

**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SERVICE
COOPERATIVES**

•499. SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to form a National Federation of Service Cooperatives; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. D. MISRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**PROHIBITING LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIAL
UNITS IN DELHI**

•500. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to prohibit establishment of additional large-scale industrial units in Delhi and its suburbs and to develop industrial areas beyond a 50-mile radius from the Capital is under Government's consideration; and

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at and if so, what is the decision?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PARKING TAX ON MOTOR CARS IN DELHI

•501. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether any suggestions have been received by Government from the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee for levying a parking tax on motor cars parked in certain areas of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): No such suggestions have been received.

DE LUXE TRAINS

•502. SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the de luxe trains on the Indian Railways are to be provided with special engines with three firemen and three special fitters according to an order of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, whether this order has been carried out by the Indian Railways and their respective Divisions; and

(c) if not, how many Indian railways and their Divisions are not following this order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग

*५०३. श्री राम सहाय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार किन्हीं अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

t [NATIONAL WATERWAYS

•503. SHRI PAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare any inland waterways as National Waterways; and

f[] English translation.

(b) if so, what action is being taken in this regard?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

+ [THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

अधिकारियों द्वारा अण्डरन के लिये हंगरी और रूस का दौरा

*५०४. श्री राम सहाय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री पी० बसु तथा श्री काशी शरण मिश्र ने, जिन्हें उनके मंत्रालय ने हंगरी व रूस के दौरे पर भेजा था और जिनका उद्देश्य वहाँ इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली नहरों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी तथा नदियों व नहरों की रोकथाम के उपायों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना था, अब अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी खास सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

t [STUDY TOUR BY OFFICIALS TO HUNGARY AND RUSSIA

*504. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri P. Basu and Shri Kashi Sharan Misra who were sent by his Ministry to visit Hungary and Russia for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the boats used in those countries and for familiarising themselves with the methods of harnessing rivers and canals, have since submitted their report; and

f[] English translation.

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस विषय पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

१. पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आभाष पर रेल तथा अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन (सड़क, हवाई जहाज या नौवहन आदि) द्वारा यातायात के लिए एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम बनाया जाता चाहिए और इस में यातायात की मौजूदा क्षमताओं के आधार पर लक्ष्य निश्चित किये जाने चाहिए। ये लक्ष्य पंचवर्षीय क्रम के साथ साथ वार्षिक, मासिक तथा पाक्षिक क्रम के अनुसार रखे जाने चाहिए। परिवहन के सभी साधनों के समन्वित विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

२. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार यातायात के लिए जहाँ जलमार्ग अधिक उपयोगी साधन हैं वहाँ उन का भरपूर उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

३. जिन नहरों का उपयोग सिंचाई और नौचालन के लिए किया जाता है उन को और अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिए इसमें पानी की सतह के पास किनारों के भाग को पक्का करना, पानी के मौजूदा फाटकों को चौड़ा करना या वहाँ दोहरे फाटक लगाना, भारी जुपी को हटाना या कम से कम उस की दर को घटाना आदि उपायों को अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

४. यू० एन० एन० आर० और अन्य विकसित देशों की तरह सरकार द्वारा सभी जलमार्गों का विकास व देखभाल की जानी चाहिए।

५. सरकार को नदियों के किनारों पर पानी में बौझ डालकर उन्हें बीच में गहरा करने की देशी पद्धति (बन्डालिंग) भी अपनानी चाहिए और इस के लिए तरीका पहले से ही निश्चित कर लिया जाना चाहिए।

६. जलमार्गों में रास्ता बताने के लिए बीते, किनारे के चिह्न व रसवतियाँ और अधिक पास पास लगायी जानी चाहिए। बालूचरों के संकेत देने वाले चिह्न तिकोने तरीके से लगाये जाने चाहिए जिस से दोहरे यातायात के लिए रास्ता बताया जा सके।

७. भारतीय जलमार्गों में बहाव की तरफ पुश टर्गों के बड़े को खड़ा करने के लिए यहां की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए भारी डूबसा लंगर (स्टन एंकर) उपयोगी हैं और इन्हीं का प्रयोग होता रहना चाहिए।

८. उबली नदियों में हाइड्रो-जेट व हाइड्रो-क्वाइल जलयानों को परीक्षण के तौर पर चलाया जाना चाहिए।

९. उत्तम नौचालन के लिए संचार की आत्मनिर्भर व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जिसमें टेलीप्रिंटर लाइन, रेडियो, रिसीवर ट्रांसमीटर और रेडियो टेलीफोन आदि होने चाहिए।

१०. जलयानों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए अर्ध-स्वचालित नियंत्रण तथा श्रम बचाने वाले दूसरे तरीकों का प्रयोग शुरू करना चाहिए।

११. जलयानों का डूबाव कम करने के लिए उन्हें हल्की मिश्रित धातु से बनाना चाहिए।

१२. डीजल तेल से चलने वाले जलयानों की नियत समय पर मरम्मत के लिए फुटकर पुरजों की १० या १५ प्रतिशत स्टाक सदा रखा जाना चाहिए।

१३. चाय की पेटियाँ, जूट की गठरियाँ, खाद्यान्न तथा सीमेंट से भरी बोरियों जैसे एक ही तरह के लदे माल के लिए परीक्षण के तौर पर कनवेयर बेल्टों का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

१४. माल उतारने-चढ़ाने के लिए सभी जगह मशीनों का इस्तेमाल संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इन मशीनों के निर्माण व उनकी देखभाल के लिए सुविधाएँ पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

१५. नदियों और नहरों में घाटों पर और खास कर ऐसे घाटों पर जहाँ भारी सामान उतारा-चढ़ाया जाता है, पक्के घाट, क्रेन और ट्रांजिट शेड की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जिन पत्तनों पर यातायात का परिमाण अधिक हो और विकास कार्य में पूंजी लगाना लाभप्रद हो, उनका विकास किया जाना चाहिए।

१६. घाट पर कंकरीट के पीपों के प्रयोग पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

१७. सहायक नदियों पर स्थित घाटों पर साफ किया हुआ पेट्रोल भिजवाने के लिए जहाँ तक हो सके जलमार्ग का ही प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

१८. जलयान के डिजाइनों के मानक निश्चित किये जाने चाहिए।

१९. जलाशयों में नावों के क्लब, और नदियों के घाटों पर मुसाफिरखाने, 'सेनोटोरियम' व पार्क बनाये जाने चाहिए जिस से लोगों में जल परिवहन के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न हो सके।

[THB MINISTER OF STATE for the MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[] English translation.

STATEMENT

1. A long term plan be drawn up within the frame work of the Five Year Plan and the targets of movement by rail, and IWT (roads, air, shipping etc., where applicable) be laid down in terms of the Five Year Period on the basis of the existing or targeted capacities. Annual, monthly and fortnightly targets should also be laid. It is also necessary to ensure a co-ordinated development of all forms of transport.

2. IWT should be given preference for development in North East Region. Similarly where waterways may be found suitable for transport purposes they should be fully exploited.

3. Suitable measures such as lining of the canals near the water surface, enlarging or doubling up of the existing locks, removing or at least reducing the high toll charges, and provision of facilities for operation round the clock should be taken to make IWT on irrigation-cttm-navigation canals economic.

4. The policy of maintaining and improving all waterways at Government cost as is done in U.S.S.R. and other advanced countries of Europe should be followed in India.

5. Government should commence dredging on rivers in conjunction with the indigenous system of bandalling and a predetermined system of spoil disposal.

6. Channels should be more closely marked with buoys, shore marks and lights to do away with pilotage. Large and conspicuous shore marks should be positioned in a triangular fashion so as to provide a double transit to indicate the extent of a navigable channel.

7. The provision of heavy stern anchors suitable for anchoring the entire pusher flotilla heading down stream is useful in Indian conditions and may be followed.

8. Hydrojet propulsion and hydrofoil craft may be tried in shallow rivers.

9. An independent communication system *i.e.*, teleprinter lines radio/receiver/transmitters or radio telephones should be built up for efficient operations.

10. Semi-automatic control and other labour saving devices should be introduced on the vessels, to enable crew strength of the vessels being reduced.

11. Light alloys should be used in the construction of the vessels to reduce draft.

12. 10 to 15 per cent stock of spares should be held for periodical repairs of diesel vessels.

13. The use of conveyor belts should be experimented for homogeneous cargo like tea chests, jute bales, food grains and cement in bags.

14. Wide spread mechanisation of handling is not possible particularly because production of the required machinery and facilities for maintenance are inadequate.

15. Provision of wharves, cranes and transit sheds at stable sites on rivers and canals particularly where heavy packages are to be handled should be made. Ports should however be developed when the volume of traffic is justified and the capital expenditure is reasonable.

16. The use of concrete pontoons as ferry terminals be considered.

17. River route should be used for the distribution of refined petroleum products as far as possible for riverine destinations.

18. Designs of craft should be standardised.

19. Facilities such as boating clubs on reservoirs, passenger terminals, sanatoria and pleasure resorts be provided on river banks to make people water minded.]

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE EXECUTION OF PLANS IN DELHI

f SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: , .
J SHRI BANSI LAL:
"j THAKUR BHANU PRATAP /
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 21 -B in the Raiva Sabha on the 6th May, 1958 and state:

(a) how much land Government have acquired and developed so far out of 3097-34 acres proposed to be acquired *vide* notificat on No. F. 15 (84) 57 LSG dated the 3rd September, 1957 issued under Sec. 4 of the Land Acquisition Act by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi;

(b) how much land was utilised for the Government housing scheme and how much for sale to the public in plots for house building purposes;

(c) what is the market value of the land in question and the price of the plots per square yard in the colonies round about Delhi at present; and

td) the total amount of compensation Government have paid or will have to pay for the acquisition of this land?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SALE OF SUGAR BELOW CONTROL PRICE

•506. SHRI ANSARUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Bengal Sugar Merchants Association published in the *Statesman* of the 20 .h September, 1960 to the effect that sugar was being sold in Calcutta at prices below the controlled price; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all sugar manufacturers are producing broad grain sugar thereby sacrificing the quality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A M. THOMAS): (a) Yes. Sir. I have seen the news item referred to.

(b) No, Sir.

