, and many other in between like the PSP and Ganatantra Parishad have got their say in the matter. Their approach could be understood only if we understand their fundamental and 424 (A) LS-3 basic principles. The Community Party is wedded to an ideology which always uses this forum for abusing the Anglo-American bloc and western democracy. We are a non-aligned people and hon. friends from the Swatantra Party and others of their hue always criticise and abuse Russia and the Communist countries. They say that they are endorsing non-alignment. But they do so with a lot of reservations. They are emotionally and intellectually aligned to one or the other of the blocs. The Communists are aligned to the Russian or the Communist block and the other rightists are aligned to the capitalist group or the Anglo-American bloc. With that bias they approach these problems, apply their mind and criticise our approach.

The present difficulties on our borders are also made use of by the Opposition for furthering their objective and approach. People who do not accept non-alignment only pretend that they are non-aligned. They are supporting non-alignment to the extent that India is not aligned with one or the other of the blocs. To that extent they are giving their support in a way.

There were objections raised to the invitation extended to the Chinese Prime Minister, Hon, Members, Shri Mahanty and Shri Imam, raised the question whether the policy has been reversed or changed. The hon. Prime Minister in his letters has never said that he will not meet the Prime Minister of China. He has never rejected the offer of a meeting and negotiations with the Prime Minister of China. He had only suggested that it would be better if certain actions were met. There taken before thev ultimatum There was 11/00 no only а condition. It was no suggestion. If all the suggestions of our hon. Prime Minister could be acted upon by others there would not be this trouble. Because they do not respond to our suggestions it does not mean that we should not speak to them or invite them; nor does it mean

# [Shri Thanu Pillai]

that there is a reversal of policy or approach.

Another point was raised by an hon. Member belonging to the PSP, Shri Dwivedy, that it was an invitation by the Government of India and not by the people. He made certain observations. I beg to submit that those observations, namely, that he is not wanted and is not invited or that he should be the guest of the State and not of the nation are not in keeping with the culture, tradition and dignity of our nation. It is not our practice. They very often quote Mahatmaji. He never said that we should even think of the adversary or the opponent or of a man who has not agreed to our proposition in a different way than of being very friendly with him. In our epic, Ramayana, you would be knowing. Sir. that Rama told Ravana to go and come the following day when he was completely disarmed. That is our tradition. Even to the enemy we are very kind. The Chinese people and the Chinese Government are not enemies, though we have got differences of opinion with theem. From that point of view I would like to submit that the hon. Prime Minister can take credit, in spite of all that is being said by the Opposition, that the country is completely behind him. Wherever we go we find that the people are anxious to see that this question must be solved and solved peacefully, possibly excepting the few who think that if there is war or if there are possibilities of war they can earn a little more through war situations and contracts.

On the question of settlement of disputes with China through peaceful means hon. Members yesterday expressed some doubt as to whether a policy of non-alignment will hold good any further. But they are not categorical in saying that we must give up this non-alignment policy. They were straining their nerves to say that situations have changed, the

conditions have changed and therefore we must look to the other sides. and receive aid. Why this fear complex? The Party to which my hon. friend, Shri Imam belongs criticised. Government for having received economic aid. They said that it will lead to a sort of moral obligation or moral subjugation. Today they say that the time has come for us to go whole hog and not only take economic aid but also military and other aid. What does it mean? They do not want us to take only economic aid but take all kinds of aid. Have they come to the conclusion that the independence of India is no more feasible and therefore we must become the trucks of other trains for them to travel in them? I wish to know whether that policy of non-alignment is being endorsed by them or is being opposed categorically. They should not mince words.

We are at the moment being subjected to a test. We were telling the countries of the world whenever there was a dispute that these disputes should be settled by peaceful means and not by resort to violence and war. Now Goa and Pondicherry, Pakistan and China are problems which are a test to us. In Pondicherry we have won through peaceful means and Goa is a problem to be settled yet. Some hon. Members think that in the case of small countries we can be non-violent and friendly and a peaceful settlement is possible but in the case of big countries it should be the other way about.

#### 12.18 hrs.

## [MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

You would remember, Sir that regarding Pakistan there were many occasions when people shouted that the Government of India is very weak and too soft. Ultimately it has now been proved that our softness, our moderation and our friendly approach. have paid dividends and good dividends too. Therefore in the case of

China also the only possible way is peaceful negotiations and settlement through discussion. Now they say that they have not agreed and they have occupied our territory. If there was no intrusion and if there was no aggression by China, where is the question of disputes? People who were supposed to endorse the policy of nonalignment and who advised other countries to resort to peaceful means now come here and say that China is an aggressor and so peaceful means will not settle the problem in so far as China is concerned, resort to some other means. What the other means are they are still at a loss to know or they do not have the courage to say that we must go to war.

The approach to this very problem from the two sides has been very wonderful. The Communist Party of India who have claimed themselves to be the defenders of democracy have passed a resolution regarding this problem. They say:

"It is unfortunate that in the Eastern sector of this frontier there has been no mutually agreed border while in the Western sector the traditional frontiers are vague and actual frontiers have never been clearly delineated. In these circumstances, charges and counter-charges of aggression have no meaning" etc.

It is an able exposition of the case of China that the frontiers had not been delineated properly. Then, they go on to say:

"As regards what is generally known as the MacMahon Line, it has been stated by the Government of China that the Line is illegal because it was the result of exchange of secret notes and was moreover never recognised by any Central Government of China The Government of India, however, takes a different view of the matter.".

So, to them, the view of the Government of China is more important and

positive, and the view of the Government of India is rather a 'different view' which is not perhaps the correct view. With that attitude of a party in our country, we have to deal with this problem. They have been creating a certain situation in the country where, so far as the other countries and their aproaches are concerned, these people's pronouncements are creating some sort of difficulties for the Government of India, because those countries do feel that there has been this sort of approach, and some people are here like these.

My, hon, friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee yesterday mentioned that our Ambassador in America made certain observations. He remarked that the American Government had said that the aid to India was to ward off the communist menace, and he took objection to it. Supposing Russia says that they are giving aid to India to ward off the capitalist menace, over India, will he equally take objection to that? Well, their approaches and their understandings are based on their likes and dislikes. Equally so, the other side is critical of any of our dealings with countries which are not capitalistic.

In between the two courses, our approach is in keeping with our tradition and our ideology which are based faith upon and fearlessness. I hope the country and Parliament will stand by the Prime Minister as one man and not make him feel that he is going with a weak support from the country. He told us in the last discussion on this question that if he was to be used as an instrument for the policy of this House, then the instrument should not be made blunt. Not only will it not be made blunt but it will be sharpened, and sharpened to the core. That is verv necessary. He can take courage from this House that though we do not make much noise and create some dust now and then in the country and make use of the situation to

## [Shri Thanu Pillai]

create a war psychosis, yet, our courage and our capacity to carry the nation with us will not fail us at the right moment.

I hope the Prime Minister's endeavour to find a solution at the forthcoming meeting with the Prime Minister of China will be visited with success.

श्री ग्रा० म० तारिक (जम्म तथा काश्मीर): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब. सब से पहले मैं इस मल्क के वजीरेग्राजम को उस सही कदम पर जो उन्होंने चीन ग्रौर हिन्द्स्तान के मामले में उठाया है, मुबारिकबाद देता हं। मैं समझता हं कि उन्होंने दुनिया को एक खतरे से चीन के वजीरेग्राजम को इस मल्क में ग्राने की दावत दे कर बचाया है और यह हम सब की मतफिका राय है कि यही एक तरीका इस मसले को निभाने का था। हमारे बहुत से दोस्त इस कोशिश में हैं कि यह मलाकात न होने पाए और अगर होने भी पाए----जोकि यकीनन हो कर रहेगी----तो वे चाहते हैं कि यह मसला हल न होने पाए। मैं समझता हं कि इस मसले को तय करने की इंतिहाई जरूरत है। चोन की कोशिश है कि इस मल्क के वजीरेग्राजम के हाथों को. उनके नेक मकासिद को ना-काम बनाया जाए । लेकिन यहां हिन्तुस्तान के रहने वालों का ताल्लक है वे यह जानने हैं ग्रीर वे समझने हैं कि डमके पोछे क्या हाथ है।

कल इस एवान के एक मुम्नजिज मैम्बर ने काश्मीर का तजकरा भी किया । जनावेवाला, जहां तक काश्मीर के मसले का ताल्लुक है, वह म्रब कोई मसला नहीं है । काश्मीर हिन्दुम्तान का हिस्सा था, वह हिन्दुम्तान का हिस्सा है । पाकिस्तान के बजोरे खारिजा ने म्रभी पिछले दिनों यह कहा था कि काश्मीर का जो हमारे पास एक मुझाव है, उसके म्रलावा भी कोई मुझाव !हन्दुस्तान पेश कर सकता है । हिन्दुस्तान अगर इस मसले का कोई हल अप्रैर कोई पुरअभन हल पेश कर सकता है तो वह यही हल है कि पाकिस्तान अगर चाहता है कि दुनिया में अमन रहे,पाकिस्तान अगर हिन्दुस्तान अप्रैर पाकिस्तान की खुशहाली चाहता है तो उसे चाहिये कि काश्मीर को साली कर दे। यही एक हल है काश्मीर के मसले का।

एक ग्रीर मैम्बर साहब ने इस ऐवान में पस्तुनिस्तान को जित्र छेडा था। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के ग्रन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल दें। लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि दुनिया के लोगों को जिस हद तक मदद हम पहुंचा सकें. चाहे वह इखलाकी मदद हो उसको देने से हम गरेज करें। म्रगर पब्लून यह चाहते हैं कि उनको भी उसी तरह मे रिकगनाइज किया जाये पाकिस्तान के नक्शे पर जिस तरह से सिंधियों को किया जाता है. पंजाबियों को किया जाता है ग्रौर दूसरी कौमों को किया जाता है. तो इसमें कोई बराई नहीं है । परुानिस्तान के लीडर बादशाह खान हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की तहरीके ग्राजादी की भी क़यादत की है ग्रौर निहायत गान से को है। हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख लिखने वाले उनको कभी नहीं भल सकते हैं। हम यह जानते हैं कि पस्त्तनिस्तान को मांग ग्रसल में वहां के लोगों की मांग है, उनकी ग्रावाज है ग्रीर वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें नजरग्रंदाज न किया जाए । लेकिन पाकिस्तान की एक पालिसी है, वह जबर की पालिसी है, तशदृद की पालिसी है ग्रौर उसका मुजाहिरा पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर में किया ग्रौर फिर ग्रपने लोगों पर किया है । पाकिस्तान में जिस तरीके मे जमहरियत का जनाजा निकाला गया है ग्रौर दुनिया के लोगों ने उसको किस तरह से महसूस किया है, इसको तमाम लोग बेहतर जानते हैं। मैं काहता हूं कि यहां के लोग श्रौर मुग्रञ्जि उ मैंम्बर साहिबान इस मसले को समझें कि पक्तूनिस्तान का मसला कोई प्रलहदा मसला नहीं है। वहां के लोगों की, पठानों की, मुजाहिदों की सिर्फ यही ब्लाहिग है कि यह रिकगनाइच किया जाए वे भी पाकिस्तान में बतौर बा इज्जत कौम के रहते है।

यहां पर पब्लिसिटी डिविजन का भी जिक ग्राया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बजारते खारिजन में यह एक डिविजन है ग्रीर इसको सिर्फ इसलिए बनाया गया था कि इसके जरिये दुनिया के ग्रौर मल्कों को हिन्दस्तान के ग्रन्दरूनी हालात से. हिन्दस्तान की तरक्की से. हिन्दस्तान के सियासी मसलों से वाकिफ किया जाएँ। लेकिन जनाबेवाला मझे निहायत भ्रफसोस के साथ कहना पडता हैं कि वह इस काम में नाकाम हन्ना है। कल नायब वजीर खारिजन ने जो इसकी जवाजियत दी वह भ्रौर भी भ्रफसोसनाक था । उन्होंने यह कहा कि ६३ लाख रुपये का बजट इस पब्लिसिटी डिवीजन के लिए मंजुर किया गया है ग्रीर इसमें से ७१ लाख रुपये सिर्फ तनस्वाहों पर खर्च किये जाते हैं । यह जवाजियत बजातेखद श्रफसोसनाक है। एक रकम सिफं इसलिए रखी जाती ह कि बाहर के मल्कों को हिन्दूस्तान की सियासियात से, हिन्दूस्तान के प्लानिंग से, हिन्दुस्तान के हालात से वाकिफ किया जाए लेकिन उसकी एक बेशतर रकम सिर्फ तनस्वाहों पर खर्च करने से जो मसला है वह हल नहीं माप कर सकते हैं। २२ लाख रुपये उस में से हैडक्वार्टर पर खर्च हो रहे हैं। मैं . . . . . .

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: How does the hon. Member expect the information officers to work without salaries? I would like to know that, Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that the amount is disproportionate, not that it should not be spent.

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Shri A. M. Tariq: I may refer to what the hon. Deputy Minister herself has stated. She stated yesterday:

"For instance, in 1956 or in 1958-59 or in 1959-60, what is the total allotment for publicity? It is only Rs. 93 lakhs. Imagine that Rs. 93 lakhs is all that is available for the information department of the Ministry; out of that Rs. 71 lakhs is spent on salaries.",

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has not doubted the figures. Therefore, there is no need to read them out. She admits the figures. She only says that without having these salaried servants there, that publicity cannot be carried on.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): But what proportion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already told the House that it is a disproportionate figure, and that is what is being objected to.

