

Ramaul, Shri Shiva Nand.
Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava.
Ray, Shri S. P.
Reddy, Shri K. V.
Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha.
Reddy, Shri M. Govinda.
Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda.
Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva.
Reddy, Shri Nagi.
Reddy, Shri Y. A.
Reddy, Shri Yella.
Ruthnaswamy, Shri M.
Sadiq Ali, Shri.
Sahai, Shri Ram.
Sanjivayya, Shri D.
Savnekar, Shri B. S.
Seeta Yudhvir, Shrimati.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri K. K.
Shah, Shri M. C.
Sherkhan, Shri.
Shukla, Shri Chakrapani.
Shukla, Shri M. P.
Shyam Kumari Khan, Shrimati.
Siddhantalankar, Prof. Satyavrata.
Siddhu, Dr. M. M. S.
Singh, Shri Dalpat.
Singh, Shri Devi.
Singh, Dr. Gopal.
Singh, Shri J. K. P. N.
Singh, Shri Jogendra.
Singh, Shri S. K.
Singh, Shri Santokh.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad.
Sinha, Shri B. K. P.
Sinha, Shri R. B.
Sukhdev Prasad, Shri.
Supakar, Shri S.
Swamy, Shri N. R. M.
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Tankha, Pandit S. S. N.
Tara Ramchandra Sathe, Shrimati.
Thanulingam, Shri P.

Tripathi, Shri H. V.
Usha Barthakur, Shrimati.
Vaishampayan, Shri S. K.
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri C. L.
Varma, Shri Nirajan.
Venkateswara Rao, Shri N.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra.
Yajee, Shri Sheel Bhadra.
Zaidi, Col. B. H.

NOES—2

Murahari, Shri G.
Rajnarain, Shri.

The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

STATEMENT ON RECENT TALKS BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA AND THE PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before we come to legislative business, we shall take up the statement that has to be made by the External Affairs Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): Madam Deputy Chairman, as the House is aware, H. E. Mr. Antonin Novotny, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by H. E. Mr. Vaclav David, Foreign Minister, paid a State visit to India from 18th to 24th November, 1966. The visit provided an opportunity to renew personal contacts between the leaders of Czechoslovakia and India and strengthen further the friendship between them.

During his stay in India the Czechoslovak President had talks with the President and Prime Minister on a wide range of important international issues, and on subjects

[Shri M. C. Chagla.J of mutual interest, particularly the further development of cultural and economic relations between the two countries. There was also an exchange of views between the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and me.

As stated in the Communique, a copy of which, is placed on the Table of the House, [See below the talks between the Czechoslovak President and the Prime Minister revealed identity of views between the two countries on many important issues and on those on which our views were not identical they were very close. The President and the Prime Minister confirmed their adherence to the principles of peace and peaceful co-existence between States belonging to different political and social systems. As is already known, Czechoslovakia and India have always co-operated in the United Nations in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and neo-colonialism and have firm faith in the United Nations and its role in preserving world peace.

There was exchange of views with the President of Czechoslovakia on the problems of disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on banning of nuclear explosions. Both sides consider that urgent steps should be taken to achieve these objectives.

The Czechoslovak President gave his assessment of the situation in Europe and the Prime Minister gave him a resume of the situation in India, India's happy relations with most of her neighbours and difficulties created on India's borders by the only two countries who have been unwilling to reciprocate India's desire for friendship. The Prime Minister also explained the dangers inherent in Sino-Pak collusion against India. The President of Czechoslovakia expressed his appreciation of India's efforts to implement the Tashkent Declaration in letter and spirit.

On Vietnam both sides were agreed that bombing must stop and a peaceful solution sought within the framework of the Geneva Agreement of 1954.

It was in the field of bilateral relations that conclusions were reached and decisions taken. The President of Czechoslovakia and our Prime Minister reviewed the successful co-operation between the two countries in various fields and examined the scope for expansion of co operation in the economic and cultural spheres. Both were convinced that the success so far achieved underlined the great deal that remains to be done and the necessity of giving immediate attention to the increase of collaboration in these fields. On both sides keen desire was expressed for expanding the area of economic and cultural co-operation.