COMBIND SENIORITY LIST OF WIRELESS OPERATORS OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

*507. DR. A. N. BOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the combined seniority list of wireless operators on the Northern Railway has not yet been finalised;

(b) whether junior wireless operators have been officiat'ng as wireless inspectors since the time of regrouping (1952) on divisional or local seniority basis;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) when this irregularity is likely to be remedied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotions of Wireless Operators as Wireless Inspectors have been made on a Divisional basis for want of an all-Railway seniority list of Wireless Operators.

(c) and (d). It was decided that, in drawing up the combined senior'ty list of Wireless Operators, staff of the er-N. W. Railway should be given credit for broken periods of service rendered by them as Wireless Operators on the ex-N.W. Railway. Since the service records of some of these men had not been received from Pak stan, declarations had to be obtained from them regarding such periods of service. These declarations

had to be subjected to detailed scrutiny before being accepted. However, almost all the declarations have been scrutinized by now and the combined seniority list is expected to be notified within a month or two.

**PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY IN THE LADY
HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE**

*508. DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PAR-MAN AND: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Professor of Pathology in the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi was advertised;

(b) if so, how many applications were received from *men and women*; and

(c) who was appointed as a result of the advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five applications from men and one from a woman candidate were received.

(c) Dr. Sharad Kumar was appointed.

**TEACHING ARRANGEMENTS AT THE LADY
HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW DELHI**

♦509. DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PAR-MAN AND: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi received complaints from the students about the lack of proper teaching arrangements as their Professor and Reader of Physiology have both been away on study leave abroad during the whole academic year; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for allowing two senior-most teachers from the same department to proceed on study leave during the college term?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) No, Sir.

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(b) The teaching programme in the Physiology Department is going on according to schedule with the assistance of the Professor of Physiology of the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi. Moreover, the Reader in Biochemistry is also assisting in the teaching programme of the Physiology Section.

**ALLEGED LOSS OF PUBLIC MONEY IN
SOUTH ANDAMAN**

*510. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the South Andaman Forest Division a tramway line was laid about a year back in 'Meilik Telik' area or near-about, at a cost of about Rs. 40,000 and later on the line was removed without using it for extraction of timber; if so, what are the reasons for such action; and

(b) what action Government propose to take against the officers responsible for this loss of public money?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) A tramline was laid in that area in 1958 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,044 for extraction of timber. Extraction started in September, 1958, and 4,947 tons of timber were removed and transported over this line. As the extraction camp was closed down in November, 1959 and as the P.W.D. is constructing a road in this area, the tramlines which are usable elsewhere are being removed.

(b) Does not arise.

**HOLD-UP OF TRAFFIC AT THE LEVEL CROSSING
IN CHANDA**

•511. SHRI M. D. TUMPALLJWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic is held up at the level-crossing in Chanda for hours; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up construction of an over-bridge there during the Third Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The traffic is not held up for hours at a time but for short durations only. A proposal, however, has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for replacing the level crossing at the Balharshah end by a road overbridge during the Third Five Year Plan. The scheme will be finalised as soon as the State Government indicate the year in which they could make provision of funds in the State budget to meet their share of the cost, under the extant rules.

DEATH OF A PERSON AT THE SEWANAGAR DISPENSARY DUE TO PENICILLIN INJECTION

♦512. SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person named Chandra Prakash died on the 4th December, 1960 after taking a penicillin injection at the Sewanagar Dispensary, New Delhi;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what were the circumstances under which the above person died; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; if so, by whom?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) It is a fact that a person named Chandra Prakash died on the 3rd December, 1960 at the Safdarjang Hospital. The cause of the death was attributed to 'Anaphylactic Shock' consequent upon the administration of penicillin.

(b) On the 3rd December, 1960 at about 6-45 P.M. Shri Chandra Prakash visited the Contributory Health Service dispensary, Sewanagar with the complaints of fever, cough and pain in the right side of chest. Suspecting early "Pneumonia" and after ascertaining that the patient is not allergic

to penicillin, the Medical Officer administered Streptopenicillin injection to Shri Chandra Prakash. At about 7.10 P.M., the condition of the patient became very serious and the Medical Officer who administered the injection was called. Considering the seriousness of the illness, Shri Chandra Prakash was taken to the Safdarjang Hospital where he died after ten minutes.

(c) As all possible medical care and treatment were given to Shri Chandra Prakash, no formal enquiry into his death is called for.

AD HOC PROMOTIONS IN THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

*513. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ad hoc* promotions which have been made in the Southern Railway during the last two years; and

(b) whether there are cases where *ad hoc* promotions are continued even after a selected panel is formed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

PROMOTION OF CLASS III STAFF TO CLASS II IN THE RAILWAYS

*514. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniform standards have been set up on different railways for the promotion of Class III staff to Class II; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Class III candidates for promotion to Class II are judged from the point of view of professional ability,

service record, personality and integrity. To ensure that the persons selected possess the requisite qualifications and come up to the requisite standard, these selections are entrusted to high level committees consisting of 4 officers including the Head of the Department concerned, and the Head of the Personnel Branch. By the very nature of things, it is not possible to specify in formal terms the standard to which candidates are expected to conform.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES OF ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICERS CLASS II

*515. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the different Railways in filling up the vacancies of Assistant Personnel Officers Class II;

(b) whether it is a fact that stenographers on the Southern Railway have been *promoted* to the Cadre of Class II Personnel Officers; and

(c) whether similar promotions have been made on the other Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Pos^{ts} of Assistant Personnel Officers are general posts, for which Class II staff of other than the Personnel Branch as well as staff of the Personnel Branch are eligible.

The posts are filled by selection from amongst eligible staff who wish to be considered. The Selection Committee consists of 4 Heads of Departments including the Chief Personnel Officer.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir; on a few other railways.

दिल्ली राज्य के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

*५१६. श्री किशोरी राम : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या (१) १९५७-५८, (२) १९५८-५९, (३) १९५९-६०, और (४) १९६०-६१ में क्या थी ; और

(ख) ऊपर दिये गये वर्षों में दिल्ली ट्रंक एक्सचेंज द्वारा कितने ट्रंक काल बुक किये गये ?

t] EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT IN DELHI STATE

♦516. SHRI KISHORI RAM: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the Telephone Department in the Territory of Delhi in the years (i) 1957-58, (ii) 1958-59, (iii) 1959-60 and (iv) 1960-61; and

(b) the number of trunk calls booked by the Delhi Trunk Exchange during the above mentioned years?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० सुब्बारायन) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण-पत्र, जिसमें यह सूचना दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

दिल्ली टेलीफोन परिमण्डल में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या

वर्ष	कुल संख्या
१९५७-५८ . . .	२,३६३
१९५८-५९ . . .	२,५६२
१९५९-६० . . .	२,८४२
१९६०-६१ (जो ३० नवम्बर, १९६० को थी)	३,००२

t]] English translation.

दिल्ली ट्रंक टेलीफोन केन्द्र द्वारा बुक किये गये ट्रंक कालों की संख्या

वर्ष	बाहर के लिए बुक किए गए कालों की संख्या
१९५७-५८	१०,८३,६७७
१९५८-५९	११,३१,१३२
१९५९-६०	१२,२२,५४९
१-४-६० से ३०-११-६० तक	८,०१,८८४

†[THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Number of employees working in the Delhi Telephone District

Years	Total Strength.
1957-58	2,363
1958-59	2,592
1959-60	2,842
1960-61 (as on 30-11-60)	3,002

Number of trunk calls booked by the Delhi Trunk Exchange

Years	No. of Booked out-going Calls
1957-58	10,83,677
1958-59	11,31,132
1959-60	12,22,549
1-4-60 to 30-11-60	8,01,884]

DAMAGE TO THE TAWA RAILWAY BRIDGE

*517. SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the damage

†[] English translation.

caused to the Tawa Railway Bridge on the Itarsi-Allahabad section of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to repair the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. There has been no damage to this bridge.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

MID-RAILWAY STATIONS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN ITARSI AND JUBBULPORE

*518. SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mid-railway stations which are to be constructed between Jubbulpore and Itarsi on the Allahabad-Itarsi section of the Central Railway;

(b) what will be the cost of their construction; and

(c) whether they will be open for passenger traffic also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Seven crossing stations.

(b) About Rs. 33-05 lakhs.

(c) Proposals for opening of 4 of the stations for passenger traffic are under examination.

POWER PLANT AT CAMBAY

*519. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain American interests have approached Government for setting up a power plant at Cam-bay;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) in what way the proposed power plant is expected to help the industrial development of the State of Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Project has been posed for American assistance.

(c) The power station is intended to serve the combined power requirements of the Saurashtra and North and South Gujarat areas, in conjunction with the other power stations in these areas.

LACK OF MILK SUPPLY IN DELHI ON THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1960

•520. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Delhi citizens had to go without milk supply on the 6th December, 1960; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the shops under the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme had been closed without prior notice to customers on that day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): (a) Milk was not drawn against 680 Milk Cards out of a total of 26,627 Cards on the morning of 6-12-1960. As regards cash purchases, they generally draw their supplies within a short time after the opening of the Depots.

(b) No. Due notice that the Milk Depots of the Scheme would be closed at 7 A.M. instead of at 7-30 A.M. on the 6th December, 1960 was given.

•521 and »522. [Withdrawn.]

सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं के संबंध में राज्यों से हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

२७८. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी से ३१ अगस्त, १९६० तक सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी मामलों पर कितने पत्र, परिपत्र आदि भेजे गये ;

(ख) इन में से कितने पत्र, परिपत्र आदि हिन्दी में भेजे गये अथवा कितनों के साथ उन का हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा गया ; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों की सरकारों को ये पत्र या तो हिन्दी में भेजे जायें या उन का हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ भेजा जाये ।

t [CORRESPONDENCE WITH STATES IN HINDI REGARDING COMMUNITY PROJECTS

278. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters and circulars, etc. sent by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation to the Governments of Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1st January to 31st August, 1960 on matters relating to community projects;

(b) how many of these communications were sent in Hindi or with how many of them their Hindi versions were provided; and

(c) whether any arrangements are being made so that in future the communications to these State Governments are sent either in Hindi or their Hindi versions are provided along with them?]

t[] English translation.

**सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-
मंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क)**

राज्य का नाम	पत्रों, परिपत्रों आदि की संख्या
बिहार	६६४
राजस्थान	१,०२५
उत्तर प्रदेश	१,१७६
मध्य प्रदेश	६३६

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) जैसे जैसे राष्ट्रपति के आदेश दिनांक २७ अप्रैल १९६० (गजट आफ इण्डिया दिनांक ७ मई १९६० में प्रकाशित) में विचारित किए गए विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक उपाय, जो अपना लिए गए हैं, यथासमय अधिक प्रभाव-शाली बनते जाएंगे वैसे-वैसे अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी का प्रयोग उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता जाएगा।

f[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI B. S.
MURTHY): (a)

Name of State	No. of letters, circulars etc. issued
1. Bihar	.. 994
2. Rajasthan	.. 1,025
3. Uttar Pradesh	.. 1,176
4. Madhya Pradesh	.. 939

(b) None.

(c) The use of Hindi in addition to English will increase progressively as the various preparatory measures envisaged in the President's Order, dated the 27th April, 1960 (published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th May, 1960) which have been taken in hand become more effective in due course.]

t£] English translation.

**खाद्य के संबंध में राज्यों से हिन्दी में
पत्र-व्यवहार**

२७६. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी से ३१ अगस्त, १९६० तक खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को खाद्य सम्बन्धी मामलों पर कितने पत्र, परिपत्र आदि भेजे गये ;

(ख) इन में से कितने पत्र, परिपत्र आदि हिन्दी में भेजे गये अथवा कितनों के साथ उन का हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा गया ; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों की सरकारों को ये पत्र या तो हिन्दी में भेजे जायें या उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ भेजा जाये ?

**t[CORRESPONDENCE WITH STATES IN
HINDI REGARDING FOOD**

279. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: "Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters and circulars etc. sent by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the Governments of Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1st January to 31st August, 1960 on matters relating to food;

(b) how many of these communications were sent in Hindi, or with how many of them their Hindi versions were provided; and

(c) whether any arrangements are being made so that in future the communications to these State Governments are sent either in Hindi or their Hindi versions are provided along with them?]

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थॉमस) : (क) इन प्रान्तीय सरकारों तथा इनके अधीन अधिकारियों को लिखे गये पत्रों, परिपत्रों आदि की संख्या २,०१८ है।

(ख) ८.

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS); (a) The number of letters, circulars, etc. addressed to these State Governments, including authorities subordinate to the State Governments, was 2,018.

(b) 8.

(c) Action is being taken on the lines of policy laid down by the Government.]

चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से संबंधित हिदायती आदेशों का हिन्दी में जारी किया जाना

२८०. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से संबंध रखने वाले कितने आदेश, परिपत्र, नोटिस आदि १९६० की प्रथम छमाही में परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में जारी किये गये और उन में से कितने हिन्दी में निकाले गये ; और

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों से उस अवधि में कितने आवेदन, याचिकायें आदि हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुई ; और उन पर किये गये कितने निर्णय उन्हें हिन्दी में सूचित किये गये ?

†ISSUE OF INSTRUCTIONAL ORDERS IN HINDI RELATING TO CLASS IV EMPLOYEES

280. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAU-HAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orders, circulars, notices etc. relating to Class IV employees in the Ministry of Transport and Communications which were issued during the first half of the year 1960 and how many of them were issued in Hindi; and

(b) the number of applications and petitions, etc. received in Hindi from these employees during the same period and the number of decisions taken on them which were communicated to them in Hindi?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० सुब्बारायन) : (क) ११। इनमें से २ हिन्दी में जारी किये गये।

(ख) *३। इनमें से किसी का भी जवाब हिन्दी में नहीं दिया गया।

*इसमें छुट्टी की अर्जियां शामिल नहीं हैं।

†[THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. P. SUBBARAYAN) : (a) 11. Out of them two were issued in Hindi.

(b) 3*. None of them was replied to in Hindi.

•This does not include leave applications.]

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्र

२८१. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय तथा उसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में,

१९६० की प्रथम छमाही में हिन्दी के कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुये ; और

(ख) इन पत्रों में से कितनों का उत्तर (१) हिन्दी में तथा (२) अंग्रेजी में दिया गया ?

t [COMMUNICATIONS IN HINDI RECEIVED IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION]

281. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communications received in Hindi in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and its attached offices during the first half of 1960; and

(b) the number of those letters which were replied to (i) in Hindi and (ii) in English?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क) ५४४।

(ख) ५३ पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये गये। २४४ पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये गये। शेष पत्रों के बारे में उत्तर आवश्यक नहीं थे।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) 544.

(b) Replied in Hindi—53; replied in English—244.

No reply was called for in the case of the rest.]

ELECTRIC AND DIESEL RAILWAY ENGINES

282. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of electric and diesel railway engines which are at present running on railway lines in India?

t[] English translation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): There are at present 110 Electric locos and 177 Diesel locos on the Indian Railways.

THIRD CLASS SLEEPING COACHES FOR LADIES

283. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any third class sleeping coaches on any of the Railways reserved exclusively for ladies;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the question of reserving such coaches in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) No.

(b) Six sleeping berths in one of the bays of these sleeper coaches have been set apart for the exclusive use of the ladies. Wherever justified, one more bay can be provided for the exclusive use of the ladies. These arrangements are expected to meet the existing as well as the anticipated demand for third class sleeping berths exclusively for lady passengers.

(c) No, in view of what has been stated in (b) above.

ENTRY INTO THE RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS BY ILLITERATE PEOPLE

284. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that illiterate people with a third class ticket often enter and travel in the second class compartments due to ignorance;

(b) whether Government are aware that several years back such was not the case as the outer portion of the different classes of bogies was painted with different colours to make it clear; and

(c) whether Government propose to resort to different colouring of the outer portion of bogies of the different classes.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Cases where illiterate persons holding third class tickets were found travelling in second class have been very few.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

RESERVATION OF SLEEPING BERTHS IN THE SECOND CLASS

285. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the non-reservation of sleeping berths for night journey in the Second Class;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce the system of reservation of sleeping berths in the Second Class for the convenience of passengers; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce Second Class sleeping coaches on any of the Railways; if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Second Class accommodation is being gradually withdrawn from Indian Railways, and further it is considered that the existing and proposed sleeping berths in the Airconditioned, First and Third Classes generally meet the needs of passengers for such accommodation.

(b) No.

(c) No, in view of the answer to part (a) above.

WIRE FENCING ON BOTH SIDES OF RAILWAY LINES DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

286. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to take up the question of wire fencing on both sides of railway lines during the Third Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): No Sir. Wire fencing which in early days of Railway Construction was being provided on both sides of Railway lines had proved to be ineffective as a barrier against stray cattle and trespassers due to the wires being cut frequently and gaps made. This practice has, therefore, been given up several decades ago. At present fencing is provided only at level crossings, important stations and other locations where it is considered essential and can be maintained in a proper condition.

PRODUCTION OF HYBRID MAIZE

287. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to paragraph 1*2 on page 38 of the Report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) for 1959-60 and state:

(a) whether a scheme for the production of hybrid maize has been formulated by Government under the Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Scheme; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Yes, a scheme for the production of hybrid maize seed, on commercial lines, has been formulated by a Special Committee appointed by Government for the purpose. Details of the scheme are, however, still under consideration.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AT DELHI ZOOLOGICAL PARK

288. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on the construction work at the Delhi Zoological Garden; and

(b) the total cost of construction to be incurred for the completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) Rs. 34,15,482-62 has been spent up to the end of October, 1960.

(b) About Rs. 160 lakhs for completion of the project in all respects according to the present plans and designs.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES EDUCATION

289. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established a Central Institute of Fisheries Education; and

(b) if so, how many Fisheries Development Officers have been trained in the Institute during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA): (a) It has been decided to establish the Central Institute of Fisheries Education in Bombay. It is hoped to start the first training course from the 1st July, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO FARMERS' ORGANISATIONS

290. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the purpose for

which the grants-in-aid are given by Government to farmers' organisations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): The grants-in-aid are given to farmers' organisations with a view to promoting their activities connected with mobilising farmers' co-operation in stepping up food production and spreading farming education. Generally the aid is intended to be utilised on the following items:—

(a) Central Office.

(b) Publicity.

(c) Farmers' conventions and exhibitions.

(d) All India regional and district seminars.

DEMANDS OF THE DELHI PRADESH MOTOR TRANSPORT UNION

291. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Pradesh Motor Transport Union recently submitted its main demands to the Chief Commissioner, De-hi;

(b) if so, the nature of the demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands are given in the attached statement.

(c) The demands are under consideration by the Delhi Administration.

STATEMENT

(i) *Parking Places*—

There is no provision for approved or adequate parking facilities, for commercial vehicles. Pending final

decision in the matter, as a temporary measure the commercial vehicles should be allowed to be parked in the open space outside Mori Gate.

(ii) *Mobile Magistrates—*

Mobile Courts should be abolished and regular courts should be enabled to deal with all cases. The Courts should also be directed to adhere to the provisions of Section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act, which makes it obligatory upon every court to try all offences included in part 'B' of the 5th Schedule summarily and, where the accused pleads guilty, impose a fine to the extent of Rs. 25 only.

(iii) *Issue of temporary permits for Trucks and Buses—*

The present practice of the sanction and issue of permits by the State Transport Controller, who is a busy Officer, be abolished and the work should be entrusted to some senior Inspector doing this work, whole-time. The issuing of permits to trucks for carriage of merchandise and household goods of offices and public men should also be entrusted to this Inspector. The State Transport Authority should be directed to assess the reserve fleet of each transport company and such surplus buses may be treated on par with others in the matter of issue of permits during the period when there is great rush of traffic due to marriage parties and some other important exhibitions or fairs.

(iv) *Ceiling on issue of more permits—*

The Delhi State Transport Authority should discontinue issuing permits to all types of commercial vehicles without taking into account the economic position of the operators. There should be a ceiling in the number of permits of every type to be issued.

(v) *Levying of excessive sales tax on commercial vehicles—*

Sales tax on commercial vehicles should be levied at the rates appli-

cable to ordinary goods and not luxury goods as is presently being **done**.