श्वी स० मु० तारिक: मैं यह प्रखं कर रहा था कि जिस वक्त हम पाकिस्तान की तरफ देखते हैं मैं सिर्फ काश्मीर का मराला लेता हूं---जब वहां की इनफार्मेंगन को देखते हैं, तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि खुद बहुत से मुलझे हुए लोगों को, हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले लोगों को प्रजीव मा तजावज होता है उस पर जिस तरह की पब्लिकेशंस बनाई जाती हैं। मैंने पाकिस्तान की पब्लिकेशंस को देखा है, प्ररवी में, फारसी में ग्रीर दुनिया की तमाम जबानों में । यह कहना कि हमारे लिए इस कट रकम खर्च करना मुश्किल है ठीक नहीं है। जब हम १३ लाखरुपये में से ७१ लाव रूपये सिर्फ तनरूवाहों [श्री ग्र० मु० तारिक]

पर खर्च कर सकते हैं तो फिर यकीनन एक ही सरत हमारे सामने आती है और वह यह है कि हम पब्लिसटी पर, हम इतिलात पर कोई यकीन नहीं रखते श्रौर इस की जवाजीयत प्रानरेबल डिप**ी** मिनिस्टर साहबा ने कल खद दी । उन्हों ने कटा कि पब्लिसिटी का कितने पर भ्रसर हम्रा? भ्रमरीका के या रूस कितने लोगों की रायें बदलीं ? अगर रायें नहीं बदली हैं तो यह लोग हमारे सामने कौन बैठे हैं? म्राखिर यह उस प्रोपेगेंडे का, उस तरबियत. उस चीज का नतीजा है कि इस मल्क में कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी भी है स्रौर कम्य-तिस्ट पार्टी के खिलाफ जमातें भी हैं। पटित-सिटी का ग्रसर यकीनन हन्ना है । ग्रगर पब्लिसिटी का ग्रसर नहीं था तो क्या जरूरत थी इस मल्क के वजीर म्राजम को कि इस डिवीजन को कायम करते, ग्रलाहदा करते ग्राई ऐंड बी से ग्रौर इस डिवीजन को ग्रपने हाथ में रखते । इस डिवीजन को सिर्फ इस गरज से बनाया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में, जो नया वजूद में श्राया है श्राजादी के बाद, बाहर के मुल्कों का रूशिनास किया जाय । बाहर के मुल्कों में पब्लिसिटी के लिये. चाहे वह ग्रमरीका हो, चाहे वह रूस हो. चाहे चीन हो. एक खास रकम दी जाती है। पब्लिसिटी डिवीजन को शायद यह भी मालम नहीं है कि हमारे हमसाया मुल्क पाकिस्तान में किस कदर खतरनाक किताबें शाया होती हैं । पिछले महीने तीन किताबें शाया हई हैं, एक ''कश्मीर पा बजंजीर'', दूसरी "पंडित नेहरू" ग्रौर तीसरी "सीज फायर" । ग्रगर पब्लिसिटी डिवीजन में पब्लिसिटी को समझने वाला, पब्लिसिटी को जानने वाला, कोई होता तो यकीनन हकमत हिन्दूस्तान की नोटिस में वह इस चीज को लाता । मझे इन्तहाई अफसोस है उस राय से भी जो वजीर खारजा ने इस ऐवान में दी कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि डाय-

रेक्टर पब्लिसिटी डिवीजन एक जर्नलिग्न हो । ग्रगर जर्नलिस्ट न हो तो क्या कोई घोबी हो ? उस के जर्नलिज्जम को समझने की जरूरत है, पब्लिसिटी को समझने की जरूरत है ।

उपाष्यक्ष महोदयः क्या दो ही केटेगरी हैं जो बाकी रह गई हैं प्रौर जिन में से एक को चनना जरूरी होगा ?

श्री **ग्र० मु० तारिकः** मैं सिर्फ मिसाल के तौर पर कहता हं ।

उपाष्यक्ष महोदय ः उस में भी ग्रौर कई केटेगरीज़ हैं ।

श्री ग्र॰ मु॰ तारिकः मेरी जवान पर एक यही ग्राई थी, माफ कीजिये। इसलिये इन्तहाई जरूरी है कि निहायत शिद्दन के साथ हम इस डिवीजन को बनायें।

मैं कुछ तवज्जह प्रोटोकोल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । स्रभी पिछले दिनों जक्ते जम्हूरियत पर प्रोटोकोल ने एक मेहमान की हैसियत से इस्तकबाल किया हूंजा स्रौर नगर के जागीरदार का । मैं एक कश्मीरी की हैसियत से इसे तौहीन समझता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि हूंजा स्रौर नगर के जागीर-दार ने किस तरह पाकिस्तानियों की हिमायत की स्रौर पाकिस्तानी फौजों की कयादत की, स्रौर किस तरह गिलगित, चितराल स्रौर दूसरे इलाकों के हिन्दुस्तानियों को गोली का निशाना बनाया गया । ऐसे लोगों को जरुने जम्हूरियत के मौके पर इस्यकबाल करना ठीक नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि वजीर स्राजम को इस तरफ तवज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

इस के भ्रलावा में मौजूदा प्रफ्रीका की तरफ भी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं वजीर की। हम भ्रफ्रीका के हामी हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि भ्रफ्रीका की तरक्की हो, हम चाहते हैं कि ग्रफीका ग्रौर जो मुल्क ग्राजाद हो रहे हों, वह तरक्की करें। हम उन की दोस्ती को कायम रक्खें ग्रौर उन का हाथ बटायें। लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना है कि इस नये म्रफीका में हिन्द्रस्तानी शहरियों का मुस्तकबिल भी रोशन हो, उन की जिन्दगी भाजाद हो, उन्हें वहां कोई खतरा न हो । कूछ लोग, जिन को ग्राज उस मल्क से निकाला जा रहा है ग्रफीका ग्रौर हिन्द्स्तानियों के दर्म्यान नफत पैदा करने में कामयाब न हों। जरूरत है कि हमारे वजीर खारजा इस चीज में उन मुल्कों के ग्रन्दर दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात पैदा करें, न सिर्फ हकमतों के ताल्लकात, बल्कि हिन्द्स्तान के शहरियों में, जो वहां रहते हैं, म्रौर वहां के लोगों में इस किस्म के ताल्लकात पैदा करें।

इस के प्रलावा मैं पासपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट को तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पासपोर्ट हमारे मुल्क में एक रैकेट के नाम से मशहूर है जिन लोगों को पासपोर्ट चाहिये, उन्हें पासपोर्ट नहीं मिलता, प्रौर कुछ लोगों को जो सिर्फ पासपोर्ट की तिजारत करते हैं, उन्हें पासपोर्ट मिल जाता है । हमारे वजीर प्राजम को इस तरफ भी तवज्जह करनी चाहिये । पासपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कुछ लोगों की जो राय है उसे मैं सिर्फ इस शेर में पेश कर सकता हं :

''पहुंचना दाद का मजलूम का मुझ्किल ही होता है,

कभी काजी नहीं मिलता, कभी कातिल नहीं मिलता।"

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : मुकर्रर इर्शाद फरमाइये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no such remarks. It is not a public meeting.

श्री ग्र० मु० तारिकः मैं वजीर झाजम की तवज्जह इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हं कि दलाई लामा साहब इस मुल्क में आये हैं। हमने उन्हें खशग्रामदीद कहा ग्रौर बहत ग्रच्छाई की. लेकिन जिस तरह से उन के खजाने की चर्चा होती है हिन्दुस्तान में ग्रौर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर, उस को भी देखा जाय । म्रभी कल म्नखबारों के म्नन्दर एक ऐडवाइजर मि० सेन का जित्र ग्राया था। यह मि० सेन कौन हैं, वजारत खारजा को मालम होना चाहिये । उन्होंने इजहार किया है कि उन के जवाहरात बर्तानिया के शाही खान्दान के जवाहरात से ज्यादा कीमती हैं। उन्होंने एक खास रकम बतलाई है कि वह रकम हिन्दुस्तान में उन जवाहरात को बेच कर हिन्दूस्तान से बाहर ले जाई गई है। यह रकम किस तरह हासिल की गई, किस तरह से हिन्दूस्तान के बाहर ले जाई गई, वजारत खारजा का फर्ज है कि वह उसे इस ऐवान को बताये।

मि० द्विवेदी ने इस एवान में तजकिरा फरमाया था चीन के वजीर भ्राजम के इस्तक-बाल के सिलसिले में। उन्होंने कहा था कि चीन के वजीर श्राजम का जो इस्तकाल होगा वह हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत का होगा, हिन्दू-स्तान के लोगों का नहीं होगा । मुझे श्रफसोस है, द्विवेदी साहब मेरे दोस्त हैं, वह किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की हकुमत से म्रलग कर सकते हैं ? हिन्दूस्तान की हुकूमत हिन्दूस्तान के लोगों की हुकूमत है। जो हकमत भीर लोगों में फर्क करता है, मैं उसे हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी समझने में माजुर हं। मेरी समझ में नहीं श्रा सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी होते हए कोई शरूस कैसे हिन्दूस्तान की हकुमत को लोगों से मलग समझ सकता है।

श्रब मसला श्राता है हिन्दुस्तान के हाजियों का, जो हिन्दुस्तान से सिर्फ हज के लिये ग्ररव जाते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान से हजारों, लाखों मुसलमान जयारत के लिये ईरान श्रौर श्ररब को जाते हैं। इस सिलसिले में वहां उन को काफी तकलीफ का सामना करना पडता [श्री ग्र० मु० तारिक]

है। तकालीफ वहां की हुकूमत की तरफ से नहीं, बल्कि प्रपनी तरफ से होती हैं। प्रपने प्रम्बैसेडर की तरफ से होती है प्रौर प्रपनी जहाज कम्पनियों की तरफ से होती है। पिछले साल काफी मुसलमान वहां मर गये बबा से, गर्मी से ग्रौर दूसरी बीमारियों से। इस की तरफ भी वजारत खारजा को थोड़ी सी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। जब भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोग किसी जगह तीर्थ यात्रा के लिये जायें, चाहे वह प्ररब हो या ग्रौर जगह हो, उन के लिये बेहतर सहलियात का इन्तजाम हो।

भास्तीर में एक बात जो मैं वजीर ग्राजम से दर्क्वास्त करूंगा कि वह बतलायें वह यह है कि जो हमारे इन्स्पैक्टर जाते हैं फाररेन भम्बैसीस को देखने के लिये, उन की क्या कारकदंगी है भौर वजारत खारजा को किस कदर फायदा है ?

इन चन्द ग्ररूफाज के साथ मैं वजीर स्नारजा के मतालबा जर की ताईद करता हूं।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : جذاب تویقی سهیکر صاحب - سب سے پہلے میں اس ملک کے وزیر عظم کو اس سہی قدم پر جو انہوں نے چھن اور مبارکباد دیتا ھوں - میں اقتهایا ھے مبارکباد دیتا ھوں - میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ انہوں نے دنھا کو اس ملک ھوں کہ انہوں نے دریر اعظم کو اس ملک میں آنے کی دعوت دے کر انہوں نے میں آنے کی دعوت دے کر انہوں نے میں آنے کی دعوت دے کر انہوں نے کہ یہی ایک طریقہ نہا اس مسئلے کو نیبیانے کا تھا - ھمارے بہ-ا، سے کو نیبیانے کا تھا - ھمارے بہ-ا، سے کر ست اس کوشھی میں ھیں کھ یہ ملاقات نہ ھونے پائے اور اگر ھونے بھی پائے - جوکہ یتیلاً ھو کر رھے گی تو وہ یہ چاھتے ھیں کہ یہ مسئلہ حل نہ ھونے پائے - میں سنجھتا ھوں کہ اس مسئلے کہ طے کرنے کی انتہائی ضرورت ھے - لوگوں کی یہ کوشھی مرورت ھے - لوگوں کی یہ کوشھی کے مانہوں کو ان کے نیک مقاصد کو نکام جانتے ھیں اور وہ یہ سنجھتے ھیں کہ آس کے پینچھے کیا ھاتھ ھے -

کل اس ایوان کے ایک معزز میہر نے کشنیر کا تذکرہ بھی کھا - جذاب والا - جہاں تک کشیر کے مسئلے کا تعلق ہے وہ اب کوئی مسئلہ نہیں <u>ہے</u> - کشمیر هلدوستان کا حصم تها وا هلدوستان کا حصه هے - پاکستان کے وزیر خارجه نے ابھی پچھلے دنوں یہ کہا تھا کہ کشنیر کا جو ھنارے پاس ایک سجہار ہے اس کے علاوہ بھی کوئی سجهاو هلدوستان پیش کر سکتا <u>ھے</u> - ھلدوستان اس مسئلے کا کوئی حل کوئی پرامن حل پہمی کر سکتا هے تو وہ یہی حل ہے کہ پاکستان اگر چاہتا ہے کہ دنیا میں امن رہے -چاکستان اگر هلدوستان اور پاکستان کی خوشحالی چاہتا ہے تو اسے چاہئے کہ کشتھر کو خالی کر دے – پہری ایک حل ہے تشمیر کے مسئلے کا -

یہاں کے لوگ اور معزز مبیر صاحبان اس مسئلے کو سنجھیں - پختونستان کا مسئلہ کوئی علیحدہ مسئلہ نہیں جے - وہاں کے لوگوں کی ۽ پتھانوں کی ۽ مجاهلین کی صرف یہی خواہھی ھے کہ یہ رکلنائز کیا جائے کہ وہ بھی پاکستان میں بطور باعزے قوم نے رہتے ھیں -

