

✓ and I believe that that effort succeeds; in what time I cannot say.

• **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know whether for the last three or four days over-time work is allowed in the Delhi Depot and, if so, what is the reason for this over-time work? If the Prime Minister says that there is surplus staff, where is the necessity for allowing over-time work?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know about what the hon. Member says in the last three or four days—I cannot say. It may be just to clear up loose strings.

✓ **Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This matter has been brought up in some form or another from time to time, namely retrenchment in Ordnance Depots. The hon. Minister Mr. Tyagi explained at length the other day that there is no intention to retrench except where absolutely necessary, alternative appointment is also sought to be provided and active steps are being taken, Ordnance Factories are also sought to be expanded so as to produce more even for civilian needs and thus avoid retrenchment as far as possible or allow absorption of the surplus personnel. And in view of the statement that the hon. the Prime Minister has made that every effort is being made to see that these people do not suffer, I do not think it is necessary for me to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have received an application from Dr. Ch. V. Rama Rao for leave of absence. The letter says: "In view of the severe heat and my delicate health I request you to kindly grant me leave of absence from attending the session, from the 2nd April, 1953, to the end of the present session and oblige".

He has been ailing for some time. Is it the pleasure of the House that the permission be granted—although we are on the last day? Mere heat ought not to stand in the way of any hon. Member continuing to attend here! We shall see as far as possible that heat is avoided inside the House!

**Shri Namblar (Mayuram):** He is a T.B. patient.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it the pleasure of the House to grant the permission?

Leave was granted.

#### STATEMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Since the last occasion when this House discussed foreign affairs, much has happened in the international sphere and many important developments have taken place. No major problem has been solved, but it may be said that for the first time in several years, large numbers of people have hoped that solutions might be found. The "cold war" has somewhat toned down.

Many evidences of this new approach have come from the Soviet Union and, however some people might view them, they must be welcomed as helping in lessening the tension of the world. In China also there has been evident a desire for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

This House will remember that some months ago a Resolution regarding Korea was sponsored by India in the United Nations and was passed by the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority. That Resolution, as I stated in this House, was no mandate but an earnest approach to find a basis for a settlement. The President of the General Assembly of the U.N. communicated it in this spirit to the Chinese and the North Korean Governments. Unfortunately, both the Soviet and the Chinese Governments rejected that Resolution and our hopes of a settlement suffered a serious setback. Recently, however, new proposals were made by the Chinese Government in regard to Korea which opened the door again to a fresh approach to this problem which was, to some extent, in line with the Resolution passed by the U.N. Shortly afterwards, the Chinese Government put forward fresh proposals, referred to as the 8-point proposals, which were a very close approximation to the Indian Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the U.N. We welcomed these proposals because they seemed to afford a promising and solid basis for a solution of the immediate problem, which was in line with the accepted policy of the U.N. Many other powers also welcomed these proposals.

Two or three days ago, the United Nations Command in Korea put forward certain counter proposals. Any constructive approach to this problem is always to be welcomed. We were glad therefore that these attempts were being made to solve a problem

which had given so much trouble in the past. On a close examination of these counter proposals, it appears that they diverge considerably from the General Assembly's Resolution to which the U.N. stands committed. It appears that the Chinese and North Korean Governments have expressed their disapproval of some of these proposals and stated that they cannot accept them as they are.

So far as India is concerned, we would welcome any solution which is accepted by the parties concerned. We feel, however, that such a solution is much more likely to be found on the basis of the U.N. Resolution, and the Chinese 8-point proposals approximate so nearly to this Resolution that they should form the basis for discussion and we hope a solution. It should be possible to amplify them or to vary them by agreement where necessary. We earnestly hope, therefore, that this avenue of approach will not be given up but will be pursued. In any event, we trust that the negotiations at Panmunjon will be carried on, even though there might be occasional setbacks.

The House is aware that India has often been mentioned in some of these proposals and it has been suggested that this country should undertake various responsibilities. We are reluctant to assume distant responsibilities. But if an agreement is arrived at between the parties concerned and the task suggested for us is within our competence and not opposed to any policy that we pursue, we do not wish to escape that responsibility. That responsibility is all the greater because it is India's good fortune to have friendly relations with the great powers who, on either side are parties to the dispute. If India can serve the cause of peace in any way, we shall gladly offer our services. But such services can only be offered if there is an agreement as regards the solution.

I have referred to the new hopes that have been raised in the minds of innumerable people, hopes that the fear of war, which oppresses humanity, will diminish and the cold war, the horror and burden of which was described recently in eloquent and forceful language, by the President of the United States, might end. There is undoubtedly a new atmosphere in the world and the outlook is brighter than it has been for a long time. It is for the statesmen of the world, and more especially those shouldering heavy responsibility in the great nations, to seize this opportunity with

courage and wisdom, and lead humanity towards peace. I am very glad that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has recently suggested a conference on the highest level between the leading powers of the world, to meet informally and in privacy and without a rigid agenda, to tackle the problems that afflict mankind and to make every effort to rid humanity of the fear of war. I would earnestly commend this suggestion. The stakes are the highest that the world offers and a war-weary and fear-laden humanity will bless those who will rid it of these terrible burdens and lead it to peace and happiness. President Eisenhower is not opposed to this idea of such a conference but has recently said that the time for it is not ripe.