(vi) *Restriction on transfer of permit—*

Restriction on free transfer of permits should not be enforced in such genuine and exceptional cases where the operator is forced to sell his vehicles because he finds it difficult and unprofitable to continue in business.

(vii) *Restriction upon operators to possess one taxi permit only—*

The present restriction of issuing only one taxi permit to an individual should be removed as it is difficult to live upon the earnings of one taxi only. Further this restriction tends to act as an impediment in the development of this trade.

(viii) *Counter-signature for taxi permits—*

The facility of counter-signature of permits in the neighbouring States should be extended in case of taxi permits too in the same way as is being done in case of public service vehicles, stage carriages and DLZ cars. Alternatively the boundary of operation of taxi licensed in Delhi should be extended to cover at least 40 miles on all sides.

(ix) *Sales tax on hire-purchase transactions—*

No Sales tax should be charged in respect of a transaction of hire-purchase of a commercial vehicle entered into by an operator, as is the case in many other States in the country.

(x) *Transit pass system—*

Provision may be made for the issue of transit passes at the barrier posts throughout the 24 hours in order to avoid wastage of time now spent in waiting for the issue of transit passes which is done during a restricted period. Secondly the time limit prescribed for crossing the next barrier should be revised to admit of the delay the trucks are subjected to

because of congestion on the roads of the city due to heavy rush of vehicular traffic.

(xi) *Challans of Private bus operators at D.T.U. Bus Stops—*

The complaint of the D. T. U. authorities that private operators pick up passengers from their Bus Stops is misconceived. In fact waiting passengers disappointed with D.T.U. service run after these buses. Therefore the restriction on the private buses picking up passengers from D.T.U. bus stops should be removed in the interest of the general public.

(xii) *Afode 0/ challaning—*

The powers conferred upon a police Officer under Section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act are being widely misused. Directions may be given to the Traffic Department to challan always on the spot and have recourse to exercising of power to issue notices only when it is impracticable to challan on the spot.

(xiii) *Speed limit—*

The speed limits prescribed in the schedules to the Act should be raised to 35 miles for trucks and 40 miles for buses where roads are free from heavy public rush and where road traffic can smoothly operate.

(xiv) *Stalls put up by the refugee Operators—*

Alternative accommodation should be provided to the transport operators now carrying on business in wooden stalls on the pavements of Lahori Gate Road before evicting them from their present premises,

RESTRICTION OF RIBBON DEVELOPMENT ALONGSIDE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

292. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any Bill in Parliament

for the restriction of ribbon development alongside National Highways; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The restriction of ribbon development alongside National Highways falls within the legislative jurisdiction of States, but, for the purpose of having a uniform law all over the country, it is proposed to consider enactment of Central legislation on the subject with the concurrence of State Governments. Draft proposals have already been circulated to State Governments for their concurrence. The Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and the former State of Bombay have accepted the proposals. The State Legislatures of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have also passed the necessary resolutions empowering the Parliament to enact the proposed legislation as provided in Article 252(1) of the Constitution. The matter is being pursued with the other State Governments. Details of the proposed legislation will be finalised after the views of all the State Governments have been received and examined and thereafter steps will be taken to introduce it in Parliament.

DECCA NAVIGATOR CHAINS

293. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to paragraph 6 on page 45 of the Report of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) for 1959-60 and state the progress so far made in the installation of Decca Navigator Chains on the East and West Coasts of the country under the Colombo Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The installation of the

Decca Navigator Chains on the East and West Coasts of India is not envisaged under the Colombo Plan. The entire expenditure on the scheme is being borne by the Government of India, except for some technical assistance that is being provided by the Government of the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan.

2. The installation of aerial masts and civil engineering works at all the four Decca Navigator Stations on the West Coast are nearing completion and similar works on the East Coast are in progress. Five experts from the Decca Navigator Company are being obtained to undertake the installation of power-supply and electronic equipment. Geodetic surveys are also being carried out to determine the accurate position of the stations for the preparation of special charts for use by mariners.

LUSHINGTON SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE

294. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to pages 44-45 of the report of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Deptt. of Transport) for 1959-60 and state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of Lushington Shoal Lighthouse; and

(b) what steps have been taken to procure a light vessel and a light buoy for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The tenders received from manufacturers abroad for the interim Scheme are under scrutiny and the procedure to be adopted for the construction of the proposed Lighthouse is under examination.

ENFORCEMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

295. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the

reasons why the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 has not yet been fully brought into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): It has not been possible so far to bring the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 into force fully, because it involves the framing of numerous statutory rules, notifications, orders, etc. The drafting of essential rules, etc., has since been completed and the entire Act is expected to be brought into force from 1st January, 1961.

INTRODUCTION OF METRIC SYSTEM ON COMMERCIAL SIDE OF SHIPPING

296. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to introduce metric system on the commercial side of shipping during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The following steps have been taken to introduce metric system on the commercial side of shipping:

1. A notification has been issued bringing into force the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 in respect of Ports and Shipping with effect from the 1st August, 1960, to the extent indicated below:

(a) Ports in respect of transactions involving the levy: (i) of shipping charges for services rendered and (ii) of Port dues on ships and on goods landed or shipped through the Docks, Jetties, Bunders and inland wharves;

(b) Shipping industry in respect of transactions involving the levy of freight on cargo.

2. The Major Ports have published revised Schedules of charges leviable in respect of transactions mentioned in 1(a) above.

3. The Indian Coastal Conference have switched over to the metric system in levying freight rates for general cargo and salt. The question of revising freight rates for coal based on metric units is under consideration.

4. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry have also taken steps to ensure that:

- (a) Standard Metric Tables are available in adequate numbers;
- (b) Calibrating and Stamping of existing Machines is given priority; and
- (c) New machines are also available.

HINDI IN STAMPS

297. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the categories of postage stamps which do not display their prices in Hindi; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that for some time past the displaying of prices in Hindi has been omitted in respect of 15 nP. stamps, if so, for what reasons?

THE MASTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. P. SUBBARAYAN): (a) and (b) It is only in some of the recent commemorative stamps that the Hindi equivalent of the abbreviated form of nP *i.e.*, naye Paisa was dropped since H was found that insertion of both would not suit the designs viewing them from the aesthetic and artistic angles.

The regular postage stamps, however, continue to bear the abbreviated form of the denominational value, both in Hindi and English.

DEPARTMENTAL CATERING

298. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of losses incurred as a result of departmental catering in the Indian Railways during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government intend to take any action to ensure effective supervision over catering centres so that the service may cover its cost and if so, what action is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY):

(a) Year	Loss (In thousands of rupees)
1957-58	21.98
1958-59	12.32
1959-60	5.62*

*This figure is unaudited.

(b) Necessary steps have already been initiated to reduce losses on departmental catering and are reflected in the results. Some of the more important measures taken/being taken to improve the financial results are:

- (i) Economy in the purchase price of provision and centralised procurement of controlled and proprietary articles at authorised controlled/prescribed prices.
- (ii) Tightening up of schedule of ingredients fixed for various items of food.
- (iii) Intensification of sales and appointment of waiters, stall keepers and vendors on commission basis for sale and service of meals.
- (iv) Introduction of larger variety of dishes, snacks, etc., on the platforms to increase the popularity of the departmental catering, improve sales and reduce the overheads.
- (v) Economy and efficiency in the use of fuel for cooking.
- (vi) More extensive introduction of cleaning contracts and abolition of posts of cleaners.

**DELAY in SENDING ELECTRICITY BILLS BY
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE-**

299. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee usually do not send the electricity bills to the Members of Parliament for months together; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not sending the electricity bills every month?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) New Delhi Municipal Committee have intimated that electricity bills are not sent to the Members of Parliament during the period Parliament is not in Session.

(b) (i) The experience of the New Delhi Municipal Committee in the past years showed that majority of the Members remained out of Delhi during the off-Session period and, therefore, electricity bills could not be delivered to them every month in spite of their being issued well in time.

(ii) In view of (i) above, the Members could not avail of the discount usually allowed by the Committee on such bills because of their late payment. It was, therefore, suggested by the Lok Sabha Secretariat that the system of issuing bills during the off-Session months may be stopped by the Committee. This fact was notified in Part TI of the Bulletin issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in July, 1958.

(iii) Accordingly, bills for the off-Sess'on months are issued by the Committee in the beginning of the next Session and regularly every month during the period the Session lasts.

**PERSONS EMPLOYED AT BONGAIGAON
RAILWAY WORKSHOP**

300. SHRI J. B. HAGJER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons, technical and otherwise, are employed at pre-

sent at the Bongaigaon railway workshop; and

(b) out of them how many belong to local tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Technical—857; Non-technical—268.

(b) Railways maintain statistics of recruitment of Scheduled Tribes as such and not localitywise. The number out of the above belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 30.

ASSAM NORTH TRUNK ROAD

301. SHRI J. B. HAGJER: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam North Trunk Road has been declared a National Highway;

(b) whether the present alignment of the road is proposed to be changed; and

(c) if so, what will be the new alignment and what are the reasons for the change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, as a consequence of the decision to construct a rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu, it is necessary to extend National Highway No. 31 from North Salmara to Amin-gaon more or less along the route of the Assam North Trunk Road in that section. The precise alignment of the extension of National Highway No. 31 will be fixed when a detailed survey, which is in progress at present, has been completed.

**NUMBER OF TAXIS AND AUTO-RICKSHAWS
IN DELHI**

302. SHRI HARIHAR PATEL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of (i) taxis, (ii) four-seater auto-rickshaws and (iii) two-seater auto-rickshaws at present operating in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The information required is given below: —

- (i) Taxis ... 1750
- (ii) Four-seater auto-rickshaws ... 497
- (iii) Two-seater auto-rickshaws ... 2186

NUMBER OF BEDS IN GOVERNMENT RUN HOSPITALS IN DELHI

303. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beds in Government run hospitals in Delhi on the 15th August, 1947;
- (b) the number of beds in Government run hospitals in Delhi on the 15th August, 1960; and
- (c) the increase in the number of beds in aided hospitals in Delhi during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) The authorised bed strength was 992.

(b) The authorised bed strength was 2025.