یهان بر پهلستی قرزن کا بهی ذکر آیا ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ وزارت خارجہ مہں یہ ایک ڌوزن هے اسکو صرف اسلگے بلایا گھا تھا کہ اس کے ذریعے دنیا کے اور ملعوں کو **هدد**وستان کے اندرونی حالات سے -هلدوستان کی ترقی ہے <mark>- هلدوست</mark>ان کے سہاسی مسعلوں سے واقف کیا جائے -ليكن جلاب والا - مجهے نهايت افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اس کام میں ناکام ہوا ہے - کل نائب رزیر خارجه <u>ن</u> سامی کا جوازیت دبی وا اور بھی افسرس ناک تھا - انہوں نے یہ کیا کہ ۹۳ لاکھه روپیے کا بنجت اس پبلسٹی ڈوزن کے لئے۔ ملظور کیا گیا ہے اور اس میں سے ۷۱ لاکھه روپا مرف تلتقواهون پر خرج کئے جاتے ههی- یه جوازیت بذاته خود افسوسناک ہے - ایک رقم صرف اسلئے رکھی جاتی <mark>ہے</mark> که باہر کے ملکوں کو ہلدوس<del>ت</del>ان کی سیاست سے هلدوستان کے پلانلگ ہے -هلدوستان کے حالات سے واقف کہا جائے -لیکن اس کی ایک بیشتر رقم صرف

ایک اور منبو صاحب نے اس ایوان میں پنغانونستان د ذکر چھیڑا تھا -

هم نهیں چاہتے ھیں کہ پاکستان کے اندرونی معاملات میں دخل دیں -لهکن هم یه بهی نهیں چاهتے هیں کہ دنیا کے لوگوں کو جس حد تک مدد هم يهلجا سكين جاه والطاقي مدد هر اسکو دیلے سے هم گریز کریں - اگر پختون یه چاهتے هیں که آن کو بھی اس طرح سے ریکگذائز کیا جائے پاکستان کے نقشے پر جس طرح سے سلدھیوں کو كيا جاتا هے - بنجا بيوں كو كيا جاتا ہے اور دوسری قوموں کو کیا جاتا ہے تو اس میں کوئی ہرائی نہیں ہے -پختونستان کے لیڈر بادشاہ خان ھیں جلہوں نے هلدوستان کی تصریک آزاد<sub>ی</sub> کی بھی قهادت کی ہے اور نہایت شان ے کی **ہے۔ ھلدوستان ک<sub>ی</sub> تاریخ لکھلے والے** ان کو کبھی نہیں بہول س*کتے* ھیں – ھم یه جانتے هیںکه پختو،ستان کی مانگ اصل میں وہاں کے لوگوں کی مانگ ہے - انکی آراز ہے اور وہ جاہتے ہیں که انهیں نظرانداز نه کها جائے - لهکن **پاکس**تا کی **ایک پالیسی ہے - وہ** جهر کی پالیسی ہے - تشدد کی پالهسی هے اور اس کا مظاهرہ پاکستان نے کشمیر میں کہا اور پھر اپنے لوگوں پر کیا - پاکستان میں جس طریقے سے جمہوریت کا جغازہ نکالا گیا ہے اور دنیا کے لوگوں نے اسکو کس طرح سے متحسوس کیا ہے اسکو تمام لوگ آپہتر جانتے ھیں - میں چاھتا ھوں کہ

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[شری اے - ایم طارق] تلخواہوں پر خرچ کرنے ہے جو مسئلہ ھے وہ حل نہیں آپ کر سکتے ھیں -۲۲ لاکھہ روپے اس میں سے ھیڈ کوارٹر پر خرچ ھو رہے ھیں - میں.....

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): How does the hon. Member expect the information officers to work without salaries? I would like to know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that the amount is disproportionate, not that it should not be spent.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I may refer to what the hon. Deputy Minister herself has stated. She stated yesterday:

"For instance, in 1956 or in 1958-59 or in 1959-60, what is the total allotment for publicity? It is only Rs. 93 lakhs. Imagine that Rs. 93 lakhs is all that is available for the information department of the Ministry; out of that Rs. 71 lakhs is spent on salaries."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has not doubted the figures. Therefore, there is no need to read them out. She admits the figures. She only says that without having these salaried servants there, that publicity cannot be carried on.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): But what proportion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already told the House that it is a disproportionate figure, and that is what is being objected to.

شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں یہ عرض کر رہا تہا کہ جس وقت ھم پاکستان کی طرف دیکھتے ھیں -میں صرف کشیھر کا مسئلہ لھتا ہوں -جب رہاں کی انفارمیشن کو دیکھتے ھیں تو تپتی سپیکر ماحب میں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ خود بہمت سے سلجھے ھوئے لرگوں <sup>ک</sup>و - ھندوستان میں رھنے والے لوگوں کو عجیمب سا تجارز ھوتا ھے اس پر جس طرح کی پیلیکیشلز بنائی جاتی ھیں - میں نے پاکستان کی پیلیکیشلز کو دیکھا ھے عربی میں فارسی میں اور دنیا کی تمام زبانوں میں - یہ کہلا کہ ھمارے لئے اس قدر رقم خرچ کرنا مشکل ھے تیہیک نہیں ھے - جب ھم ۳۰ لاکھ روپے میں سے ۷۱ لاکھ روپے صرف لنخواھوں پر خرچ کر سکتے ھیں تو پھر یتین ایک ھی صورت ھمارے ساملے قاتی ھے اور رہ یہ ھے کہ ھم پیلیستی پر-

اور اس کی جوازیت آنریبل ڈیتی منسلار صاحب نے کل خود ھی دی -انہوں نے کہا کہ پیلستی کا کتلے لوگوں یر اثر ہوا - امریکھ کے یا روس کے کتابے لوگوں کی رائیں بدلیں --- اگر رائیں نہیں بدلی ھیں تو یہ لوگ ھمارے سامنے کون بیتھے ھیں - آخر یہ اس یروپیگیلڈے کا اس تربیت - اس چیز کا نتیجه هے که اس ملک میں کمیونسٹ، پارٹی بھی ہے اور کمھونست یارٹی کے خلاف جماعتہی بھی ھیں -پېلېستى كا اثر يقيناً هوا هے - اگر **پېل**ىسى<sup>ت</sup>ى كا اثر ئېيى تېا تو كيا المرورت التهاي الس مالک کے وزير أعظم کو که اس دویزن کو قائم کرتے - علی حدة كرتے آئی - بايلڈ ہی - سے اور

اس ڌويزن کو انڀے ماتھ ميس رکھتے - اس ڈویزن کو صرف اس فرض سے بلایا گیا کہ هلدوستان کے بارے میں - جو نیا وجود میں آیا ہے آزادی کے بعد – باہر کے ملکوں کو ررشناس کیا جائے - باہر کے ملکوں میں يبليسيتي کے لئے۔ چاہے امريکہ هو چاہے روس هو - چاهے چيوں هو - ايک خاص رقم دى جاتى ھے - پېليسيلى ڌويزن کو شاید یه بهی معلوم تهیی هے که همارے همسایه ملک پاکستان میں کس قدر خطر ناک کتابین شایع هوتی هیں - پچھلے مہیلے تین کتانیں شایع هوئے همن - ایک کشمیریا بزنجیر -دوسري يلقت نهرو اور تهسري سهز فائر -اگر پهلیسهتی ڌويزن ميں پهلیسیتی کو سمجهني والا - يعلمستني كو جانلے والا كوئي هوتا تو يقهدا حكومت هلدوسقان کے نوٹس میں وہ اس جیز کو لاتا -مجهے التهانی افسوس ہے اس رائے سے بھی جو وزیر خورجہ نے اس ایوان میں دی کی یہ ضروری تہیں ہے كە دائرىكىتر پېلىسىتلى دويۇن ايك جرناست هو - اگر جرناست نه هو تو کہا کوئے دھوبی ھو - اس کے جرنلزم کو سمجهاے کی ضرورت ہے - پہلیسیٹی کو سنچھلے کی ضرورت ھے -

ایادهیکھی مہودے : کیا دو هی کیٹیگری میں جو باقی رہ گئی میں ارر جن میں سے ایک کو چللا ضروری هوكا – شرى اي- ايم - طارق : مهد صرف مثال کے طور پر کہہ رہا ہوں -

اپادبھیکھی مہودے: اس میں اور کئی کتیگریز ھیں -

شرى ايم- ايم - طارق : ميرى نبان پر ایک یہی آئی تھی - معاف کینجئے۔ اس لئے انتہائی ضروری ہے کہ نہایت شدت کے ساتھ ھم اس دویزن کو

بنائين -

میں کچھہ توجه پروتوکال کی طرف دلانا چاهتا هون - (بهی پچهلے دنوں جشن جمہوریت پر پروٿوکال نے ایک مہمان کی حیثیت سے استقدال کیا ہولزا اور نگر کے جاکھردار کا - میں ایک کشمیری کی جیٹیت سے اسے توهين بههجتا هون- مهن جانتا عون كه ھونوا اور نگر کے جاگیردار نے کس طرح پاکستانیوں کی همایت کی اور پاکستانی فوجوں کی قیادت کی - اور کس طرح کلکت - چترال اور دوسرے علاقوں کے هاندوستانهون کو گولی کا نشانه بنایا گیا - ایسے لوگوں کا جشن جمہوریت کے موقع پر استقبال کرتا تھیک نہیں **ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں ک**ے وزیر اعظم كو اس طرف توجه ديني جاهئے -

اس کے علاوہ موجودہ افریقہ کی طرف بهی مهن توجه دلانا چاهتا هون وزہر اعظم کی – ھم افریتھ کے حامی میں - مم چامتے میں ک**ہ افریتہ کی** ترقی هو - هم ان کی دوستی کو قائم

[شرب اے - ایم - طارق] رابهون - اور ان کا هاتهم بثائیں -لیکن هنهن به بهی دیکهنا هے که اس نئے افریقہ مہن ہدوستانی شہریوں کا مستقهل بھی روشن ھو - ان کی زندگی آزاد هو - انهین وهان کوئی خطره نه **ھو - کچھ لوگ جن کر آج اس ملک** سے نکالا جا رہا ہے - افریقہ اور هلدوستانهوں کے درمهان نفرت پهدا کرنے میں کامیاب نہ ھوں - ضرورت هے که هنارے وزیر خارجة اس چهز مهر ان ملکوں کے اندر دوستانہ تعلقات پیدا کریں - نہ مرف حکومتوں کے تعلقات بلکه هندوستان کے شہریوں میں جو وہاں رہتے ہیں اور وہاں کے لوگوں میں اس قسم کے تعلقات پیدا کریں -

اس کے علود میں پامپورت دیارڈملت کی طرف آنوجہ ادلانا چاھٹا ھوں - اس میں دوئی شک نہیں کہ پامپورت ھمارے ملک میں ایک یکھت کے نام ہے مشہور ھے - جن لوگوں کہ پامپورت چاھئے - انھیں پامپورت نہیں ملتا - ا کچھ لوگوں کو جو صرف پامپورت کی تجارت کرتے ھیں انھیں پامپورت مل جاتا ھے -کونی چاھئے - پامپورت تیارڈمذت کے ہارے میں کچھ لوگوں کی جو رائے آئے اسے میں صرف اس شعر میں پیش پہلتچنا داد کو مطلوم کا مشکل هی عوتا ھے -کبھی قاضی نہیں ملتا کبھی قاتل نہیں ملتا -کچھہ مانلیہ سدسیہ : مکرر ارشاد فرمایئے -

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no such remarks. It is not a public meeting.

شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں وزیر اعظم کی توجه اس طرف بھی دلالا چاهتا هون که دلائی لاما ماحب اس مکک میں آئے ھیں - ھم نے انهیں خوص آمدید کہا اور بہت اچھائی کی - لیکن جس طرح سے ان کے خزانہ کی چرچا ہوئی ہے هندوستان مهن اور هندوستان ہے باهر - اس کو بھی دیکھا جائے -ابھی کل اخباروں کے اندر مستر سين کا ذکر آيا تها - يه جستر سین کون هیں - "وزارت خارجه کو معلوم هونا چاههئے - انہوں نے اظہار کیا ہے کہ ان نے جواہرات برطانیہ کے شاھی خاندان کے جواھرات سے خیادہ قیمتی ھیں - انہوں نے ایک خاص رقم بتلائي هے كه ولا رقم هندوستان مهن ان جواهرات کو بیچ کر هادوستان سے باہر لے جائی کئی ہے ۔ یا رقم کس طرح حاصل کی گڈی - کس طرح سے هلدوستان سے باعر لے جائی گئی - وزارت PHALGUNA 27, 1881 (SAKA)

خارجه کا فرض هے که وہ اسے اس ایوان کو بہالے -

Demands

مستر دویدی نے اس ایوان مہن. تذکرہ فرمایا تھا چین کے وزیراعظر کے استقدل کے ساسلے میں انہوں نے کہا تھا چهر کے وزیر اعظم کا جو استقبال ہوگا وه بدند.ستان کې حکومت کا هوگا -ه<mark>ندو</mark>ستان <u>،</u> لوگوں کا تهیں هوگا -مجه افسوس ہے - دویدی صاحب میرے درست ھیو، - وہ کس طرح سے هلدوستان کے لوگوں کو هلدوستان کی حکومت سے الگ کر سکتے ہیں -هندوستان کی حکومت هندوستان کے لوگوں کی حکومت ہے - جو حکومت اور لوگوں میں فرق کرتا ہے - میں اسے هندوستان کا شهری سنجھنے میں معذور هون - میری سنجهه مهن تهین آسكتا هے كه هلدوستان كا شهري هوتے ھوئے کوئی ش<del>خ</del>ص کیسے کسی ەلدوستان كى حكومت تو لوگوں سے الگ کر سکتا ہے -

اب مسئلہ آتا ہے هلدومتان کے حاجیوں کا جو هلدومتان سے صرف حیے کے لگے عرب جاتے ہیں - هلدوستان سے هزاروں لاگھوں مسلمان زیاوت کے لگے ایران اور هرب کو جاتے ہیں - اس سلسله میں وہاں ان کو کافی تکلیف کا ساملا کرنا پرتا ہے - تکلیف وہاں کی حکومت کی طوف سے ایچ امییسیڈر ایلی طوف سے هوتی ہے - ایچ امییسیڈر کی طرف سے ہوتی ہیں ۔ اور اپلی جہاز کمبلیوں کی طرف سے ہوتی ہیں۔ پیچھلے سال کافی مسامان رہاں مر گئے وبا سے - گرمی سے اور دوسری بھماریوں سے - اس کی طرف بھی وزارت خارجہ کو تھوری سی توجہ دیدی چاہئے -جب بھی ہندوستان کے لوگ کسی چگھ تھرتھہ یاترا کے لئے جائیں - چاھے وہ سہرلھات کا انتظام ہر -

آخهر میں ایک بات جو میں رزیر اعظم سے درخراست (روں کا که وہ بتلائیں ولا یہ ہے کہ جو همارے انسپیکٹر جاتے هیں فارین امبیسیز کو دیکھلے کے لگے - ان کی کیا کارکردگی ہے اور وزارت خارجہ کو کسی تدر فائدہ ہے -ان چلد الفاظ کے ساتھ میں رزیر خارجہ کے مطالبہ زر کی تائید کرتا ہوں -]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one point. I would be able to give only 15 minutes to Shri Vajpayee and then 10 minutes to Shri Jadhav. Shri Vajpayee.