On the educational and cultural side in particular, the Czechoslovak President pointed out the high standards of Czechoslovak universities and the readiness of Czechoslovak institutions of learning to make their facilities available to Indian students or scholars. Dr. F. Kahuda, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture of Czechoslovakia, will visit India in December, 1966, to finalise a Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Czechoslovakia.

On the economic side it was decided that the Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic Trade and Technical Co-operation, established by an agreement in April, 1966, should have its first meeting in January 1967, to explore the possibilities of further co-operation between the two countries in the economic field. The Czechoslovak delegation will be led by the Chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Joint Committee, Mr. Josef Krejci, Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, and the Indian team will be led by the Chairman of the Indian

We were very happy to have the privilege of welcoming President Novotny, Madame Novotna, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Mr. David, and Madame David, and other members of the President's party. The talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of complete understanding and friendship. The Czechoslovak Government showed appreciation for our standpoint on various important issues. The visit of President Novotny has further cemented the excellent relations already existing between India and Czechoslovakia and represents a further milestone on the road to Indo-Czechoslovak friendship.

In response to an invitation from the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishna^H E. E. Mr. Antonin Novotny, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by Madame Novotna, paid a State visit to India from 18th to 24th November. 1966.

monuments. These visits gave them the opportunity to see the latest developments and achievements of the Indian people. The Czechoslovak President was greatly touched by the warmth and cordiality of the reception accorded to him and his party by the Indian people.

Associated in the talks on the Czechoslovak side were: H. E. Mr. Vaclav David, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Mr. Frantisek Barbirek, Deputy Chairman of Slovak National Council; H.E. Ing. Ludvik Ubl, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; H.E. Col. General Valadimir Janko, Deputy Minister of Defence; H.E. Mr. Ladislav Novak, Head of the Office of the President; H.E. Mr. Jaroslav Kohout, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in India; and H.E. Dr. Ivan Rohal Ilkiv, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Prime Minister of India noted with great satisfaction the progress achieved in the fast-developing co-operation bet-

[Shri M. C. Chagla.]

ween the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. They expressed satisfaction at the rapid growth of Indo-Czechoslovak trade and agreed that there was considerable scope for its further expansion and diversification. The two sides expressed their gratification at the conclusion of an agreement on scientific co-operation, the establishment this year of a Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade and Economic Co-operation, and the signing of an agreement on co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Prime Minister conveyed the warm thanks and appreciation of the Government and the people of India for the continued assistance extended by Czechoslovakia in establishing important branches of heavy industry in India.

The President and the Prime Minister noted the success of Indo-Czechoslovak co-operation in important industrial projects such as the Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Tools Plant at Ranchi, Bihar, the Heavy Power Equipment Plant at Ramachandrapuram, Andhra Pradesh and the Heavy Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli, Madras.

The President and the Prime Minister also noted the strengthening of cultural, educational and scientific relations. They expressed their keen desire to promote further co-operation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the international situation. There was identity or closeness of views on important issues of mutual interest and of international importance. They expressed their deep concern at the deteriorating world situation in which world peace is endangered. Both sides reiterated their continued adherence to the principle of peaceful co-existence among States

with different political and social systems without which there can be no harmonious development of international relations. They expressed their support for the codification by the United Nations at an early date, of the principles of peaceful co-existence and friendly relations between States including the avoidance of the use of force in the settlement of international disputes. They believe that such codification will be a contribution to the relaxation of international tensions and would also be conducive to increased international economic co-operation. They agree that the policy of non-alignment has been playing a vital role in reducing world tensions and non-aligned countries have helped in the maintenance of world peace.

The President and the Prime Minister emphasised the importance of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of world peace and security and in the development of international co-operation. They expressed their full and continuing support to the United Nations in the pursuit of the objectives set out in the Charter. They stressed the need to achieve universality of membership of the United Nations and equitable geographical representation on all organs of the United Nations.