(c) The authorised bed strength in the aided hospitals (including municipal hospitals) on the 15th August, 1947 was 980, while on the 15th August, 1960 it was 3947.

WAGONS LYING IDLE AT COALFIELDS

304. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of September, 1960 wagons were lying idle at coalfields in the country for want of indents; and

(b) what was the number of such wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMA-SWAMY) : (a) There were some idling of wagons in the coalfield areas from 25th September, 1960 to 2nd October,

1960 on account of Sunday and Durga Puja holidays.

(b) A daily average of 1186 wagons remained idle from 25th September, 1960 to 2nd October, 1960.

SCHEME OF REGULAR CHECK UP OF CHILDREN'S TEETH IN SCHOOLS IN UNION TERRITORIES

305. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state whether any scheme has been drawn up by Government for regular check up of teeth of children studying in schools and colleges situated in the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): A regular scheme has been drawn up by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the regular check up of teeth and diseases in the schools of the Darya Ganj and Jama Masjid area. A dental specialist has been appointed under the scheme for the purpose.

Three School Health Service units are functioning in the Union territory of Tripura and these units are checking the health of the school children free of charge.

LOANS TAKEN FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN INDIA FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

306. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total loanstaken from foreign countries
- (b) and in India during the last five years for
- (c) Community Development; and
- (d) the rate of interest on these loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Two million dollars only from U.S.A.

(b) Four per cent.

**PROGRESS IN DESERT AFFORESTATION
SCHEME**

307. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to paragraph 13-2 on page 28 of the Report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) for 1959-60 and state the progress made till 31st March, 1960 in connection with desert afforestation scheme started by the Government of India in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in their major project on scientific research on arid lands?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH) : The upto-date position is briefly as follows: —

- (i) The scientific staff sanctioned for the centre is being appointed according to a phased programme.
- (ii) Of the five Divisions of the Institute, three Divisions have started functioning. Two of these Divisions are staffed fully and one partly.
- (iii) Survey of land patterns, vegetation and soils has been completed in about 50 sq. miles in Luni river basin. In this, socio-economic aspects are also being investigated.
- (iv) Certain fast growing and productive tree species have been selected for studies in timber and fuel plantations.
- (v) Nursery production techniques have been standardised to reduce water consumption by 40 per cent.
- (vi) (a) 332 acres of sand dunes have been planted.
- (b) 11,671 plants were sold for Vanamahotsava.
- (c) 23,765 lbs. of promising tree seeds were collected for afforestation.
- (d) Certain nutritious and high yielding grasses have been selected.

816 RS—4.

- (e) 51 research-cum-development grassland improvement projects have been set up to study grass production and carrying capacity and to demonstrate improved management practices of seeding, water spreading and fertilization.

(f) Certain experiments have been conducted on the cultivation of groundnut and pulses.

(vii) Of equipment worth \$ 0.60 lakh promised by UNESCO, equipment worth \$ 0.15 lakh has been received.

(viii) The Director of the Institute and two other officers have been sent abroad on fellowships.

(ix) An area of 708 acres has been acquired and 300 acres are proposed to be acquired.

(x) Construction of buildings for office, laboratories and some residences, has been sanctioned.

**दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों से धुआँ
निकलना**

३० द. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों से निकलने वाले धुएँ को रोकने के लिये क्या क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

t [EMISSION OF SMOKE BY DELHI
TRANSPORT UNDERTAKING BUSES

308. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what efforts are being made to prevent the emission of smoke from the Delhi Transport Undertaking buses in Delhi?

**परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य
मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : दिल्ली परिवहन
अपनी बसों के इंजनों में मरम्मत व सुधार कर**

t [] English translator

इनसे निरुद्ध करने वाले धुँएँ को शीघ्रतापूर्वक रोकने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है, और इसके लिये इनके द्वारा तेज़ के इंजेक्टरों व पम्पों की बार-बार जांच की जा रही है, साथ ही इनकी मरम्मत व इतका सुधार किया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा संगठित सड़क परिवहन की प्राविधिक समिति से विदेशी और/प्राविधिक सहायता कार्यक्रमों में से किसी एक के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएँ प्राप्त करने के बारे में सलाह भी ली जा रही है।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Delhi Transport Undertaking is taking steps to control the emission of smoke from the exhausts of its buses by reconditioning engines at an accelerated pace and by checking and re-conditioning fuel injectors, pumps, etc. more frequently. The Technical Committee on Road Transport (formed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications) is also being requested to advise whether services of a technical expert under one of the foreign and/technical aid schemes should be obtained to study this problem.]

REPORT ON SOIL CONSERVATION BY DR. D. A. WILLIAMS

309. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on soil conservation has been submitted to Government by Dr. D. A. Williams, Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to place the report before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not customary to place such reports before Parliament. Copies of the report have, however, been placed in the Library.

t [] English translation.

ARREARS OF TELEPHONE CALLS

310. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount of arrears on account of telephone calls in each State up to 31st March, 1960.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. P. SUBBARAYAN): The accounts of telephone revenue are not kept on State-wise basis. However, the arrears of trunk call revenue for bills issued up to 31st March, 1960 as on 1st April, 1960 was Rs. 111-31 lakhs and as on 1st July, 1960 was Rs. 55-49 lakhs.

REVIVAL OF THE LICENTIATE MEDICAL COURSE

311. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to revive Licentiate Medical Course; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) and (b) It has been observed in the "Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan" that there is a shortage of medical practitioners in the country and that most of them are attracted to the urban areas and a relatively small number goes to the rural areas. To attract more doctors to rural areas it has been suggested in that Draft Outline that consideration may have to be given to a minimum period of service in rural areas being a condition of public service and also to provide incentives for service in rural areas in the form of improvement in emoluments, grant of non-practising allowance, provision of residential accommodation, etc. Another step suggested to meet the situation is to revive the licentiate course to make available licentiates for service in rural areas. A final

decision in the matter has not yet been taken.

**रेलवे इंटर कालिज टुंडला में योग्यता
प्राप्त हिन्दी अध्यापक**

३१२. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के अन्तर्गत रेलवे
इंटर कालिज, टुंडला और रेलवे हाई स्कूल,
बरेली में कितने कितने योग्यता प्राप्त
हिन्दी अध्यापक हैं ;

(ख) उन अध्यापकों की योग्यतायें
क्या क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके वेतन-क्रम क्या है ?

t [QUALIFIED HINDI TEACHERS IN THE
RAILWAY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE,
TUNDLA

312. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) what is the number of quali-
fied Hindi teachers in the Railway
Intermediate College, Tundla and the
Railway High School, Bareilly under
the Northern Railway separately;

(b) what are the qualifications of these
teachers; and

(c) what are their grades of pay?

रेल उपमंत्री (श्री एस० वी० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) :—

संस्था का नाम	योग्यता प्राप्त हिन्दी अध्यापकों की संख्या	अध्यापकों की योग्यतायें	उनके वेतन के ग्रेड	उनके द्वारा पढ़ाई जाने वाली कक्षायें
रेलवे इंटर- मीडिएट कालिज, टुंडला	३	(१) एम० ए० 'हिन्दी', सी० टी०, साहित्य- रत्न	२००-४०० रुपये (निर्धारित-मान)	इंटरमीडिएट कक्षायें
		(२) बी० ए०, बी० टी० सी०	१००-२५० रुपये (निर्धारित-मान)	मिडल कक्षायें
		(३) बी० ए० सी० टी०	१००-२५० रुपये (निर्धारित-मान)	मिडल कक्षायें
रेलवे हाई स्कूल, बरेली	१	साहित्य रत्न, सामान्य अंग्रेजी और इति- हास लेकर बी० ए०	१२०-३०० रुपये (निर्धारित-मान)	हाई कक्षायें

f]] English translation.

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY):
(a) to (c):—

Name of the Institution	Number of qualified Hindi Teachers	Qualifications of the teachers	Their grades of Pay	Classes taught by them
Railway Intermediate College, Tundla.	3	(i) M.A. 'Hindi' C.T., Sahitya Ratna. (ii) B.A., V.T.C. (iii) B.A., C.T.	Rs. 200-400(PS) Rs. 100-250 (PS) Rs. 100-250(PS)	Intermediate Classes. Middle Classes. Middle Classes.
Railway High School, Bareilly.	1	Sahitya Ratna, B.A. with General English and History.	Rs. 120-300(PS)	High Classes.]

**OBJECTIONABLE CHINESE LITERATURE
SENT BY POST**

313. SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that objectionable Chinese literature on a large-scale is being sent to our country by post; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. P. SUBBARAYAN): (a) 1162 packets containing objectionable Chinese literature and school books have been detained in India so far. 232 packets and 176 school books have been examined and confiscated whereas the remaining ones are under examination.

(b) The Government have already issued a Notification banning the import of such undesirable literature. Such literature, if found in course of transmission by post, is liable to confiscation under section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Personal penalties can also be imposed on the addressees if there is reason to believe that such literature has been imported deliberately.

**PROGRESS MADE BY VILLAGE INDUSTRY IN
DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS**

314. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARA-YAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress is made by the village industries in the Development Blocks since the publication of the Balwantrai Committee Report; and

(b) whether all the Blocks have Industry Extension Officers?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. D. MISHRA): (a) and (b) Two statements indicating the position are placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

I. *Progress of work under village and small industries during the period 1st April, 1959 to 30th June, 1960 in the Development Blocks—*

1. Ambar Charkhas introduced (No.)	34,456
2. Brick kilns started (No.)	17,198
3. Bricks manufactured (Lakh Nos.)	18,608
4. Tiles manufactured (Lakh Nos.)	4,260
5. Sewing machines distributed (No.)	7,623

6. New tannery pits started (No.)..... 3,597
7. Improved ghanis introduced (No.)..... 1,498
8. Flaying centres started (No.) 447
9. Bee-hives introduced (No.) 26,674
10. Value of improved tools and appliances distributed (Rs.'000) 847

2. Expenditure—

The total expenditure on the industries programme under the CD budget during the Second Plan is indicated below:

1956-57	•	•	■	Rs.	105 lakhs
1957-58	•	•	•	Rs.	84 lakhs
1958-59	•	•	•	Rs.	78 lakhs
1959-60	•	•	•	Rs.	144 lakhs
1960-61 (for three months April to June, 1960)				Rs.	28 lakhs

3. Committees appointed—

Two reports on the industries programme have been brought out:

(i) Report of the CD Team on Industrial Pilot Projects.