भी बाजरेयी (बलरामपुर) : डपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज समाचारपत्रों में यह खबर निकली है कि सिसामारो कैम्प से जो तिब्बती रिफ्यूजी धर्मशाला भेजे जा रहे हैं उन में ५ कुछ गाड़ी में मर गये, जिन को संख्या से बताई जाती है । और इसी खबर के अनुसार ३० तिब्बती रिफ्युजीज का पता नहीं है, शायद वे रास्ने में कहीं गायेब हां गये होंगे । खबर में यह भी लिखा है कि सरकार ने कोई उन के डाक्टरी इलाज का इन्तजाम नहीं किया । उन के साथ रास्ते में कोई दुगाषिये भी नहीं

# [श्री वाजपेयी]

थे जो उन की कठिनाइयों को समझते और उन के निराकरण का प्रयत्न कर सकते । मैं समझता हूं कि जब निर्वासितों को धर्मशाला में बसाने का फैसला किया गया है और शासन उस के लिए हम से धनराशि की मांग भी कर रही है, तो बीच में उन को ले जाने का ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए था जिस में किसी को कोई शिकायत का मौका नहीं मिलता ।

तिल्बती रिफ्यजी दर्भाग्य के मारे हमारे देश में ग्राये हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता ह कि उन के बसाने मात्र से हम ग्रपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री नहीं समझ सकते । इस विवाद में दिल्ली में होने वाले तिब्बती कंवेंशन की बहत चर्चा होती है। मझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि हमारी सरकार ने विशेष कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उस कंवेंशन के सम्बन्ध में भ्रपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की है। यह बात सही है कि वह कंवेंशन जनता की आरेर से हो रहा है। भूले ही सरकार न समझे तिब्बत के प्रति ग्रपने कर्तव्य को, मगर देश की जनता समझती है कि तिब्बत के प्रति हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य ध्या है । विदेशी गलामी से निकला हम्रा भारत उन देशों के प्रति श्रपनी सहानुभूति के प्रकटीकरण करने से नहीं रुक सकता जो नये नये गुलामी के फंदे में जकडे जा रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी शायद भल गये हैं, मैं उन्हें स्मरण दिला द कि ७ दिसम्बर, १६४० में उन्होंने इसी सदन में खडे हो। कर कहा था। मैं उन के शब्दों को कोट कर रहा हं:

"It is not right for any country to talk about its sovereignty or suzerainty over any area outside its own immediate range.... It is a right and proper thing to say, and I see no difficulty in saying it to the Chinese Government, that whether you have suzerainty over Tibet or sovereignty over Tibet, surely according to any principles, principles you proclaim and principles I proclaim, the last voice in regard to Tibet should be the voice of the people of Tibet and of nobody else".

यह शब्द भलाये नहीं जा सकते मगर इन शब्दों के ग्रनसार ग्रगर हम भारत सरकार के तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में ग्राज के ग्राचरण को देखें तो बडी विसंगति दिखाई देती है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जीवन भर साम्राज्यवाद श्रीर उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करते रहे। हो सकता है कि म्राज प्रधान मंत्री के म्रासन पर बैठ कर उन के सामने कुछ ऐसी कठि-नाइयां म्राती हों कि वह भ्रपने हृदय के भावों को ठीक तरीके से प्रकटन कर सकते हों। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि ग्रगर कहीं मानवता पर कठाराघात होता है. मानव ग्रधिकारों का उल्लंघन होता है जिस प्रकार कि तिब्बत में तिब्बत के व्यक्तित्व को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है तो उन के दिल में तिलमिलाहट नहीं होगी। ग्रगर वे बोल नहीं सकते. तिब्बत की जनता की मांगों का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते तो मैं समझता हं कि ग्रगर भारत की जनता एक सम्मेलन का ग्रायोजन करे और ऐशियाई अफीकी देशों की सहान-भति तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में प्रकट करना चाहती है, तो उन्हें कम से कम उस के सम्बन्ध में ग्रपनी नाराजगी तो नहीं प्रकट करनी चाहिए । कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति हम समझ सकते है ब्योंकि जो कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी ग्रात्म निर्णय के ग्रधिकार का नारा लगाती है ग्रौर जिस नारे के ग्राधार पर उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की साम्प्रदायिक मांग का समर्थन किया. वही कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी ग्रात्म निर्णय के ग्रधिकार के सिद्धान्त को तिब्बत पर लाग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। कामरेड खञ्चेव म्रात्म निर्णय के ग्रधिकार को परूतनिस्तान के ऊपर लाग कर सकते हैं मगर तिब्बत के बारे में यहां की कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी नहीं बोलेगी। वे न बोलें लेकिन वह हमें भी बोलने नहीं देना चाहते भौर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की इसलिए

प्रशंसा करते हैं कि परिस्थिति की कठिना-इयों के कारण वे तिब्बत की जनता के प्रति ग्रपना समर्थन खले रूप से प्रकट नहीं कर सकते। ग्रब जहां तक भावना का सवाल है मैं कभी यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की भावनाएं तिब्बत की जनता के साथ नहीं हैं। चीन ने तिब्बत को ग्राश्वासन दिया कि वह तिब्बत की स्वा-यत्तत्ता का समादर करेगा ग्रौर इसी ग्राझ्वासन के ग्राघार पर तिब्बत ने ग्रपनी सौवेरैन्टी का थौडा सा हिस्सा चीन को सौंप दिया लेकिन उब चीन ने हस समझौते का उल्लंघन कर दिया तो फिर जो तिब्बत ने ग्रपनी सौवरैन्टी का हिस्सा चीन को सौंपा था वह उस को वापिस मिल जाता है ग्रौर इसलिए यह कहना कि तिब्बत ग्रपनी स्वायत्तत्ता की मांग नहीं कर सकता. में समझ**ा** हं कि काननी दष्टि से भी ठीक नहीं है। श्रगर ऐसी कठिनाइयां हैं सरकार के मार्ग में कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सकती तो जनता जो प्रकट करना चाहती है साहानभूति उस के सम्बन्ध में, तो ऐसे शब्दों का प्रकटीकरण नहीं होना चाहिए जो जनता की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाते हों। मैं समझता हं कि तिब्बत की स्वायत्तत्ता के साथ भारत की सरक्षा जडी हई है। अगर हम अलजीरिया की स्वतंत्रता का समर्थन कर सकते हैं भौर कम्य-निस्ट पार्टी उस में ग्रागे बढ कर हिस्सा ले सकती है तो फिर तिब्बत की स्वायत्तत्ता के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की मांग के विरोध में आवाज नहीं उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन चीन दावा करता है कि तिब्बत चीन का श्रंग है जैसे कि पूर्तगील दावा करता है कि गोभा पूर्तगाल का भ्रांग है मगर हम पूर्तगाल के इस दावे को नहीं मान सकते झौर चीन का यह दावाभी नहीं माना जा सकता। चीन ने तिब्बत को संसार के घरातल से उठा दिया। मझे यह देख कर दःख हम्रा कि भारत सरकार ने भी जो नये नक्शे छापे हैं उन में तिब्बत नहीं है। तिब्बत नस्शे से मिट गया। तिब्बत का नाम उन न∝शों के

उपर नहीं है। वहां केवल चीन लिखा हुआ है। चीन ने तिब्बत को मिटा दिया तो क्या हमारे लिए भी तिब्बत मिट गया। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस नीति का कोई प्रच्छा परि-णाम होने वाला है। नैतिक दृष्टि से तो यह नीति भारत के लिए उपयुक्त है ही नहीं लेकिन ग्रगर हम संकुचित राष्ट्रीय स्वार्यो की दृष्टि से भी विचार करें तो भी तिब्बत का इस तरह मिट जाना दूरगामी दृष्टि से भारत के हित में नहीं हो सकना।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के निमन्त्रण पर चीन के प्रधान मंत्री भारत आ रहे हैं। हम नहीं जानते कि किस साधार पर उन से वार्ता होगी क्योंकि सभी तक वार्ता का कोई प्राधार निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। पहले कहा जाता था कि हम बात करेंगे मगर समझौता नहीं करेंगे। प्रब कहा जा रहा है कि हम समझौता तो करेंगे मगर बार्गेन नहीं करेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में डिफेंस मिनस्टर श्री इज्जा मेनन के उस भाषण की झोर प्रधान मंत्री जी का घ्यान दिल।ना चाहता हूं जो कि उन्होंने ७ मार्च को हैदराबाद में दिया। उन्होंने कहा। मैं कोट कर रहा हं ----

"Addressing a large public meeting under the auspices of the Hyderabad City Congress Committee, Mr. Menon said that in view of the impending visit to India of the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, he would speak with restraint......

"Mr. Menon added:

'While we shall not suffer a violation of the integrity of our country, and while we shall not be humiliated, we shall not be so weak as to say that we will not talk. While we shall not allow anybody to think that we can be intimidated, we shall not be gaint'."

'We shall negotiate but not bargain'.

पहले कहा जाता थाकि वी शैल टौक बट नौट नैगोशिएट ग्रब कहा जा रहा है ।

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# [श्रीवा गपेयी]

कि वी शैल नैगोशिएट बट नौट बार्गेन । ग्रगर हिन्दी में इन शब्दों का ग्रर्थ लगाया जाये तो मेरी समझ में यह होगा कि हम समझौते की बात तो करेंगे मगर लेन-देन नहीं करेंगे ग्रगर बार्गेन का सीधा ग्रथं यह है। ग्रब लेन-देन नहीं करेंगे तो क्या इसमें से ऐसी ध्वनि निकलती है कि हम सब देंगे ही देंगे. लेंगे कछ नहीं। लेन-देन नहीं करेंगे । मैं समझता हं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब निमंत्रण दिया तो वह जनता के लिये ग्रप्रत्याशित था । उस से ग्राशंकायें पैदा हई ग्रौर वह ग्राशंकायें इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों से बढती जा रही हैं। ग्रगर प्रधान मंत्री जी मि० चाऊ० एन० लाई० को इस बात के लिये तयार कर लें कि वे भारत की भमि खाली कर के चले जायें ग्रीर दोनों देशों के बीच में चीन के ग्राक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप. राप्टपति जी ने विश्वासघात की जिसे संज्ञा दी, उसके फलस्वरूप जो कटता पैदा हो गई है वह कटता दुर हो जाये तो प्रत्येक भारतवासी उस का स्वागत करेगा । लेकिन हमें डर है कि क्या इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है ? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में कहा कि भ्रगर दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों की बातचीत विफल हो गई तो परिस्थिति बिगड जायेगी । कभी कभी मझे लगता है कि कहीं परिस्थिति को बिगडने से रोकने के लिये बातचीत में हम कुछ ऐसा समझौता करने के लिये तैयार न हो जायें जो कि देश के हितों ग्रीर सम्मान के खिलाफ हो । क्या हम किसी भी कीमत पर बातचीत को सफल करने के लिये बंधे हुए हैं ? अगर इमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी किसी भी कीमत पर समझौता करने वाली धारणा से बातचीत करने जायेंगे तो उस का परिणाम देश के लिये ग्राच्छा नहीं होगा । प्रधान मंत्री जी चीनी श्राक्रमण को समाप्त करने के लिये वचनबद हैं। देश की जनता को उन्होंने वचन दिया है। चीनी ग्रात्रमण भारत की भूमि में समाप्त होना चाहिय । अब यह अगर बार्त्ता से सम्भव हो तो उसमें किमी को

विरोध नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन इस को सम्भावना कम दिखाई देती है क्योंग क ग्रभी तक वार्त्ताका ग्राधार निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने हमारा निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया गगर निमंत्रण स्वीकार करने के बाद २६. दिसम्बर के बाद. २७ दिसम्बर को चीन का जो नोट ग्राया है. मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से ग्राग्रह करूंगा कि वह उस नोट की भाषा को जरा पढें। द्रमारे निमंत्रण के बाद इस सदन में या इस सदन के बाहर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई ऐगी बात नहीं कही. ऐसी बात कहने को टाला. यद्यपि प्रश्नों क रूप में ऐसी बातें ग्रा सकती थीं. जिनसे कहीं चीन को ठेस न पहुंचे । मगर २० दिसम्बर, को हमारा निमंत्रण स्वीकार करने के बाद 'भी, २७ दिसम्बर, को जो चीन ने नोट लिखा उसमें से ऐसी ध्वनि निकलती है कि चीन ग्रपना रवैया बदलने को तैयार नहीं । शायद वह लम्बो वार्त्ता दारा समय चाहते हैं। समझौते की टबिल पर बैठ कर चीन को कुछ खोना नहीं है। चीन ग्राक्रमणकारी है, चीन ने हमारी भमि पर कब्जा किया है, चीन यहां से कुछ खो कर नहीं जायेगा यदि बातचीत विफल हो गयी। इसलिये चीन को कोई घाटा नहीं है. घाटा हमको है, और ग्रभी तक का ग्रनभव ग्रच्छा नहीं है ।

हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, मगर शान्ति के लिये ऐसी कीमत नहीं देनी चाहिये जो भविष्य में प्रशान्ति उत्पन्न करने का कारण बन जाये । मगर शान्ति की लालसा में कभी ऐसे समझौते हुए हैं जो हमारे देश के हितों के प्रनुकूल नहीं हैं । ग्रौर बातचीत दिल्ली में हो रही है, दिल्ली का इतिहास समर्भण का इतिहास है, दिल्ली का इतिहास ग्राकमणकार्रा के स्वागत का इतिहास है । एक बार पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ग्राये थे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के निमंत्रण पर ग्रौर पूर्वी बंगाल के हिन्दुग्रों को हमने उनके प्रत्याचारों की दया पर छोड़ दिया । दसरी बात फिर पाकिस्तान के

प्रधान मंत्री माये वह बेरूबाडी यनियन को ले जा रहे थे, मगर धन्य हो संप्रीम कोर्ट को कि वह जाते जाते रुका । ग्रौर एक बार फिर पाकिस्तान के होम मिनिस्टर ग्राये थे। वह पथरिया प्रदेश के पांच गांव ले जाना चाहते थे । ग्रब चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ग्रा रहे हैं, क्या ले जायेंगे यह कहना मुष्किल है । लेकिन देश की जनता कोई भी ऐसा समझौता स्वीकार नहीं करेगी जो समझौता देश की प्रतिष्ठा के प्रतिकल हो, जो समझौता देश के हितों के प्रतिकल हो, झौर मैं समझता इं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस भावना से मच्छी तरह परिचित हैं झौर बातचीत में दढता से काम लेंगे । यद्यपि हमारा उनसे मतभेद है. लेकिन जहां तक चीनी ग्राक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने का सम्बन्ध है. प्रधान मंत्री श्री चाऊ एन लाई के साथ पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ बातचीत करने क लिये जा सकते हैं कि सारा देश उनके पीछे है समझौते का परिणाम जो होगा, उसके भनसार हम भपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट करेंगे मगर श्रभी हम परमात्मा से यही प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को बल दे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को शक्ति दे ग्रीर देश की भावनाम्रों के ग्रनरूप ग्रारचरण करने का सामर्थं दे ।

मैं एक मिनट भौर लंगा । श्री चाऊ एन लाई का किस प्रकार स्वागत किया आये इस बारे में भी चर्चा हई है। मैं समझता ह हमने, उनको बुलाया है ग्रौर वह हमारी निमंत्रण पर ग्रा रहे हैं। लेकिन १९४४ के जो मिस्टर चाऊ एन लाई थे मौर सन १९६० के जो मिस्टर चाऊ एन लाई झा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हं हमारी सरकार जनता को यह समझाने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी कि यह वही मिस्टर चाऊ एन लाई हैं जो सन १९४४ में माये थे। दोनों देशों के बीच में तिब्बत की तड़पती हई लाश उन्हें दिखायी देती है, दोनों देशों के बीच में तीन तीन व्हाइट पेपर हैं जो दोनों देशों की मित्रता के मार्च में रोडे हैं झौर इनको यह स्वीकार करने में संकोच नहीं होना 424 (Ai) L.S.-4.

चाहिये कि देश की जनता की भावनाओं को इस तरह से इस स्वागत के सवाल पर छने की कोशिश न की आये कि लोगों का मनोबल टटे। मिस्टर चाऊ एन लाई को हवाई झडडे से राष्ट्रपति भवन तक ले जाया जा सकता है, वहां उनसे वार्ता की जा सकती है। लेकिन छोटे बच्चों को भौर फौज के जवानों को इकटठा कर के हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे लगवाना, यह तो तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि भारत की भमि पर चीन का भ्राक्रमण कायम है। जब तक चीन का झाकमण भारत की भमि पर कायम है, जनता से यह कहना कि वह भाकमणकारी का स्वागत करे, यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा के ग्रनकल नहीं होगा। ग्रीर मैं समझता हं कि सरकार इस भावना को ध्यान में रखेगी ।

मुझे इतनाही कहनाथा।

श्री राम सेवल यादव (बाराबंकी): उपाध्यक महोदय, गोवा, काश्मीर, लहाख से लांगज, म्रौर उर्वसीयम यानी नेफा तक १६४७ से भ्रब तक का जो इतिहास है, या जो विदेश मंत्रालय की कार्याविधि है, हम उसके नतीओं को देखें तो साफ कहना पडेगा कि भारत की विदेश नीति असफल रही है। विदेश मंत्री को एक बात में जरूर सफलता मिली कि जो इस से पहले प्रश्न थे. जैसा गोवा या काश्मीर, उनकी तरफ से हिन्दस्तान की जनता का ध्यान हटा कर एक नये प्रक्न की तरफ मोड दिया है भौर वह हिन्दूस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरु के परम मित्र श्री चाऊ एन लाई की म्रोर है। यकेबादीगरे प्रश्न म्राते रहे उनका कोई हल नहीं निकला घौर फिर भ्राज हिन्दस्तान उत्तरी सीमा के म्रतिकमण के प्रहन से जलझ गया है।

श्रीमन्, मैं भारत की विदेश नीति को जो भ्रसफल बताता हूं उसका क्या कारण है? उसका कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति सिद्धांत विहीन, भावुक, भवसरवादी भौर क्यवितवादी रही है । इसी कारण हिन्दुस्तान

# [श्री राम सेवक यादव]

सदैव भ्रसफल रहा है। जैसे ही भारत माजाद हमा. सब से पहले काश्मीर का सवाल उठा। -ग्रब काश्मीर के सवाल को ही ग्राप देखें तो उसमें भी व्यक्तिवाद और भावकता झलकती है। हिन्दस्तान की भाजादी का जो कानन था उसके तहत किसी भी राज्य को यह ग्रधिकार था कि वह चाहे हिन्दुस्तान या पाकिस्तान में मिले या स्वतंत्र रहे । प्रौर जब इस कानन के वनसार काश्मीर के महाराजा ने हिन्दस्तान के साथ ग्रापना सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का फैसला कर लिया तो फिर इसमें क्या ग्रावध्य-कताथी कि यह कहा जाता कि जब तक कि बहां की जनता फैसला न करे तब तक यह सम्पूर्ण मिलन नहीं होगा. यह थोडे ही समय के लिये मिलन होगा । उसमें ਸੀ श्री माउंटबैटन का. जो प्रधान ंमंत्री के निजी दोस्त थे. हाथ था । ग्रौर दसरे इस में व्यक्तिवाद की भावना यह थी कि कहीं प्रधान मंत्री के ग्रन्तर्राष्टीय व्यक्तित्व को कोई धब्बान लगजाये । इस चीज ने काइमीर के मामले को म्रधिक खतरे में डाल दिया ।

दूसरी बात काश्मीर के मसले में यह थी कि काश्मीर धौर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को एक साथ लाने का प्रयत्न न कर के काश्मीर दो व्यक्तियों की चीज हो गयी, उसमें एक हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरु साहब धौर दूसरे शेख ग्रव्युला, धौर ग्राज नेहरू साहब धौर बस्थी साहब भी कुछ इसी हद तक हैं। उसको एक व्यक्ति की चीज समझा गया।

इस तरह से प्राप गोवा के सवाल को देखें । जब तक गोवा स्वतंत्र नहीं होाता तब तक हम हिन्दुस्तान को सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वतंत्र नहीं समक सकते । प्रब भी विदेशी हमारे बीच में मौजूद हैं । इस सवाल में भी प्राप देखें कि विदेश मंत्री प्रसफल रहे हैं । जब जब वहां की जनता ने उठने की कोशिश की तो बजाये इसके कि उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलता, उसको बराबर दबाया गया इस सिद्धांत के सहारे कि हम तो गांघी जी के रास्ते पर चलने बाले हैं, शान्ति के टूत हैं, पंच धील की दुहाई देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से कि उनका वह सिद्धांत नागा क्षेत्र का जब प्रश्न उठा था तो उसको हल करने के समय कहां था। जब नागा क्षेत्र का प्रक्षन उठता है तो वहां के लोगों पर गोली की बौछार की जाती है। लेकिन गोम्रा माज पुर्तगाल के मधिकार में है, और जब पुर्तगास का सवाल म्राता है तो शान्ति मौर महिसा बड़ी सुन्दर चीज है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की शान्ति भौर महिसा हमारे नेहरू साहब निभा रहे हैं उसे तो हम कमजोर मौर बुशदिल की ही शान्ति मौर महिसा कहेंगे।

फिर पांडीचेरी. माही. कारीकल ग्रौर एनाम का सवाल हम ले। वह ग्राज तक पूर्ण रूप से स्वतंत्र नहीं हो पाये हैं। श्राज भी डी जरे पावल टांस्फर नहीं हई है। जब यह सवाल उठा रहे थे तो एक नया प्रक्न उत्पन्न हो गया ग्रौर वह प्रश्न है उत्तरी सीमा का. उत्तरी सीमा का चीन द्वारा म्रतिक्रमण । चीन के मतिकमण को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने स्वयं न्योता दिया है क्योंकि जब सन १९४० में तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन का <mark>ग्रविकार</mark> हम्रा तो भारत सरकार केवल मौन ही नहीं रही बल्कि उसने तिब्बत को चीन का एक ग्रंग मान लिया। भारत सरकार ने सब से पहली गलती यह की । जहां तक देश के दूसरे लोगों या दूसरी संस्थान्नों या पार्टियों का सम्बन्ध है. उन्होंने भी इस पर खामोशी कायम रखी. स्रौर जिन लोगों ने यह कहा कि चीन ने जो तिब्बत पर धतिक्रमण किया है, ग्रधिकार जमाया है वह शिश हत्या के समान है या ऐसे मान लिया जाये कि जैसे कोई राक्षस किसी बच्चे का गला घोट रहा है, तो उनको यह कह कर बदनाम किया गया कि वे हिन्दुस्तान ग्रौर चीन के रिश्ते को बिगाड रहे हैं। यही पहली गलती हई कि तिब्बत पर चीन का ग्राधिकार माना गया । तिब्बत के बारे में यह कहना कि वह चीन का भ्रंग रहा है, गसत होगा। तिब्बत स्वतंत्र रहा है, भौर इतिहास में कभी तो ऐसा भी हुमा है कि तिब्बत ने चीन से खिराज हासिल किया है। मगर माज तिब्बत स्वतंत्र होता तो माज चीनी माकमण की समस्या हमारे सामने न माती। जो सब से बड़ी गलती विदेश मंत्रालय ने की है वह यह है कि उसने तिब्बत को चीन का मंग मान लिया।

## 13 hrs.

इसके बाद सन् १९४४ में हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दूस्तान में हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई हो रहा है और दूसरी मोर बराबर सन १९५४ से भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन का भ्रतिकमण होता चला जा रहा है। प्रधान १६४४ से ले कर १६४8 मंत्री ने तक इस बात को सदन से भौर देश से बराबर छिपाए रखा कि चीनियों ने भारत के ऊपर अतिकमण किया है। जब कभी भी इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने चीन की सरकार के द्वारा शाया किए गए नक्शों की तरफ़ ध्यान दिलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ भाग चीन की सीमा के मन्तर्गत दिखाए गए 🕏 , तो यह जवाब दे दिया गया कि ये पुरानी चीन सरकार के ढ़ारा बने हुए नक्झे हैं ग्रौर उन को रिवाइज करने का समय नहीं मिला है। बड़े मजे में खुश हो लिया गया कि रिवाइज करने का म्रवसर नहीं मिला । नेकिन, श्रीमनू, इस में इतनी बड़ी कुटनीति ज्ञामिल थी कि ये मौजुदा साम्यवादी चीन सरकार के ढारा गढित नक्को नहीं ŝ. बल्कि वे पहले के ही नक्शे हैं. जिस से वे अपने ग्रधिकार साबित करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो भाग चीन में दिखाये गए हैं, वे शरू से ही चीन के मन्तर्गत थे। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि उस पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने फ़रमाया इसी सदन में कि यह हमने जरूर किया कि सदन को बताया नहीं कि यह हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हं कि उन्होंने सदन को तो बताया नहीं, लेकिन जब लांगजू में १९४६ से ले कर १९४७ तक सौ मील लम्बी सड़क बन रही थी, तब उन्होंने क्या किया, उन्होंने रोका क्यों नहीं, वह क्या करते रहे, उन का विदेश विभाग, उन की पलटन, उन की सी॰ धाई॰ डी॰ धौर इन्टेलीजस डिपार्टमेंट के लोग क्या करते रहे. जो इस को रोक नहीं सके।

for Grants

## 13.01 hrs.

[MR, SPEAKER in the Chair] सीघा प्रदन तो माज यह है। यह प्रदन नहीं है कि उन्होंने बताया या नहीं बताया----यह छोटी सी बात है, बताना चाहिये था----बल्कि सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रदन यह है कि उन्होंने क्या किया है।