The two sides stressed the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They affirmed their determination to co-ordinate their efforts in achieving this goal within and outside the world organization. In this context they welcomed the UN resolution on the convening of a World Disarmament Conference with the participation of all the States. They expressed support to the concept of nuclear weapons free zones and agreed on the urgency of an international agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which would exclude the possibility of any direct or indirect proliferation of such weapons in accordance with the principles enunciated in Resolution 2028 (XX) adopted by the UN General

Assembly. They also support the conclusion of an agreement on the prohibition of underground nuclear weapon tests on the same basis as the Moscow Treaty.

They expressed their hope that on the basis of the directive and guidelines furnished by the XXth and XXIst Sessions of the UN General Assembly, the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee would address itself to the task of achieving general and complete disarmament expeditiously and effectively.

During the exchange of views on the present situation in Europe, the President and the Prime Minister welcomed the efforts towards an improvement of relations between European States with different social systems and expressed the hope that these would contribute to the creation of suitable conditions for the solution of the problems of European security. They considered the safeguarding of European security to be in the interest of the preservation of peace not only in Europe but the whole world. The process of further normalisation of relations among all European States would improve the general atmosphere in Europe and would make it possible to solve the yet unsolved European problems, specially the peaceful settlement of the German question. They agreed that any attempt to change the present borders by use of force would have dangerous consequences.

President Novotny welcomed and expressed his strong support for the Tashkent Declaration, while adhering to the Czechoslovak views regarding Kashmir, he affirmed that the Tashkent Declaration in the conclusion of which the Soviet Union had contributed so much and the leaders of India and Pakistan has shown statesmanship, gave a new direction to the relations between India and Pakistan. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the Declaration provided the basis for a peaceful solution of all outstanding problems between India and Pakistan. President Novotny ex-

pressed the hope that the Declaration will be fully implemented and that all differences between the two countries will be settled amicably.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the dangerous situation in Vietnam. They reiterated their well known respective views on this question. They agreed that there should be immediate stoppage of bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and that a peaceful solution should be sought within the framework of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. They further agreed that the people of Vietnam have the right to decide their own future without any interference from outside.

The two sides condemned imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms and manifestations. Both sides denounced the apartheid policy of the South African Government and the illegal declaration of Independence by the white minority regime in Rhodesia, both of which constitute a danger to world peace and security and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In this context the President and the Prime Minister called for strict observance of the "UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" of 1960. They expressed their full support to national liberation movements in all countries under colonial domination and particularly in the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea.

During the discussions both sides expressed satisfaction at the close contact and co-operation between the delegation of the two countries in various international bodies, particularly the United Nations, aimed at the solution of urgent international problems.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the visit of the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, H.E. Mr. Antonin Novotny, to India constitutes an important milestone in

[Shri M. C. Chagla.] the further development of friendly relations and] mutual understanding between India and Czechoslovakia.

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expressed the hope that the Prime Minister of India would be able to visit Czechoslovakia in response to the invitation extended to her by the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. The Prime Minister of India confirmed with pleasure her desire to visit Czechoslovakia as soon as possible.

NEW DELHI, November 24, 1966.

4 P.M.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): Madam, one clarification in regard to the statement made with reference to Vietnam. The statement says that within the framework of the Geneva Agreement there should be a peaceful settlement. I entirely agree that it should be so, but does that imply that the United States forces have got to withdraw from Vietnam since they are there in spite of the Geneva Agreement?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Our position on Vietnam is perfectly clear. We say that the first thing that has got to be done is unconditional cessation of bombing by the United States. Then the next step will have to be considered. We say there cannot be a climate of peace, there cannot be an atmosphere of peace where any response can be expected from North Vietnam unless and until bombing stops, and that is the only aspect which has been emphasized in this communique. Ultimately there will be a Geneva type of conference, but it is not stated here what other steps would have to be taken before the parties go to the conference table.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं कुछ बातों की सफाई चाहूंगा। माननीय