(ii) Report of the Syllabus Committee on the Training of Rural Artisans in CD Blocks.

The recommendations of these reports are being implemented.

4. Policy decision—

The Planning Commission have decided that 50% of the allocations for village and small scale industries during the Third Plan period (excluding that for industrial estates but including for handlooms, handicrafts, coir and silk industries) should be spent in rural areas.

5. Third Five Year Plan programme—

The following programme of rural industrialisation has been evolved as a result of the recommendations of the Srinagar Conference:

(i) Supply of credit, improved tools and equipment, organising

artisans into cooperative societies, arranging training to improve the skill by peripatetic parties etc. should be undertaken in all blocks,

(ii) One common facility centre should be started for a group of ten blocks under the Third Plan.

(iii) One cluster type training centre for artisans for every fifteen blocks with a minimum of one per district and to be located in a block.

(iv) One rural industrial estate per district or a group of fifteen blocks.

STATEMENT II

Position of Extension Officer (Industries) as on 30-6-60 as reported by the State Governments

State	No. of blocks	No. of posts sanctioned	No. of Extension Officers in position
Andhra Pradesh*	246	246	219
Assam	52	52	49
Bihar	307	153	145
Gujarat	121	51	33
Jammu and Kashmir	51	52	25
Kerala	77	77	67
Madhya Pradesh*	247	216	216
Madras	164	142	136
Maharashtra	208	141	126
Mysore	125	116	105
Orissat ... 154		62	4
Punjab	146	118	88
Rajasthan	106	106	95
Uttar Pradesh	426	69	63
West Bengal	170	87	87
Union Territories	66	51	47

TOTAL . 2,666 1,739 1,50

♦Latest information indicates Extension Officers (Industries) is in position in all blocks

t Information as on 31-3-60.

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन समिति की रिपोर्ट

३१५. श्री राम सहाय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्री गोखले की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त की गई अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन समिति की रिपोर्ट में दिये गये सुझावों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों और उनके मंत्रालय के बीच जो परामर्श चल रहे थे उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

t [REPORT OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

315. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the result of the consultations which were going on between State Governments and his Ministry about the suggestions contained in the report of the Inland Water Transport Committee, which was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Gokhale?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : गोखले कमेटी की रिपोर्ट २६ अक्टूबर, १९५६ को प्रदेश सरकारों के पास जो मुह्यतः इस से संबंधित हैं भेजी गयी थी और इस पर ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक इस बारे में उनके सुझाव मांगे गये थे। सड़क तथा अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सलाहकार समिति की ६ तथा ७ जनवरी, १९६० की बैठक में कुछ प्रदेश सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया कि उन्हें कई विभागों से परामर्श करना बाकी है इसलिये इस रिपोर्ट की जांच के लिये उन्हें और अधिक समय चाहिये। अतः यह अवधि १५ फरवरी, १९६० तक बढ़ा दी गयी थी। असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, उड़ीसा, पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश की

सरकारों के सुझाव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर की गयी कार्यवाही का एक विवरण संलग्न है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट ३१, अनुपत्र संख्या २३।]

t[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The report of the Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport was circulated to the State Governments, who are mainly concerned with it on 29th October, 1959 and their comments were called for by 31st December, 1959. The date was extended to 15th February, 1960 as certain State Government representatives at the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee meeting held on 6th and 7th January, 1960 represented that they had to consult different Departments a^{11**} wanted further time to examine the report. Comments from the State Government of Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, O.issa, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh have been received. A statement indicating the action taken on the various recommendations is attached.] [See Appendix XXXI, Annexure No. 23.]

स्टाफ कारें

३१६. श्री राम सहाय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० में नवम्बर के अन्त तक उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की कितनी स्टाफ कारों की मरम्मत कराई और उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा कितनी कारें खरीदी, बदली या बेची गयीं ; और

(ख) कारें किन किन देशों से खरीदी गईं ?

t[] English translation.

■[STAFF CARS

316. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars belonging to the various Ministries for which his Ministry arranged for repairs and the number of those cars which were bought, exchanged and sold by his Ministry up to the end of November in 1960; and

(b) the countries from which the cars were purchased?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) सर्विस और मरम्मत के लिये जो बन्दोबस्त एक ही जगह पर किया गया है उसके अन्तर्गत ६१ स्टाफ गाड़ियों की मरम्मत हो रही है। पहली जनवरी से ३० नवम्बर, सन् १९६० तक परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय द्वारा केवल एक गाड़ी (हिन्दुस्तान एम्बेसेडर) खरीदी व एक गाड़ी बेची गयी। किसी भी गाड़ी का आयात नहीं किया गया।

[[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Ninety one staff cars are included in the centralised arrangements for servicing and repairs. Only one car (Hindustan Ambassador) was purchased and one car was sold by the Ministry of Transport and Communications during the period from 1st January to 30th November 1960. No car was imported or exchanged during the period.]

बेहातों में सड़कों का विकास

३१७. श्री राम सहाय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १९५९-६० के लिये परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय (परिवहन विभाग) के प्रतिवेदन में पृष्ठ ७१ पर पैरा ३ को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि बेहातों में सड़कों के विकास की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा जो विशेष अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया था उसके सुझावों पर की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में क्या राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र को सूचित कर दिया है ?

[ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

317. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to paragraph 3 on page 71 of the Report of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) for 1959-60 and state whether the State Governments have since informed the Centre about the action taken by them on the suggestions made by the special officer, appointed by his Ministry for studying the problem of road development in the rural areas?]

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : गांवों में सड़कों के विकास की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिये परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त विशेष अधिकारी की सिफारिशों को केरल, असम, पंजाब, मैसूर और आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों ने सामान्यतः स्वीकार कर लिया है और उनके द्वारा इन सिफारिशों को व्यवहार में लाने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है। बाकी प्रदेश सरकारों से उनके अन्तिम उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

[[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Governments of Kerala, Assam, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have generally accepted the suggestions made by the Special Officer appointed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) for studying the problem of road

[] English translation.

development in the rural areas and are taking steps to implement them. The final replies of other States are awaited.]

RADIO LICENCE FEES

318. SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by Government as radio licence fees annually during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred in collection and on the supervisory and checking staff in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. P. SUBBARAYAN): (a)

Rs.

1957-58 2,18,94,637

1958-59 2,61,82,074

1959-60 2,99,69,324

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

SUPPLY OF COAL ASH FROM BADNERA RAILWAY STATION

319. SHRI M. D. TUMPAJI WAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Wita Kamgar Sahayak Samiti of Badnera for the supply of coal ash from Badnera railway station; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction has already been accorded for sale of 50,000 cft. coal ash to the society as applied for.

RULES IN THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

320. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules have been framed in the Southern Railway regarding the maximum period that officers should be permitted to serve at one place; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there are cases where these rules have not been implemented or observed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

UTILISATION OF RIVER WATERS FOR IRRIGATING RAJASTHAN DESERT

321. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canal Waters Agreement envisages full utilization of the waters from the various rivers by either India or Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good deal of water from these rivers will be going to the Arabian Sea unutilised either by India or Pakistan;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of this water could be usefully utilised for irrigating part of the Rajasthan desert; and

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken for such utilization?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI): (a) to (d) The Indus Waters Treaty envisages the utilization by India of the waters of the three Eastern rivers (*viz.*, the Sutlej, the Beas and Ravi) and the utilization by Pakistan of those waters of the three Western rivers (*viz.* the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab) which are

allowed to flow down by India after India has made the uses specified in the Treaty.

The waters of the three Eastern rivers, a portion of which will be received by Rajasthan for irrigating its desert areas, will be fully utilized by India. With regard to the Western rivers, whether or not their waters will be fully utilized by Pakistan will depend on plans to be prepared by the Government of Pakistan.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE TRAIN EXAMINERS OF THE RAILWAYS

322. SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a memorandum from the Train Examiners of the Indian Railways enumerating their grievances in the matter relating to the equation of their scales of pay as recommended by the Commission of Enquiry on the Emoluments and Conditions of Service of the Central Government Employees, 1957-59; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

323. THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses and occupation of the members of the Delhi Development Authority constituted under section 3 of the Delhi Development Act (No. 61) of 1957;

(b) the names and addresses of the Advisory Council constituted under section 5 of the aforesaid Act; and

(c) how far the advice given by the said Advisory Council was utilised by the Development Authority in the matter of preparation of the Master Plan, the zonal development plans and generally on the planning of development of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) and (b) Two lists are placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The advice given by the Advisory Council was given due consideration by the Development Authority while preparing the draft Master Plan for Delhi. The advice of the Advisory Council is also being taken into account by the Development Authority in preparation of the zonal development plans which are now in hand. The Development Authority are also keeping in view generally the advice tendered by the Advisory Council regarding the planning of development of Delhi.

STATEMENT I

List of members of the Delhi Development Authority constituted under section 3 of the Delhi Development Act No. 61 1957.

1. Shri Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner, Delhi.—*Chairman.*
2. Shri G. Mukharji, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi—*Vice-Chairman.*

Members

3. Shri P. R. Nayak, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi.
4. Shri A. R. Malhotra, President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
5. Shri B. S. Shrikantiah, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi.
6. Shri C. K. Nair, M. P.
7. Kumari Shanta Vashist, M.P.
8. Shri Sikandar Lai, Councillor, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
9. Shri R. N. Aggarwal, Councillor, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
10. Shri Balbir Singh Saigal, Engineer Member, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi.
11. Shri Bishan Chand, Finance and Accounts Member, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi.

STATEMENT II

List of members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority constituted under Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act No. 61 of 1957.

(1) President—The Chairman of the Authority) *ex-officio* (Shri Bhagwan Sahay).

(2) 2 persons with knowledge of town planning or architecture nominated by the Central Government—(1) Shri S.K. Joglekar, Chief Architect, C.P.W.D. ; (2) Shri S.G. Pradhan, Architect, Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(3) One representative of the Health Services of Delhi Administration nominated by the Central Government—Lt. Col. M. S. Boparai, Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(4) 4 representatives of the Delhi Municipal Corporation elected by the Councillors and Aldermen from among themselves— (1) Shri Bal Krishan ; (2) Shri Rup Lai Batra ; (3) Shri Bhagwan Datt; (4) Shri Tilak Raj.