म्राज तिब्बत ग्रौर चीन के प्रश्न को ले कर हमारे देश में श्रजीब तरह का वातावरण है। कुछ सियासी जमायतें म्राज देश की जनता की भावकता का फ़ायदा उटा रही हैं, जो जजबात लोगों के उभरे हैं, उस से फ़ायदा उठाना चाहती हैं, क्योंकि उस के साथ जडा हम्रा है प्रश्न देश की कम्यनि-स्ट पार्टी का । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हमेशा रही है, ग़हार रही है । जब देश-द्रोहो जब जंगे-भ्राजादी की लड़ाई हई, तब तक उसने विदेशियों के पक्ष में काम किया भौर उसने हमेशा हित्दस्तान की जंगेमाजादी में कम-जोरी दिखाई ग्रीर पीठ में छरा भौंका । ग्राज हमारे प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के साथी भौर जन संघ के साथी कहते हैं कि कम्यनिस्ट तो ग़हार हैं. देश-द्रोही हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हं कि ग़द्दार तो वे १६४२ में भी थे मौर १ १४६ में भी थे, लेकिन जब बंगाल में प्रसेम्बली धीर. बम्बई ग्रीर पालियामेंट की सीटें जीतने का मौका इन साथियों ग्राया. तो ने उन्हीं ग़हारों से संयक्त मोर्चा बनाया । उसके बाद जब दिल्ली की कोर्पोरेशन पर कब्जा करने का

# [श्री राम सेवक यादव]

सवाल आया. तो हमारे वाजपेयी महोदय के दल ने कम्युनिस्टों से मिलने के लिए हाभ बढ़ा दियां। क्या तब वे ग़दार नहीं थे ? ग्रगर वे ग़द्दार हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि जो पार्टियां ऐसे सवाल उठाती हैं, वे ज्यादा ग़हार हैं । लेकिन इस से कांग्रेस पार्टी---सत्तारूढ दल--- की जिम्मे-दारी कम नहीं होती----सब से बडी जिम्मेदारी उस की है और खास तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री की है। श्राज प्रधान मंत्री सदन में पूछते हैं कि क्याकिया जाये। द्याज कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत किए जायें। मैं तो यह कहंगा कि झब समय झा गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री को कमजोर किया जाये झौर उन के हाथ मजबुत नहीं करने चाहिए । मजबूत किया जाये इस मुल्क को, इस देश को । यह देश बराबर कमजोर हम्रा है । माज चीन का मुकाबला भावकता से नहीं किया जा सकता है । म्राज चीन का मुकाबजा पलटनों से नहीं हो सकता है । म्राज चीन का मुकाबला म्रगर हो सकता है, तो इस देश के चालीस करोड लोगों को ऊपर उठा कर हो सकता है। ग्रीर इन बारह सालों में इस देश के चालीस करोड लोगों को मजबुत बनाने के लिये कोई काम नहीं हन्ना है। ग्राज देश की सीमायें कमजोर हैं. सारा देश कमजोर है। श्राज चीन के सवाल को ले कर कितने लोगों में बहस चलती है । मुझ्किल से एक फ़ी सैकडा लोगों में झौर वह भी पढे लिखे झौर शहरों में रहने वालों में। चीन के सवाल को ले कर गांवों में कोई गर्मी नहीं है, ग्राम जनता में कोई गर्मी ग्रौर उल्लास नहीं है। मैं समझताहं कि म्रगर यह देश कोई नुक्सान उठायेगा, तो इस लिये नहीं कि यहां की पार्टियों में मत-भेद हैं , इसे लिये नहीं कि झाज लोग ग्रापस में तर्क-वितर्क करते हैं, बल्कि इस लिए कि यहां की जनता उदासीन है। जनता की उदासीनता इस देश को मिटा सकती है ग्रीर तोड सकती है ग्रीर इस देश

की जनता की उदासीनता को तोड़ने के लिये कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है ।

मैं भापको यह बताना चाहता हं कि चीन हिन्दूस्तान की कोई, दस बारह हजार मरब्बा मील जमीन नहीं चाहता? प्रधान मंत्री के हिसाब से वह तो ऊसर ग्रौर बंजर है। लेकिन चीन के इरादे कुछ ग्रौर हैं ग्रौर वे यह हैं कि जहां काश्मीर का मसला दस साल तक चला. वहां प्रधान मंत्री जैसे ग्रच्छे ग्रादमी को पाकर पांच साल तक वह इस को भी खींच ले जायगा घौर उस पांच साल के दौरान में, हिन्दस्तान की जनता जो तब्दीली चाहती है, पलटाव चाहती है, उसकी रोटी-रोजी के सवाल जो हल नहीं किए गए हैं, उसमें बराबरी के सवालात को जो हल नहीं किया गया है, इन सवालात को यहां पर बसे हुए पंचर्मागी लोग एक्सप्लायट करेंगे ग्रौर उनका फायदा उठार्येंगे भ्रीर तब मौका पाकर बंगाल, बिहार, कलकत्ता ग्रौर दिल्ली की गद्दियों पर कब्जा करने की बात है। ये उनके डिजाइन हैं। उनका मुकाबला इस तरह से नहीं किया जा सकता है। ग्राज चाऊ एन लाई हिन्दुस्तान ग्रा रहे हैं। इस बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहंगा कि उनका स्वागत हो यान हो याउनकेसाथ क्या बर्ताव किया जाये, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहुंगा कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान ग्रौर चीन की सीमा का प्रश्न है, ग्रगर तिब्बत म्राजाद रहे, तब तो हिन्द्स्तान म्रौर चीन की सीमा मैकमोहन रेखा हो सकती है, लेकिन ग्रगर तिब्बत इसी तरह चीन का भ्रंग बना रहता है, तब हिन्द्रस्तान भौर चीन की सीमा पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र ही हो सकती है। इस तरह की चीज प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को सामने रखनी चाहिए ।

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भूटान, सिक्किम ग्रौर नेपाल की भी बात की । ,

बार--बार यह कहा गया कि भटान झौर सिक्किम पर यदि श्रतिक्रमण होगा, तो उस से उनको बचायेंगे । नेपाल पर हमला अपने ऊपर हमला बताया गया। श्रीमन, मैं आपने द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह म्रर्ज करूंगा कि इन बयानात से भुटान ग्रौर सिक्किम के ग्रवाम पर यह ग्रसर पडने वाला है कि जो देश मपने को नहीं बचा सकता, वह दूसरे को क्या बचायेगा। ग्राज भुटान ग्रौर सिक्किम की सामन्तशाही शक्तियां कभी भी श्रपने देशों की सरहदों को नहीं बचा सकतीं ग्रौर न हिन्दूस्तान उनको बचा सकता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां की सरकारों पर दोस्ताना तरीके से ग्रसर डाला जाय भौर वहां जन-शक्तियों को उभारने का प्रयास हो, जनता के हाथ में शक्ति जाय भौर नए तरीके की हकुमतें वहां पर कायम हों, तब कुछ भला हो सकता है। ग्राज नेपान का भी यही हाल है। नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री दो तरह की जबान बोलते हैं। कभी वह चीन के पक्ष की बात कहते हैं ग्रौर कभी हिन्दुस्तान केपक्ष की। मैं बता दू कि श्राज शक्ति का सवाल है ग्रौर इस लिए यह खतरा हो सकता है कि ग्रगर हिन्दुस्तान ग्रौर चीन के बीच में चुनने का सवाल होगा, तो हो सकता है कि नेपाल चीन के साथ हो जाये, इस देश के साथ न जाए। मैं चाहंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इन महत्वपुर्ण प्रश्नों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

प्राज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उदासीन है। उस उदासीनता को जब तक दूर नहीं किया जा सकता, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का बचाव बहुत ग्रासान नहीं है। इस समस्या को हम भावुकता से हल न करें, बल्कि ठंडे दिल से इस पर सोचें। श्री चाऊ एन लाई से प्रधान मंत्री की जो वार्ता होगी, मैं नहीं जानता कि उसमें क्या होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं प्रछना चाहता हं कि मान लो वार्ता ग्रसफल रहे, चीन तैयार नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान की एक इंच जमीन छोड़ने के लिए, या पूरी जमीन छोड़ने के लिए, तो क्या होगा— उसके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है। म्राज जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई स्कीम है? क्या तरीका है, जिस से जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सकता है?

for Grants

म्रल्जीरिया का भी सवाल है। भारत सरकार म्रल्जीरिया की प्राविजनल सरकार — काम चलाऊ सरकार— को मान्यता देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरफ भी घ्यान दिया जाये।

जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री पर खर्चेका सवाल है, मैं कहूंगा कि प्रधिकारियों की तन्ख्वाहें बहुत लम्बी हैं प्रौर इखराजात बहुत ज्यादा हैं। उनको घटाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं प्रधान मंत्री से चाहूंगा कि जो सवालात मैंने उठाए हैं, वह उनका जवाब दें।

Shri Jawahariai Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not very long ago, I had occasion to address this House in regard to an important aspect of foreign affairs in the debate on the President's Address. I am afraid I took a great deal of the time of the House then and I do not propose to tax the House's patience to that extent on this occasion. I hardly think it will be worthwhile for me to repeat what I said on that occasion. more particularly about one of the major questions before us, that is, the troubles we had in our frontiers because of Chinese incursions. We have discussed that on many occasions, rightly, because it is an important and vital matter.

Now, certain developments have taken place to which reference has been made. The Prime Minister of China has been invited by me to visit

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India for certain talks. He has accepted that invitation but yet the date has not been fixed, except vaguely about the middle or the third week of April. Some hon. Members have asked me and pressed me to say how these discussions will take place, what are the particular subjects of discussion and the like matters.

Now, I would venture to say that it is hardly possible for me or desirable for me to speak in this House or anywhere, in fact, in public about the manner of talks or the manner of carrying on talks that we might adopt. That is not the way that diplomatic conversations or any like talks take place.

In the final analysis, one puts forward in the House or in public broad policies firmly, and it is for this House or for the country to have or not to have a measure of confidence in those who speak on its behalf.

Now, the position of the hon. speaker who spoke just before me is perfectly clear and understandable, because he thinks he has not any faith or confidence. Maybe, others won't have it either, but he has expressed himself with great clarity and said that the best thing for India would be to weaken the present Prime Minister and to rely on the people. With, of course, the second part, I suppose, all would agree but, perhaps, others may somehow doubt the fact that the hon. Member, Shri Yadav, as he said, represents the 40 crores of India. Perhaps, some others in this House have also some claims to representation and, perhaps, when it comes ito calculation and statistics those he represents might not be easily visible without a magnifying glass. But however that may be. whatever argument he may put forward is worthy of consideration as every argument should be.

Now, with regard to the many points that have been raised, my col-

league the Deputy Minister has dealt with a number of them. In regard to this particular very important matter of the frontier incursions by China that has become, and undoubtedly is, the major issue before us. before India, in regard to our foreign policy, because anything that affects the integrity of a country must necessarily be the most vital issue for that country. After all, the foreign policy of any country concerns itself primarily with the protection of that country, with the protection of its freedom, of its sovereignty, of its in-These are the first tests of tegrity. a foreign policy, and in so far as it is unable to do so, well, it has failed. Whether it has failed because of wrong approaches or whatever the reasons may be, in that measure it fails. I am prepared to accept that definition, that conclusion.

Therefore, in this world today which is tremendously agitated over great problems of war and peace, in the course of a month or two it is said that some of the great ones of the earth are going to meet at a summit meeting to discuss the future of the world one might say, because behind their talks lie not only the immediate questions which they might discuss about Germany or Berlin or that very vital matter, disarmament, but ultimately the future of the world does depend not finally, but it will be affected by those talks or by subsequent talks because I do not imagine that this process of talking will end with the first summit meeting because if it ended without success, then the future would be dark indeed.

It is not for me to prophesy what is going to happen there, and I have lately said in this House and elsewhere that the prospects are somewhat more favourable than they had been in the past. I believe in that and I hope for what I believe in. It is not merely wishful thinking--of course, it may be so because I se earnestly desire that some good results must come from these talks and what follows-good results in regard to disarmament, in regard to stoppage of this horrible thing, production of atomic, nuclear weapons and their tests.

I hope so. Yet, I am constrained to say that some recent developments have rather damped my optimism. Some forces appear to be at play which remind one rather forcibly of the days preceding the Second World War. I hope that these forces are not strong, and I do believe that the forces for peace are very much stronger. Nevertheless, it does cause one anxiety to realise that in spite of the two great wars, in spite of the public realisation of the terror of these hydrogen bombs etc., still there should be harping back in some people's minds on the ways and methods and thinking and actions which led to the Second World War, with this difference that the Second World War is supposed to be rather child's play compared to the war that might descend upon us in this age of jet aircraft and nuclear weapons. That is the broad outlook in this world, an outlook of hope, but, at the same time. tense with a great deal of apprehension

On the other hand, one sees powerful movements, also full of hope, moving the millions of Africa, new countries arising there in their independence, new leadership, new urges, new passions, sometimes new conflicts. We talk about Algeria, and with Algeria, with their struggle for freedom, we have sympathised and we have sent them our good wishes. But it is not Algeria alone today but the whole structure of the African continent that is changing and something new is emerging, something new that will undoubtedly have a powerful effect on the future of the world.

I often wonder what this world will look like in the next 20 years, 30 years or by the end of the century it is not far  $\sigma^{m}$ , ihis period. It will be very different. We have seen great changes in Asia taking place, continuing. We see now this emergence of Africa on the world scene with a tremendous bang—it has not come slowly, it has come rapidly and rather noislly—and no man knows what the effect of it is going to be, because Africa with all its story of horror and suffering for centuries past is a country full of vitality, and a nation whose people are full of vitality cannot be sat upon too long.

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In Africa also one sees the most flagrant example of a policy proclaimed to be a policy of racial supression, racial antagonism, racial discrimination, a policy of the master race, pursued by those in the south of this continent of Africa, a policy however much it may perhaps have sympathy from some people in some countries, which at any rate, hardly any person in other countries openly accepts or sides with not even those who may be considered the conservatives of the present age. And yet, there it is, and it is an amazing sight here in Africa, these countries rising up with all their strength and vitality and passion, and anger too sometimes, and there it is still, the continuation of this policy in the far south.