मंत्री जी ने जो पढ़ा, उसमें साम्राज्यवाद, उपनिवेशवाद, जातिभेद को मिटाने की बात तो थी, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने रंगभेद को मिटाने की बात क्यों नहीं की क्योंकि जातिभेद और रंगभेद में बड़ा फर्क है। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि बहुत-सी बातों में दोनों सहमत हैं और जिन में सहमत नहीं हैं, वहां करीब-करीब सहमत है। तो वे कौन-कौन सी बातें हैं जिन में सहमत हैं और वे कौन-कौन सी बातें हैं जिनमें करीब-करीब सहमत हैं? तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब टीटो, नासिर और इन्द्रा जी का वक्तव्य यहां पर पढ़ा गया था—वह बात मैंने पहले उठाई थी—तो उसमें यह कहा गया था अणुबम और बमबाजी बंद की जाय, इन सब की उसमें चर्चा थी। मगर मैं तो उस मत का हूं कि सब प्रकार की लड़ाई चाहे वह नवीनतम हथियारों से हो, मध्ययुगीन हथियारों से, चाहे किसी भी किस्म के हथियारों से हो, वह सब समाप्त होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार की ओर से एक भयंकर भूल हुई है क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बातें पढ़ी हैं उसमें कहा गया है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी सीमाओं पर दो राष्ट्रों द्वारा जो कठिन स्थिति पैदा कर दी है, उसकी चर्चा की। मैं चाहूंगा कि कठिन स्थिति पैदा हुई क्यों कहा गया? यह क्यों नहीं कहा गया कि हमारी मातृभूमि का बहुत सा हिस्सा चीन ने दबा लिया है। यह शब्दों के साथ नज़ाकत क्यों? यह स्थिति कठिनाई की उत्पत्ति नहीं हुई है बल्कि मातृभूमि का हमारा बहुत हिस्सा दबा लिया गया है। इसलिए मैं अपनी सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह आज भी यह सफाई करे कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जो नक्शा हमें मिला था, जब अंग्रेज यहां से गये थे, तो उस नक्शे के अन्दर जो जमीन थी, जो हम

से छीन ली गई है, उसके बारे में हमारा दिमाग साफ है या नहीं ? 15 अगस्त को जो हमारी सीमा रेखा थी, आज की सरकार उसको अपनी मातृभूमि की सीमा रेखा मानती है या नहीं, इसके बारे में सफाई के साथ कम्युनिक में कोई बात नहीं है और केवल कटिनाई की बात कही गई है।

ऐसा लगता है कि जिस तरह से रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर दिया गया है, उसी तरह से यह सरकार जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में अवमूल्यन करना चाहती है। वह शब्दों में तो आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक समस्या कहती है, राजनैतिक क्यों नहीं कहती है ? आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक तौर पर जब हम दुनिया की एक सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं तो वह इस बात पर जोर क्यों नहीं देती है ? जब तक आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और सभी ढांचे समान होंगे, तब तक मसले हल नहीं होंगे। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत काफी अनुभवहीन हैं, जानकारी हैं वे राजनैतिक जनतंत्र के बारे में, आर्थिक जनतंत्र के बारे में, कोई भी जनतंत्रीय बात नहीं कहते। वे उसके बारे में जानकारी हैं। और इसके साथ ही मैं अपने मित्र श्री दिवान चमनलाल से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अक्सर बहुत से लोग पोलिटिकल डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, इकोनॉमिक डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं। अगर भारत में आर्थिक जनतंत्र और राजनैतिक जनतंत्र दोनों को साथ ले जाना चाहते हो तो आर्थिक विषमता मिटाओ। वरना आगे भी जितने डेलीगेशन जायेंगे चाहे वे अशोक मेहता के लीडरशिप में जायें या चागला साहब के लीडरशिप में जायें, इस तरह के डेलीगेशन आते और जाते रहेंगे और हमारे यहां भी इसी तरह की बातें चलती रहेंगी।

[Time bell rings.]