(5) 3 persons representing the Delhi Electricity Supply Committee, the Delhi Transport Committee and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the Corporation—(1) Shri Bhiku Ram Jain, Chairman, Delhi Electricity Supply Committee ; (2) Shri Prahlad Saran, Chairman, Transport Committee ; (3) Shri R. K. Bharadwaj, Chairman, Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee.

(6) 3 persons nominated by the Central Government of whom one shall represent the interest of Commerce and Industry and one the interest of Labour in Delhi—(1) Shri Kirpa Narain (representing Commerce and Industry); (2) Shri M. L. Mittal (representing Labour) ; (3) Shri Brij Kishan Chandi-wala.

(7) 4 persons from the Technical Department of the Central Government nominated by that Government—(1) Shri K.L. Rao, Member, Central Water and Power Commission (Ministry of Irrigation and Power) ; (2) Shri H.P. Sinha, Consulting Engineer (Road Dev.) Ministry of Transport and Communications) ; (3) Shri Kanti Chaudhuri, Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Ministry of Defence ; (4) Shri C. P. Malik, Director, National Building Organisation (Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply).

(8) 3 members of Parliament of whom two shall be Members of Lok Sabha and one shall be a Member of Rajya Sabha to be elected respectively by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha—(1) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Lok Sabha) ; (2) Shri Radha Raman (Lok Sabha); (3) Shri R. P. N. Sinha (Rajya Saha).

323.A. [Withdrawn]

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCOUNTS (1957-58) OF AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AHMED MOHIUDDIN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1957-58, together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2546/60.]

THE BOMBAY SUGAR (EXPORT CONTROL AMENDMENT ORDER, 1960

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS); Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) Notification G.S.R. No. 1440/Ess. Com./Sugar, dated the 23rd November, 1960, publishing the Bombay Sugar (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2559/60.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR AND SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following letter dated the 12th December, 1960, has been received from Shri S. C. Karayalar:—

"Being unwell, I am under medical treatment and I have been advised not to travel long distances. I regret therefore I am unable to attend the current session of the Rajya Sabha. I request that the House may be pleased to excuse me from attending the meetings of this session.

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Karaya-lar for remaining absent from all meetings of the H^{ouse} during the current session?

No hon. Member dissented.

ME. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

I have to inform Members that the following letter dated the 14th December, 1960, has been received from Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry:—

"I respectfully beg to inform you that I am lying in the Presidency & General Hospital of Calcutta from the 31st October, 1960. At first the doctors thought that I could be cured medically but later they decided on operation.

I had to undergo a major operation on the 5th December, 1960. Though my general condition is slowly improving, I am still very weak and the doctors advise me to stay for a longer period.

I therefore request you and the honourable Members to kindly grant me leave of absence for the current session of Rajya Sabha."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry for remaining absent from all meetings of the H^{ouse} during the current session?

No hon. Member dissented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MOTION RE "INTERNATIONAL, SITUATION

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I
beg to move:

"That the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that came up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session, be taken into consideration."

I am moving this motion and I am naturally responsible for it, but I feel that it is slightly out of date in the sense that when this was considered, the main subject before us was for me to report on my visit to the United Nations, on the subjects that had been taken up there. It is not very long since I went there but already it appears to be rather remote because so much has happened since then and so many things are now confronting the United Nations and indeed the world. I always welcome this opportunity of addressing this House and placing before them some of these international problems that we have to face and profiting by the ideas, suggestions and advice that might be given here. I must confess to a feeling of—well, I do not like to use the word 'confusion' but anyhow—a lack of clarity about this world scene today. It is an extraordinarily complex one and anyone who seeks to deal with it in a few simple sentences, well, has my goodwill but I am inclined to think that he has probably not understood the situation at all if he wants to simplify it in that way. Wherever you may look, you find confusion, difficulty and conflicts, and what is much more, behind those conflicts, the shadow of a tremendous conflict, of war, even possibly world war. And therefore, in these circumstances, one has to be a little cautious in action and sometimes even in one's speeches or talks.

When I went to the United Nations, the chief problems there were disarmament—of course, it is a basic question—and the situation in Africa, more specially in the Congo. In connection with that situation in Africa, the broader question of colonialism

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.] came up. And therefore, one might say that the two basic questions before the United Nations were at the time disarmament and anti-colonialism, the ending of colonialism, one of the immediate issues being the situation in the Congo which had become more particularly a responsibility of the United Nations. There were other very important problems also like Algeria and the situation that was developing then in Laos.

Now, if I stand here and speak on this subject, I would have to refer more particularly not only to the Congo, of course, but to Algeria and to Laos and to Ethiopia. Almost every other day when one opens one's newspaper or listens in to the radio, one hears news of some upset, some upheaval, of something happening round about the world, which has a larger significance in that small or big country itself. I mentioned Ethiopia. I have nothing much to say about Ethiopia because apparently the revolt that took place there is over but in other places, in Laos, the conditions there are very difficult and very disturbing. In Algeria, recently developments have taken place which are most disturbing in the sense that a very large-scale killing has gone on there. It is estimated that thousands of persons, maybe hundreds of thousands, have been killed. Looking at this picture all over the world, one has a feeling or I have a feeling that we have arrived at some acute crisis in world history, an acute crisis in respect of the future of the United Nations which represents the world community and an acute crisis in the various parts of the world like Africa or South East Asia.

People talk about legal governments and rebels. Nobody knows who is a rebel one day and what is the legal government the other day. It has been seen that some governments recognise some people as the legal government and some other governments recognise the so-called rebels as the legal govern-

ment and the others as rebels. So, one can take one's choice, that is, if we favour somebody, we can call it the legal government; if we do not like them, we call them the opponents to the legal government or the rebel persons.

The general tendency in the world for some years had been towards a relaxation of tension and gradually this had worked up towards what is called the Summit Meeting. But owing to the failure of the last Summit some five or six months ago, this tendency was reversed, or it was even before that, and nothing has happened yet to check this progressive deterioration. We may, of course, express our opinions as to this country's fault or that person's fault in this matter. It is an easy exercise to sit down and do so but we do not profit much because ultimately it is not a person's or any country's fault that is all that counts, but it is rather the attempt to produce conditions when such errors and faults do not take place or when they do not affect the world situation very much.

Take the Congo for instance. There the situation is definitely in many ways much worse than it was when we were in the United Nations. The House will remember that when first these troubles arose there, soon after independence, the then Prime Minister invited the United Nations to come and help them. That help was very badly needed even for the day to day activities of Government. It was still more needed to carry on not only law and order but health and the normal activities of the country. Of course, the whole thing had completely collapsed immediately after independence by the rather extraordinary developments that took place because of the attitude of the Belgian Government. The Belgian Government, in its colonial days in the Congo, had built up—more than many other colonial countries—a fairly good health system and some other social services, a fairly good system of primary education—much more than in other countries—but nothing more

than primary education. In fact, it appears to have been their deliberate policy to prevent higher education so that, curiously enough, in the Congo today you find a relatively large proportion of people who have got primary education. It is a good background, a good reservoir to draw from, but very very few indeed—hardly any, it can be said—there are who have gone beyond that stage. Take even primary education; I forget the exact number, but I think there are about 30,000 schools and I believe that every single teacher of these schools was a Belgian. So, the sudden withdrawal of all these Belgian functionaries, whether it was education, whether it was health or whether it was any other activity, left a complete vacuum. There was some trouble in the Congolese army and they demanded that the Belgian officers should withdraw and there was some violence on the part of the army. That did not last long and that was rather exaggerated at the time. Now, the United Nations came in and in one of its earliest resolutions the Security Council decided that the Belgian military and paramilitary personnel should be withdrawn, that is to say that broadly the Belgians should withdraw except probably those in some social services or other essential services. That was the first thing they decided apart from any other decisions.

Then all kinds of internal troubles took place, internal conflicts within the Congo, and it began to appear that outside Powers were encouraging and helping the inner contestants for power there. Some sided with Mr. Lumumba who was the elected Prime Minister, some with President Kasavubu who was also elected and who later had apparently fallen out with the Prime Minister. Some definitely sided with Col. Mobutu who emerged as the Army Chief and who originally had been appointed by Prime Minister Lumumba. The position of Col. Mobutu was very peculiar. He had been appointed by Prime Minister Lumumba, but later he turned

against him, turned against even President Kasavubu, put an end to Parliament, and in fact there was a coup *d'état* in which more or less he had captured power and said there would be no Parliament at least for a long time, and he set up a few senior students from the university there and called them Commissioners to carry on the Government of the country—the few students who had some university education in Belgium at the University of Louvain—while President Kasavubu also appointed, independently, another gentleman as Prime Minister, having dismissed or tried to dismiss Mr. Lumumba. Now, all that produced a very conflicting situation in which authority was all spread out; it was not in anybody's hands fully, but broadly speaking, the Congolese army, which was to some extent under Col. Mobutu's control—to some extent only—was the authority; they had the arms and they used them indiscriminately without any reference to discipline or law or order, and so this Congolese army—*force publique* as it was called in Belgian times—this national army as it has become now, was useful to Col. Mobutu in suppressing his opponents, but was not helpful to him or to anybody in preserving law and order. In fact it was a most disorderly element in the situation and it was not under a unified command. People looked at the constitution of the Congo and lawyers said that Mr. Lumumba still continued to be the Prime Minister in law even though he might be under some kind of detention and that nobody could put him aside. All these difficulties arise.

Now, when I was in the United Nations I made a suggestion—and others also—that in those circumstances the only real authority which should decide finally should be the Parliament. Parliament may not perhaps—if I may say so with respect—consist of very standard people. Whatever it may be, there it was; they were the elected people from all over the Congo and they should meet, and if they quarrelled in Parliament, let

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.] them quarrel and decide. If they want to solve the confusion arising from two persons claiming to be Prime Minister and a third group calling themselves Commissioners and overriding the Prime Minister, who is to decide? Nobody else can decide. President Kasavubu was also a legal entity, because he had been elected. According to some people Mr. Lumumba was the Prime Minister but anyhow the Prime Minister was not functioning; he is in detention. President Kasavubu was functioning. So, we may have to say that there were only two legal entities there. President Kasavubu was admittedly legal, but the rest have some doubt and Parliament was not allowed to meet by Col. Mobutu's rabble soldiery, and President Kasavubu, however legal his position as President might be—it was a limited position—is not an autocrat or a dictator doing what he liked. That is why we recognised President Kasavubu. We did not agree to his discharging all the functions of Parliament and everything combined as a dictator might.