What is going to be the result of all this? These two things are mutually antagonistic. The great new independent African States can never agree to this kind of discrimination and racial antagonism which, in the ultimate analysis, is continuing insult to them and indeed to everyone concerned. So, we see this. T do not know how things will develop. But I am merely pointing out to this House these tremendous changes and upheavels that are taking place so that we might see our own problems, important as they are to us. in this wider picture and wider structure.

Behind all this lies this technological development which has produced atomic energy, atomic bomb, the jet aircruft, the space age and all that

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coming up with rapidity which we can hardly follow in our minds and which obviously are going to change the shape of things in the world and the shape of human living and all that. That is the world we live in. It is a good world for those who dare, who are not afraid, who can look ahead and are not lost in petty squabbles and petty arguments. It is a bad world for those who do not realise what the world is and where it is aiming and are continuously looking at their own feet instead of looking sometimes ahead, into the distance and to the stars. Whether it is a good world or a bad world, it is the world we live in and we have to face it with all its dangers and all its promises.

As I said, we should have this picture before us but inevitably we have to look at our own problems and the major problem for us in the foreign field is the problem of our frontier. There is no doubt about it, and some of us may not speak in the high key of some Members of the Opposition, nevertheless, it is obvious that everyone of us is gravely concerned about this problem not only in the present but in the future that looms before us; gravely concerned, not merely because it has taken placeit is where it is-but because of all manner of implications attached to it. all manner of forebodings.

I ventured to point out on a previous occasion that what has happened on our frontier is bad enough but the real historical significance of this is that something new has come. A 11 this talk which hon. Members opposite indulge in, of how we should behave on this occasion and on that occasion, what strong speeches we may deliver and the opposition may deliver, as to what we should have done in 1950 in regard to Tibet and what we should do now, is, i would say with all respect, a very petty change in this mighty development that has taken place, as if in 1950, if we had sent a different letter to the Chinese Government, the whole course of world history and the Chinese history and the misfortunes that have happened to Tibet would have changed.

I am amazed and astounded at this very simple type of reasoning of historical events and mighty forces at play and the lack of understanding that is shown in regard to them. Naturally, if you ask me, I am grieved at a great deal that has happened in Tibet. I think that the people of Tibet deserve our sympathy in every sense of the word. That is true. Nevertheless, the point that comes before me-not now but in 1950, 1951 1955 and 1959-is what we as a nation can do about it, safeguarding our own honour, interests, etc. and helping the causes we have at heart. We have many causes at heart all over the world. If we have a cause at heart, naturally, somewhere in the African continent, that applies even more to the Asian continent and to those who might be our neighbours. But the fact remains: how do we understand this picture and what do we do about it.

It is easy for hon. Members on that side or this side to speak bravely in this House. But it should be remem-bered that this great Parliament, which is sovereign in India, and whose writ runs to every corner of India, cannot send its writs beyond the corners of India and cannot send its writs where they cannot be accepted and will not be accepted. We cannot issue an order to Africa or to the American continent or to other parts of Asia. Sometimes hon. Members speak here as if we have merely to pass a resolution here or deliver a speech here and history of the world the will change and the great forces at work in the world will somehow climb down because a speech has been made or a resolution passed.

Let us be idealists; I nope we snall never cease to be idealists. But let us also be realists and let us realise

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what is the world. It is no good thinking that we are living in some past age, either from the point of view of modern technology or from the point of view of modern politics: and the two are intimately connected together. With all the courage in the world, it will not serve us if we are not served by modern technology in defending our country and our interests.

So, let us not go on like that. A number of times we have heard this repeated: only this morning, it was said that because something was done or said or not done or not said in 1950 by us in regard to Tibet all these difficulties have befallen us. I have no answer to that argument, because it shows such an utter lack of understanding of how things happen, what might have happened or what might not have happened. It surprises me that an hon. Member of this House has advanced that argument.

In this connection, may I with all respect mention one aspect of this and sometimes the subsequent other debates, which has troubled me greatly? An hon. Member on the other side referred by name here to a member of the other House and used language which astounded me. In this connection, I think he said-he was referring to Shri Panikkar and quoting from his book In Two Chinasthat Mr. Panikkar who was our Ambassador ten years ago had hetrayed the best interests of India and that he was ashamed that he has been nominated by the President to Parliament as a representative of the Indian people. Now, apart from my totally disagreeing with those words that he has used, what troubles me is this: 'a habit is growing in this House of referring to people by name and condemning them, bringing charges against them when they are not here to reply. That occurred the other day in the course of a discussion on education. People's names were mentioned here precisely and they were charged with acts which were most undesirable. They could not answer. The surprising thing is that when that poor man ventures to answer outside, it is said. "Oh, you dare not answer". I do not understand this at all.

First of all, we use the privilege of Parliament to condemn a man and when that poor man has to say something in his own defence, it is said, "he cannot do it". This is a very surprising thing. I submit I do not know and I do not presume to know what the precise parliamentary forms and practices are in this matter. 1 am not referring to that, but I do. and hope I know, something about the normal decencies of public life and the conventions which should normal govern parliamentary life. I do submit that any man whoever he is by name should not be condemned in this House. The hon, Member can do so outside, wherever he likes; he is on an open footing. But to exercise the privileges of this House and to bring those charges is a wrong procedure and is likely to create all manner of difficulties.

Again, if Members of this House start abusing Members of the other House, the Members of the other House have also the privilege of Pariiament and no doubt they may use it. And are we going to have this kind of mutual squabbles between two Houses or within the House between Members? But apart from all [Mis...

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mr. Speaker, May I raise a point? This is just criticising your authority. Here in the House you are the custodian of the rights of the members and whenever a member says something which is not in accordance with the rules of the House you pull him up. When you have not pulled him up, it means that you have permitted it.

Mr. Speaker: It was rather unfortunate. I do not think I was present here when this was said.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I was here. Mr. Speaker: Whoever might have

been present, it was rather unfortunate. The rules are specific. We ought not to abuse our privilege, a privilege which has been given not for the purpose of abusing others or saying things against others who are not here to defend themselves, but for the purpose of placing before the House without fear or favour what is in the interests of the country, without being deterred by the position of even great men outside. That is the peculiar privilege that we have for the exercise of our legitimate rights. An impression ought not to be created that we are abusing it. It is unfortunate that an hon. Member of the other House should have been referred to by name. If any person, whether a member of this House or that House, has written a book, it is open to any member to criticise that portion of the book without attributing any motives to him. The hon. Prime Minister stopped with saying that the members of the other House might criticise us. He did not go further and say that there are fourteen Assemblies in this country and every member in every Assembly may go on abusing us. Then there will be no end to it. Hon. Members should give respect and take respect. There is a definite rule that even when particular officers who are responsible to us have to be criticised, notice has to be given to me so that, if it is a proper case, I may pass it on to the Minister so that the Minister can come prepared to reply. With respect to those persons who are outside, whom we represent here, who are not in a position to explain or defend themselves. I am devising a method that no criticism of an outsider would be allowed. Unfortunately some words might have inadvertantly escaped our notice. There is no meaning in saying that merely because they have gone into the papers so I have considered and given a definite ruling that it ought to happen. It might have escaped our notice. Therefore, whenever such abuses are made, it is open to

any hon. Member to bring it to my notice so that if I have allowed it inadvertantly on a prior occasion I might remove it later on. I will have no hesitation in doing so.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sir. I must confess that it did not escape mv notice. I pulled him up once and he withdrew his words, though that was in a different connection. A second time I warned him and asked him to use more temperate language. My difficulty was that he was quoting from the book written by the gentleman himself. Even then I told him when he quoted it and he was drawing inferences and conclusions that his views must be couched in temperate language. That was all I could do, because a book written by the hon. Member had been quoted. Therefore, I could not stop him from mentioning the name when he was That quoting from the book itself. was my difficulty. Otherwise, I felt it and I took exception to it and on one occasion in respect of the other contention he had withdrawn hie words.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I also offer a word of explanation?

Mr. Speaker: Did he utter those words?

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know....

Mr. Speaker: Did he utter those words with respect to an hon. Member of the other House?

Shri Mahanty: I happened to refer to that gentleman in his capacity as our Ambassador in Peking, not as a member of the Rajya Sabha. It is an accident that he has been nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Did he say that he was nominated by the President in spite of all this?

Shri Mahanty: I said in respect of this gentleman that it is a pity that he has been nominated as a representative of the people.

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Mr. Speaker: It is very improper. I have no hesitation to say that it is not right for any hon. Member to indirectly or directly cast an aspersion on a member of another House. It is open to him to refer to the book and make any remarks he likes. because the book is open to the public, but to criticise the President or to say that the other man is not competent to be in that House is very wrong. I would not permit it. Possibly, it is too late to take it out from the record. Let it stand as it is with this explanation that this House will not permit it. Therefore, it will go on record for the future. Now the Prime Minister.

**Shri Mahanty:** May I seek a clarification? Are we not entitled to hold our opinions about public servants?

Mr. Speaker: Order order. The hon. Member may hold his opinion for himself and not give it out.

Shri Mahanty: Why?

Mr. Speaker: If any public servant is involved in anything and we have jurisdiction over him, there are methods of impeaching him by bringing it to the notice of the House. This is not the way in which he ought to be abused. If we have no jurisdiction over him outside we have little or no jurisdiction inside also.

Shri Mahanty: I contest it.

Mr. Speaker: He must abide by my ruling. He is going one step further. It is unfair. He contests my ruling. My ruling is final.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Will you give me one minute?

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to allow it. Now the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apart from this particular matter, I have again read that book to which reference was made and I have been quite unable to understand why he drew

various inferences from what Sardar Panikkar has written in his book. Of course, I have read it previously too The charge he made against him was that he, as our Ambassador. did not keep us properly informed of developments in China. How he drew that inference, I do not know, because he kept us completely inform-When I read the book ed betimes. I found nothing in the book which we did not know. The hon. Member might have found something. And, what is more, in what he has written in the book there is absolutely nothing wrong, to my way of thinking, in his approach to this question. He was, by and large, at that time in China the ablest and most experienced Ambassador of any country and, in fact, it was his handling of a difficult situation which was appreciated not only by our Government but various other Governments also. However. opinions might differ, of course, about the course of events, what should have been done, but to have said that he had betrayed our interests there, seems to me to be going too far.

When we discuse how our Ambassadors work, or sometimes when we talk about our external publicity, it seems to me that there is some misapprehension. It is imagined that the best publicity is presumably to throw large numbers of leaflets, books and other things on the public in the other country or for the Ambassador, shall I say, to deliver speeches and otherwise do this kind of work and give publicity. Now. one must remember what type of The other people one deals with. Government is not an ignorant Government. It has its own means of getting information from its Ambassador, from its publicity agents, from its newspapermen, from its intelli-gence agents. Most important countries have all these various agencies, including the last named, spread out. They get the information from these sources. It is not correct to assume that they form their opinions by the

## [Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

speeches delivered by the Ambassador or by the pamphlets. Most of these blatant type of propaganda mav create an impression on some 110learned gathering but it creates the reverse impression on any person who is normally considered intelligent. There is a reaction against propaganda of the blatant type, so that to measure this business by the ordinary yardstick of how many leaflets have been issued or pamphlets etc. does not help at all. I am not for a moment suggesting that our methods of propaganda are ideal or cannot be improved. I think they can be im-They should be. There is proved. always room for improvement. But an hon. Member suggested that they should be in charge of experienced journalists and not others.

We have tried the experienced journalists and found that they did not succeed at all. Of course, it always depends on individuals and individual journalists. An individual may be very good. But as a group they were not suited to this kind of work because they function in я different mental climate. In a different climate they would be very well but I am talking of the official climate of publicity which was not wholly suited-sometimes it was suited-to them. In fact, we had, after our experience, to revert to giving our own men special training in this. In consultation with the Union Public Service Commission we reverted to it and absorbed our publicity men into our Foreign Service so that they may not be considered as a caste apart. That is how we are functioning today and I believe we are functioning better than we used to do. But there is a great deal of room for improvement. I admit it.

On the one side we are constantly being told that we must improve our propaganda, and on the other side we are told that we are spending too much money on it. The two of course are not necessarily contradictory but there is an element of contradiction between the two. Normally speaking, we spend far less on almost every one of our activities than most countries do on their Foreign Service and publicity. The bigger countries spend much more than we do. I am glad we spend less. We should spend less. I am not saying for a moment that I am not appreciating the criticism made about better publicity but I do venture to submit that the type of publicity that perhaps some hon. Members have in their minds does not help much. The best pubicity in the ultimate analysis is what one does in one's country. All the talk about it will not convince people but what we do in our country. The best publicity figure that I have known in my term of years was Mahatma Gandhi because he did things in India. He did not talk to the outside world. He just did things in India which forced public attention to India, which brought people running to India to see what he was doing in India and which brought newspapers to write about Gandhiji and his work. It was because there was solidity behind it. All the leaflets, propaganda, articles and speeches in the wide world would not..... (Interruption).

Shri Mahanty: Why not wind it up then?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We could not.

The ultimate analysis is this solid basis. People are not easily taken in by leaflets and things about any matter. It may be that about any matter we are fully convinced of our own rightness. Sometimes it is a little helpful to see oneself with other people's eyes also and not be confirmed in a Narcissuslike attitude of thinking that we must inevitably be right in everything that we do. Other people may disagree. What are we going to do about it? We cannot force them to agree by our repeating something. We have to convince them, win them over by intellectual means and not by the bludgeon of shouting.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek some information?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, let me continue.

I am merely pointing out the approach to this question for a true understanding of it. I am by no means defending the failure that we may have committed.