In the Middle East, I regret to say that the situation has gravely deteriorated. India is deeply interested in these countries of the Middle East and has the friendliest ties with them dating back to long ages past. It will be a misfortune, not only for the countries concerned but for the world, if these problems of the Middle East are not solved peacefully and co-operatively.

The great continent of Africa, from its northern Mediterranean coast to the far south, is in process of dynamic change and eruption. In the extreme south, as is well known a racial policy of gross intolerance and arrogance has shocked the world. In other parts of Africa also, in various shades and degrees, this racial policy is in evidence. It comes into conflict with the rising nationalism and consciousness of African nations. Unfortunately there has been a great deal of violence on all sides and repression which has brought misery to vast numbers of people. No solution of the African problem can be based on racial discrimination or on the suppression of the African people, who have suffered so terribly for centuries past and who must command our sympathy. I earnestly hope that methods of violence will cease there, for this can only bring misery to all concerned.

It has been our misfortune during the past five or six years, to have strained relations with our neighbour country Pakistan. Any calm and dispassionate consideration of India and Pakistan will lead to the inevitable conclusion that there must be friendly and co-operative relations between them. Geography, past history, common cultural backgrounds and innumerable individual contacts lead to this conclusion. Any other conclusion is fraught with unhappiness and disaster for both. I am happy to

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inform the House that, during recent weeks, there has been a marked improvement in these relations and many friendly gestures have been made to us from Pakistan which we welcome and reciprocate. We shall make every endeavour to dispel the clouds that have darkened our respective horizons and caused unhappiness to so many people. (*Hear, hear*).

The Governor-General of Pakistan recently stated that the independence and sovereignty of Pakistan must be fully recognised and no attempt should be made to interfere with them. I am surprised that this obvious proposition should have been put forward. There is or can be no desire on the part of any reasonable persons to interfere in any way with the freedom and independence of Pakistan. Certainly India does not wish to do so and desires friendly relations with its neighbour and sister country, each recognising the other's freedom and integrity. I am aware that there are some misguided persons in India as well as in Pakistan who have continually sown the seeds of hatred and illwill against the other country and who talk wildly about conflict and interference. But this Parliament and the country have denounced and repudiated this mischievous outlook and false ideology.

In recent months, a domestic agitation which influences our foreign relations, has demonstrated how utterly irresponsible and mischievous this outlook is. I refer to what is known as the 'Jammu agitation' which has demonstrated to what lengths irresponsible behaviour, harmful to the nation, can go. This agitation has not only injured our cause internationally but has made the very solution, which it seeks, more difficult of attainment. It has been a challenge to the authority of Parliament and an attempt to upset by unlawful and often violent means the decisions of our Parliament. It has been a matter of peculiar regret that those whose primary duty must be to uphold the Constitution and have respect for the laws made under the Constitution, should be guilty of inciting people to violate those laws. I am not merely concerned with the moral aspects of this matter but also with the evil consequences, both national and international, that flow from it.

The world is full of problems and a tortured humanity seeks anxiously for some relief from its fears and burdens. In this tragic drama, a measure of responsibility comes to us in this great country. We have enough

of our problems here and they consume our thoughts and energy, but we cannot isolate ourselves from the great brotherhood of the nations and from the common problems that affect humanity. Whether we wish it or not, fate and circumstances have cast this responsibility upon us and we must discharge it. In the manner that we, in common with other countries, discharge it will depend whether our generation and the next will live in peace and bring about the progressive happiness of mankind or suffer irretrievable disaster. That responsibility can only be discharged if we are united and hold together, remembering always our high ideals and objectives and not allowing ourselves to be swept away by the fear or passion of the moment.

#### REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**Shri T. N. Singh** (Banaras Dist.—East): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1949-50 and unfinished Accounts (Civil), 1948-49.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATION AMENDING GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

**The Minister of Finance** (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 5/53, dated the 30th March, 1953 making certain amendments to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. S-62/53.*]

##### REPORTS OF THE TEAMS OF OFFICIALS WHICH VISITED SCARCITY AFFECTED AREAS

**The Minister of Finance** (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum showing action taken by Government on the reports of the teams of officials which visited the scarcity affected areas of West Bengal, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras, in pursuance of the undertakings given in replies to Starred Questions Nos. 401 and 1718 asked on the 2nd March and 29th April 1953, respectively. [*See Appendix XII, annexure No. 223*]