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। सारी बातें तो विवरण में साफ साफ हैं, यह बात सही है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी हमें अपनी रक्षा के कार्यों के लिए हथियारों की आवश्यकता पड़ जाये तो वे देने के लिए तैयार हैं, इस विषय में बातचीत हुई या नहीं ?

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) : शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों से हमारे आपस के झगड़े निपट जायें इस व्यवस्था पर चर्चा की है। इस सिद्धान्त को कायम रखते हुए चीन और पाकिस्तान का जो आक्रामक रवैया हमारे खिलाफ बना हुआ है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम सैनिक तैयारी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार पत्रों में जो यह समाचार आया है कि चीन द्वारा पांचवाँ अणुबम का विस्फोट होने वाला है, क्या सरकार ने उस और भी ध्यान दिया है ? हम अणुशक्ति का विध्वंसक कार्यों में प्रयोग न करें, इस बात की कोशिश अब तक करते आ रहे हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमने चैकोस्लावाकिया के राज्याध्यक्ष महोदय के सामने यह बात रखी कि अणुशस्त्रों द्वारा रक्षा करने के लिए हमें भी अपने देश में अणुशक्ति का निर्माण करने में तेजी करनी पड़ेगी ? या फिर हम इस बात को समझते हैं कि कुछ शक्तियों के दबाव के कारण हम इस मामले को उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, इसलिए दूसरों से भी इस मामले में समर्थन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Madam, the House must remember that this is not a national manifesto. If this was a national manifesto, we would have used much stronger language, expressed our ideas differently, and so on. This is a joint communique and a statement made by me expressing what happened in the talk between the President and the Prime Minister. Therefore, the House should express its welcome surprise that when the representatives of two foreign powers meet there is so much identity of interest, which very rarely happens.

Now, Mr. Rajnarain said that nothing is mentioned about colour bar. He

LShri M. C. Chagla.] has not seen the communique. If he sees it, he will find how strongly it has been condemned—

"The two sides condemned imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in all their forms and manifestations. Both sides denounced the apartheid policy, of the South African Government and the illegal declaration of Independence by the white minority regime in Rhodesia, both of which constitute a danger to world peace and security and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Then Mr. Rajnarain asked: "Why have you not used stronger language about our two neighbours who have committed aggression on us, China and Pakistan?" What has been stated here is that our relations with our neighbours are good except with the two countries who have been unwilling to reciprocate India's desire for friendship. By this communique, we are not talking of the past, the aggression committed by China or the aggression committed by Pakistan; we were drawing attention to the fact that today all our neighbours are on friendly terms with us except China and Pakistan. And that is a correct representation of the situation as it is.

I do not think I need go further.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): About China and Pakistan?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, we are trying to improve our relations with everybody. About China and Pakistan, as I have said, it requires two to make friends, not one.

THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL. 1955—*contd.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now come back to the legislative business—the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. 1965.

I shall put amendment No. 1 to vote.

The question is:

1, "That in the List of Amendments dated the 23rd November, 1966, in amendment No. 4, for the words 'Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915' the words 'Banaras University Act, 1915' be substituted."

Those for Ayes, will they please stand up?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): Let there be a division.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Now, would it not have been proper to inform us about the nature of both the amendments? If this amendment is accepted and if the second amendment is adopted thereafter, an anomalous situation may arise. (*Interruptions*). Therefore the House should know what are the two amendments . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have put only amendment No. 1.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): I am prepared to explain.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not now. I have asked for a division.

The question is:

1. "That in the list of amendments dated the 23rd November, 1966, in amendment No. 4 for the words 'Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915' the words 'Banaras University Act, 1915' be substituted."

The House divided.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes— 10; Noes—60.

AYES—10

Ahmad, Shri Z. A.

Bachchan, Dr. H. R.

Bhadram, Shri M. V.

Kumaran, Shri P. K.

Murahari, Shri G.

Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan.

Rajnarain, Shri

Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda

Reddy, Shri Yella

Tankha, Pandit S. S. N.