Then the other things we are told about are Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan repeatedly. Nepal is an independent country. She is very friendly to us and in very close relations. Bhutan is in special treaty with us. Sikkim is in even more special treaty with us. But the way some hon. Members seem to imagine that we should go and impose our wishes, our will or even our advice on them seems to me a misunderstanding of how any one country can deal with another country. Nothing is more disliked than any attempt at imposition, even imposing something, which we may have a right to impose. Even then it is disliked, much more so by countries who, whether they are big or small, weak or strong, have a certain selfrespect to keep up-and rightly sowho do not like being told to do this or that. So the type of approaches that hon. Members sometimes suggest here are the very worst approaches that one can make to these friendly countries, self-respecting countries, with whom we have close relations.

An hon. Member talking about our foreign administrative machinery referred to the High Commission in London which, indeed, he very rightly characterised as a very miniature Government of India in the sense of its various departments. They ате duplicated there on a scale. It is perfectly true. But that of course does not help us either to admire it or to decry it. We have to understand the type of work it has to do. for Grants

But it is on an enormous scale. I wish it was less. But there it is. There are more students than are anywhere. Then there is the huge Stores Department purchasing all kinds of things for us for our developmental purposes. Our Army, our Navy, our Air Force, everything have to have branches there. They may cease later on.

The criticism was that a Special Reorganisation Unit was sent there under one of our Joint Secretaries in the Finance Ministry and that the leader of this Unit was recalled suddenly because he could not get all the people there. It has amazed me because T have not heard about it. In fact. T discussed the matter with the leader of that Unit after he came back as to what he had done. He had gone with a number of people and with a deputy. He spent some time there and laid down the method of work and left that team with the deputy to carry on for the next several months. He could not afford to spend months and months there. He came back leaving this team behind having done good work himself and leaving it to follow it up. There was no question of recall. It is entirely what the hon Member has imagined. The result of his visit was substantial. Almost everything-I am speaking I think, memory-excepting, from three Assistant Secretaries, all the various proposals were agreed to. Naturally, such re-organisation units function always in the closest coordination with the head of the Mission. That is the only way to work. goes from outside and Somebody issues orders "Get rid of these" without knowing the difficulties of the Mission people and the Head of the Mission-this kind of thing cannot work. After all, the people who make the heads of our Missions are supposed to be good for that work. ₩e cannot ignore them. We cannot bypass them. Therefore, the whole purpose whenever the Special Re-organisation Unit works..... (Interruption).

Shri Mahanty: May I ask a question?

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Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will note down whatever important points they may have.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Will you allow after the hon. Prime Minister has finished?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nohru: Whenever this Re-organisation Unit works in any Ministry or in any Mission abroad it always associates itself with the head of that Ministry or the head of the Mission. That is the way to work.

There were, I believe, a number of cases which they had recommended-I forget how many but it was 65 or something like that-and on subseauent talks the recommendations were varied. Some people were kept for various reasons. I cannot go into The main point the various details. is that the visit of this Unit there was a very considerable success. This type of work which is close work study is paying us quite handsome dividends in making our work more efficient as also in economy.

Some hon. Member referred to the case of a person being appointed the Director of the India Stores Department in London and hinted that this was a case of—he did not use the word, I am using it—some kind of nepotism, that is, this kind of an appointment.

Shri Mahanty: I did not use the word nepotism.

Shri Jawaharial Nehru: I said so. I am saying so. He did not use the word. I am using it. I have said so. You may call it, if you like, favouritism or what you like. He said something of which I was not aware. He said that this man was defeated in an election; therefore, the presumption was, to soften the sorrow of defeat. he was being given this particular post. I was surprised; I did not know, but I have had enquiries made since then. All I knew about this man

was that six years ago, on high recommendation, and if I may say so, without revealing anything, the recommendation of a person, not a member of the Congress Party at all, high or low, we tried him in some work. and he turned out to be rather good at that work. He was tried in some work, and he then became ultimately the Managing Director of Hindustan Insecticides, and the DDT Factory at Alwaye. He has done very well there. These are one or two or three of our State undertakings which have flourished, shown results, profits and all that. Naturally, he went up in our estimation. Naturally, now, after six years of his working there, he has been chosen for this more responsible work in London.

Now, about the election matter, I have not heard, but on inquiry I find that he did stand for election in 1952, that is, eight years ago.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From which party?

Shri Jawaharial Nehru: I am saying that. He stood as an independent being supported by one of the parties in the Opposition.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: Namely, which party?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, I do not want to name or throw about names; it was some Opposition Party. I did not know that he had stood and he had been defeated. He had come through the normal courses, and has ultimately been approved by the Union Public Service Commission, and has been accepted, and he has done good work, and he is being given another opportunity in a wider field, for continuing that good work.

There is one thing more, I forget where, but one of the hon. Members referred to reported differences of opinion between our Ambassador Chagla in the United States and our Commissioner-General there. Well, I have not heard of this. I do not think his information is correct about it. There is no question of differences of opinion, because opinions in regard to policy are not formed either by the Ambassador or the Commissioner-General; they are formed in Delhi, and the implementation of that policy is left to them in their respective fields.

Some reference was made to the Tibetan refugees. I entirely agree with the hon. Members who referred to them, that we should not treat them as an undesirable burden, but it is our duty and privilege to help them, to rehabilitate them, because, as far as one can see, they are going to be in India for a long time; how long, I cannot say. And, therefore, they should be rehabilitated.

This process of rehabilitation is not a simple matter, partly climatically, partly because they come from a totally different climate, a totally different world, into this new world of India, new climate of India, new languages of India. It is a difficult matter. And many of them, a large number of them are monks, Lamas. They again present difficulties. We are trying to settle them in two or three major localities, one of them being Dharamsala, Dalhousie or roundabout that area, where there would be a colony of them, and where we hope, within a fairly short time, the Dalai Lama himself will go and establish himself, surrounded by his people, helping them.....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I thought Mussourie was a better place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member says that Mussourie was a better place. Well, that is a question of opinion. Mussourie, perhaps the very reason that the hon. Member thinks it was a better place, is a worse place, in the sense, I mean, that it is a flashy place, it is a tourist place, it is a place where people, especially monks and others, cannot easily settle down.

We had the advantage in Dharamsala of a great deal of accommodation, old British barracks which are not used, barracks of British soldiers, quite good, which are not used; and the Punjab Government and our Army Authorities etc. could place them at our disposal. So, we have a good climate there, because they can only settle down in the hills. Some hon. Member suggested our sending them to South India. That would be a tragedy; if we did send them to the climate of South India, I do not know whether they would survive.

ंडा०र,म सुभग सिंह (सहसर।म)ः ऊटी वगैरह में तो वे रखे जा सकते हैं।

Shri Jawaharial Nehru: So, they have to be in the hills. Here is good accommodation, and so we are trying to do that. It is a difficult matter.

Of course, all their children are going to schools but we are organising language studies for the grown-up students.

And while, on the one side, in Sikkim, in Dharamsala and some other places we settle them in some numbers, the problem is by no means solved. The others are left over, and others are coming still, in small numbers, but are coming still. It is a continuing problem.

Some hon. Members opposite referred to the fact that reading 011 annual report,-which, I may in a11 humility suggest, is a good report, that is, good in the sense of giving 88 much information as we can about our various activities, because we want every Member of Parliament to be acquainted with all these multifarious activities in all the corners of the world-one finds that all the old problems still remain; there is the problem of Goa, there is the problem of Pondicherry, of de jure transfer, and there is the trouble over.....

An Hon. Member: Kashmir.

Shri Jawaharial Nehru: I am talking about Indian problems—there are troubles with Pakistan and so on. Of course, he said that all the old problems remain, and now, we have added a new problem of our frontier

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## [Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

with China or Tibet. It was perfectly true. I entirely agree with him. All the old problems remain, with some variations. There are some minor problems with Pakistan, which have been settled, about some border troubles, but major problems are being discussed; some may be settled.

As for Goa and Pondicherry, certainly, I can report no progress. Of course, they stand on a separate footing. So far as Pondicherry is concerned, we are at least there; the fact that the *de jure* transfer has not been made comes in our way.

The suggestion was made the other day, and our attention was drawn to certain appeals from Pondicherry being preferred in Paris. This is very odd, I must say, and rather undesirable, and I hope that even before the de jure transfer takes place or not, we shall be able to put an end to this business and try to bring in our Supreme Court into the picture even in regard to Pondicherry, because it is very difficult; we have been promised so often, and assured so often of this matter being finally settled, by the French Parliament or Government, and we went on waiting but all these years have passed and something or other intervenes.

I shall not take much more of the time of the House. I would submit that in this very difficult and tortured world, we have to take long views, and long view does not mean our not seeing the ground before us and merely gazing at the stars, but we just cannot understand this tremendously revolutionary period of history which is today, without having some understanding of these forces that are at forces, technological work. forces, which are converted into mighty revolutionary urges, and these nationalist and other urges which we see in Africa and elsewhere; and in Europe and America, there is great demand for peace, and yet, somehow, a me. vival of the old militarism showing its head, which is rather alarming. It

is rather odd: if we have to play any important part in this world, we can only do so by looking after ourselves first of all, understanding the worldtrying to understand it-not throwing our weight about, but looking at these world problems with some humility, not imagining that we can solve them because that is neither right nor does it create a good impression-to throw weight about and tell them what to do. If we can manage our own little country with tolerable efficiency and success. we shall affect the world more that way than advice being given.

### 14 hrs.

In these matters there may he differences of opinion, but I believe most hon. Members will agree, just as this question which is a vital one for us-about those border troubles-there is no vital difference. maybe differences in shade and degree, except perhaps among some hon. Members opposite who think differently. I am referring to the members of the Communist Party. But I doubt even among members of the Communist Party if some do not have that pullwhat you call a nationalist pullwhich does not lose itself in vague and amorphous internationalism. I believe, I have some international urges and feelings and I think the next stage in the world's progress is going to be internationalism unless it is destroyed before that. But internationalism which has no roots anywhere becomes quite amorphous and in the air and, therefore, it does not really play that part which it should in moulding the world. So we have to function in this nationalist sphere and this wider international sphere. We can only do good in the international affairs if we are true to ourselves and our country.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, the Prime Minister in the course of his speech raised a very pertinent point. He said that some Members of this House made certain charges against the Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh University and the Vice Chancellor replied to those charges in the press. Nobody, as far as I know, from this side made any objection to that. It was the Education Minister who made objection to it. Therefore, the Prime Minister's duty was to pull up the Education Minister than to have raised voice against us. It is very unfair to us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not mention any name, Sir. I did no wish to mention any names. It is others who have brought in names. The name of Mr. Abdul Majit Khwaja was brought in the picture. He is not a Member of this House.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It was your Education Minister.

Mr. Speaker: So far as that matter is concerned the practice is this. Tf any outsider's honesty or his integrity is challenged, he writes to me and T immediately send it to the Minister. He would not have an access to this House except through a letter. Τf the Minister finds that he has made a wrong statement, it is for him to correct. I leave it at that stage. We do not have an enquiry. The hon. Prime Minister did not accuse the . Opposition so far as that matter is concerned. (Interruptions).

## Some Hon. Members rose-

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow new persons to get up. Shri Mahanty and Shri Hem Barua wanted to put questions.

Shri Mahanty: I wanted to ask a question with reference to the recommendations of the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Finance Ministry which went into the establishment of the High Commission in U.K. According to the Report, the recommendations were unanimously agreed recommendations, agreed between the High Commission......

Mr. Speaker: What is the clarification that he wants?

Shri Mahanty: The clarification I seek is: I would like to know why 424 (Ai) LS-5. the Government have left the Assistant Secretary, as the Prime Minister has stated, untouched? Why were the recommendations not given full effect to when they were unanimously agreed recommendations.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that this was also done in agreement with the Unit?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of our hon. Prime Minister has been drawn to a report appearing in the B.B.C. Weekly, The Listeners, where an interview wae granted to the B.B.C. by our High Commissioner in U.K. in which she has criticised our Constitution and has suggested that it needs to be amended. She has also criticised our civil servants and I quote her words: "They are doing their best, but it is a poor best." She has criticised our educational system and said-I quote her words: "There is neither English nor India." education at the moment in Then, she has criticised our educated people and said....(Interruptions). I am quoting her words .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member is going off the mark. This occasion is for seeking a clarification arising out of a discussion here. If an hon. Member has raised a particular thing and the hon. Minister in his reply has not referred to it, he may say it has not been referred to. If the hon. Minister has not referred to it he can ask for a clarification. New matters shall not be introduced here.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a humble submission, Sir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If it is not incorrect for me to say so, the hon. Member wanted to raise this in the form of an adjournment motion. You were pleased to not to allow it. Now, it comes up in another form, as a clarification. I may add, since the hon. Member drew our attention to it by that motion, I read that article and found it excellent.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member brought it to my notice in the

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### [Mr. Speaker]

form of an adjournment motion, I did not allow him and I even advised him not to raise it here. He wanted to raise it here. He came and saw me and I asked him to show me the article before I can allow it. Then he agreed to bring the article to me. What is the hurry now? Why should he raise it immediately?

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a humble submission? The Prime Minister was pleased to say......

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister is not expected to read every article in the world.

Now, is it necessary for me to put any of the cut motions separately to vote? I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I put all the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 110 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 16-TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17-NAGA HILLS-TURN-SANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Naga Hills-Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO.-18-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,86,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of "External Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 19-STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'".

DEMAND NO. 20-MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of "Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'".

## DEMAND NO. 110-CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs".

#### 14.07 hrs.

#### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROARDCASTING

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 60 to 62 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 5 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions and are desirous of moving them may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. Each hon. Member will have 15 minutes and Leaders of Groups will have 20.30 minutes.

Will the hon. Minister intervene at this stage?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

#### DEMAND NO. 60-MINISTRY OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADRING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 12,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'". DEMAND NO. 61-BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of Broadcasting".

DEMAND NO. 62-MISCELLANBOUS DE-PARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND NO. 123-CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Report of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry with all the care and attention it deserves. At the outset I must congratulate the hon. Minister and his compatriots for two major achievements of the Ministry during the period under review. One is the inauguration of the experimental television by