

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) IN 1963-64

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B R BHAGAT) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government (Excluding Railways) in the year 1963-64

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON RAILWAYS IN 1963-64

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S V RAMASWAMY) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways in the year 1963-64

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT RE INDO-PAKISTAN TALKS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N MENON) Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister I make the following statement

"On the 7th of May last I made a statement in this House in which I referred to the joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters between India and Pakistan which had then still not concluded

"These talks originated from a joint statement which the President of Pakistan and I issued on November 29, 1962, announcing our agreement to make a renewed effort to resolve the outstanding differences between India and Pakistan on Kashmir and other related matters, so as to enable the two countries to live side by side in peace and friendship. On the 30th November I made a statement in the House in regard to this

joint statement and referred to the discussions which I had had with Mr Duncan Sandys, Minister for Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom and Mr Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States

"In pursuance of the joint statement our delegation led by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Railways, participated in six rounds of talks. In all these six talks, spread over nearly five months, Pakistan showed no readiness to discuss anything apart from Kashmir. As I have stated on many occasions previously, it has always been, and continues to be, India's policy to seek friendly and co-operative relations with Pakistan. The lack of such friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries would not only be unfortunate but would do violence to the long-standing ties of geography, history and culture between the two countries. We are convinced that the only proper course for the two countries to adopt is to develop co-operative and friendly relations and live as good neighbours. In the larger interests of the two countries, we have been anxious to bring about a settlement of all Indo-Pakistan differences, including Kashmir, on a rational and realistic basis. It was in this spirit that we agreed to have joint talks but, as the House is aware, in spite of every effort made by Sardar Swaran Singh to arrive at an equitable and honourable settlement, these talks ended in failure.

"From the very beginning, the Pakistan Government took various steps which came in the way of a settlement. On the eve of the first round of talks in Rawalpindi, Pakistan announced its so-called "agreement in principle" with China on Kashmir's border with Sinkiang. The timing of this statement was apparently intended to provoke India to refuse to start the talks the next morning. We felt that this was a bad augury for the future of the talks. Nevertheless, because of our