Now, this thing went on. And then President Kasavubu went himself to the United Nations and there was a very heated debate in the General Assembly as to whether he should be allowed to sit in the Assembly as representing the Congo. Now, only a few days before that there had been a proposal that a delegation of Afro-Asian countries should go from this Assembly—who under the Secretary-General's direction had formed themselves into an advisory committee on the Congo—that they should go to the Congo and report. It had also been decided that till they report, a discussion on the Congo should be postponed, but hardly a few days after that, four or five days after that this question of President Kasavubu came up, and after a debate which created a good deal of heat, by a majority President Kasavubu was accepted as the representative of the Congo. Now, this rather put an end to the previous decision about the Commission going

there because thereafter the first step was to decide that no Commission need go or should go there. So, the process which it had tried to support, or some kind of conciliation etc. in the Congo, was hit on the head and the Commission has not gone. There are all kinds of talks still, and in that state of affairs in the Congo which showed no equilibrium, no balance, the weight of the UN's acceptance of President Kasavubu as the representative of the Congo made a difference and Col. Mobutu, who was by no means closely allied to President Kasavubu, profited by this very much.

Then, of course, the House will remember that Mr. Lumumba escaped from his place of detention, was later arrested and treated very brutally and is still in jail. And so far as I know, even up till now no independent doctors or Red Cross people have been allowed to go to him in spite of the efforts of the United Nations.

Now, the position of the United Nations in the Congo meanwhile under went a change, that is, they became less and less effective and Col. Mobutu became the most effective person though not wholly so. The curious situation arisen there is that the United Nations group, their forces there, their personnel which went there with great hopes of doing something, became quite ineffective. They could not do anything. The instructions that they got were that they must be completely neutral. Whatever that might mean, it was right that they should be neutral. Actually how this was interpreted was this that in front of them killing was going on by one group against the other on a big scale but they looked on. So, from the point of view of law and order they had no position at all because of the instructions or the interpretations of the instructions of the Security Council. In effect, the Congo gradually began to disintegrate. There had been the Katanga province which had declared its independence under Mr. Tshombe, and now the Orientale province with Stanleyville as its capital

also went adrift. In fact, it calls itself the Government of the whole Congo; Katanga was only the capital for Katanga. That is the position now, and the U.N. still looks on helplessly and is becoming weaker and weaker.

One major thing that has happened during these months is the return of the Belgians in considerable numbers and with considerable authority, though exercised not directly but exercised through those people whom they favour. The persons whom they favour are Col. Mobutu and Mr. Tshombe of Katanga and others, of course. In fact, all these people have got Belgian advisers—military advisers, civil advisers, and other advisers—and all that. The Student College of Commissioners have all Belgian advisers who, presumably, do all their work although it may issue in the name of the Commissioners. In effect, therefore, we have a return in a different garb, in a different form, to the Belgians functioning in the Congo in all fields. The Belgian Government says that there is none of their officials there, these are non-officials who go there. May be so, but many of the non-officials coming in thousands here were formerly recruited in Belgium and sent here. It is difficult for me to say how far the Belgian Government is responsible for that but certainly it acquiesces in it, it encourages. And all this jumble of circumstances has produced, therefore, an extraordinarily complicated and dangerous situation; dangerous for this reason—internally dangerous it is and, of course, externally dangerous also because a number of countries in Africa and a number of countries outside Africa are not prepared to accept today the present state of affairs there, that is, with Col. Mobutu functioning or the Belgians being there in large numbers. Some of them have done or are on the verge of recognising the Stanleyville Government as the Government of the Congo. Meanwhile arms flow in there for one side or the other from one country or the other. So, gradually the situation is becoming, as is said,

something like the old Spanish situation when the Spanish civil war took place thirty years ago or so. That is apparently the internal situation, contestants supported by big Powers outside with arms and other kinds of help.

Now, that is a very bad outlook. Apart from this, the African countries concerned, many of whom have got their contingent of forces there—not all, but many of them—do not accept Col. Mobutu at all; they are in favour of Mr. Lumumba who is in prison. Some have withdrawn their forces, others may withdraw them later. And there are proposals to the effect that apart from the United Nations force, an African force should be constituted from various countries in Africa and they should go into action. Now, it is not clear to me what such a force can do in these circumstances. Obviously, this force would not be under the United Nations. Therefore, it will be an independent force of some countries. It cannot represent any organisation like the United Nations. If such a force comes, it is inevitable that other forces will come in to oppose it from other countries. We have, therefore, not viewed it with favour—indeed we have been unable to understand what such a force can do.

We have felt all along that first of all in the circumstances in the Congo the United Nations coming in was desirable and almost inevitable; otherwise there would have been a civil war there; also, that after their coming in, they did not function with any effectiveness, maybe, their instructions were such—whatever they were—and outside Powers went on intervening in various ways, throwing their weight about encouraging one side, some other Power encouraging others, arms flowing in and the United Nations looking on rather helplessly. That was the position some months ago. It has not only continued but has become much worse now. Now there is the possibility of rival governments claiming authority over the Congo supported by great

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.] Powers, one bloc supporting one and the other.

In spite of these difficulties and doubts in our mind, we have all along felt that if the United Nations fail in the Congo it will be a disaster, not only for the Congo but for the world, and while we have criticised the activities of the United Nations and made various suggestions, we have also felt that we must go on supporting the United Nations and we have done so. The suggestions that we should withdraw our contingent, have not been approved by us. Our contingent, of course, is not of combat troops but they carry out certain services like signalling, supplies, transport and medical help. The fact remains that if the U.N. cannot effectively deal with the situation, it would fade away in the Congo and its reputation will continue to suffer. The fact remains that under present conditions, even our men or any country's men there, are frequently insulted and man-handled by the Congolese soldiery under Col. Mobutu and there is a limit to what a country can put up with in that way. We have put up, we shall put up, with many difficulties that face us but—I cannot guarantee—if our people are not treated properly and given opportunities to do the work for which they were sent, the question does arise whether it is worthwhile keeping them or not. Normally we would have withdrawn them but we have hesitated and we hesitate to do so because it would mean really the collapse of the United Nations' work there and that would mean almost inevitably not merely leaving the Congolese to fight it out among themselves but the intrusion of foreign Powers with their troops and therefore, war, not merely between the Congolese but among others too. It has been a matter of great surprise to me how the obvious thing in this situation—convening the Congolese Parliament—has been deliberately avoided, how that has been obstructed. I can understand the objection to this from those people like Col. Mobutu,

who do not like it. Obviously, he must have thought that if the Parliament comes in, his position would go but what has amazed me is that great Powers should have come in the way and made excuses which are singularly inane, like "Oh! How the Congolese Members of Parliament will be able to attend? Some may be stopped." These are excuses made to prevent it simply because, obviously, it was not felt desirable for the Parliament to meet, the Congolese Parliament, and it was thought that if it met, the present authorities in the Congo might not be able to have the support of that Parliament. There it is. I do not know what is going to happen. There are now proposals made by some of the great Powers saying "Yes, the Congolese Parliament should meet, ought to meet, as soon as the conditions are ready." Conditions apparently are not ready yet but as soon as they are ready, it might meet. That is one subject.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): They want to make it ready in their own way, the Americans.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The difficulty is, everybody wants to make it ready in his own way.

Then take Algeria which has been a continuing tragedy for the last eight years and the sacrifice of the Algerian people has been amazing. It is really so. I do not know if there are any parallels in the history of a country, that big, carrying on such a war of independence year after year at enormous cost in life and other things. Now, recently, President de Gaulle went there and when he first went there, he had a rather fierce and violent reception from the Europeans there, the Colons, chiefly French. That was checked. Immediately following that came the African reaction, the Algerian reaction, which was also big and rather violent but on a much bigger scale in regard to numbers. The French army surrounded these people apparently and shot

an down in large numbers. This has created a tremendous impression,

naturally, not only in Algeria, not only in Africa but elsewhere and the difficult situation which existed previously has become now almost impossible of solution in the existing circumstances. General de Gaulle announced about a month ago or more that there would be a referendum in Algeria without giving details but for the first time he referred to an Algerian Republic linked to France by a treaty. Now, at that time it was proposed to hold this referendum early in January; part of it will be held in France itself and part in Algeria. It is not quite clear what the precise subjects will be on which votes will be taken but broadly it is said that it is on a policy of Algerian self-determination, broadly on "what President de Gaulle said was his policy of Algerian self-determination, connected with France and for the provisional establishment of a new governmental institution in Algeria, ensuring some degree of self-government pending the referendum. It was after this that President de Gaulle's visit came.

Now, recently, there has been a Resolution in the Political Committee of the U.N. which was fathered by a number of Afro-Asian countries including India. I think only this morning news came that this Resolution was passed by the Political Committee minus its last clause. It is not clear to me as to what has been passed. I will not read the whole Resolution as it is rather long but as far as I understand, the part of the Resolution I am reading is this:

"Recognising the right of the Algerian people ..."

I am not reading the Preamble—

"... to self-determination and independence;

Recognising the imperative need for adequate and effective guarantees to ensure the successful and just implementation of the right of self-determination on the basis of

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respect for unity and territorial integrity of Algeria."

But the last part was:

"That a referendum should be conducted in Algeria organised, controlled and supervised by the U.N. wherein the Algerian people shall freely determine the destiny of the entire country."

As far as I have been able to find out last night, this last clause about referendum and control by the U.N. was not passed by the requisite majority. That is the position in Algeria. I am not using strong language but both the Congo and Algerian situations are exceedingly grave and behind this is the broad effect of all this in Africa and the possibility of great Powers intervening in Africa in various ways. In Algeria one of the main complaints of the Algerian people's representatives has been not only against the French Government but against certain Powers, the NATO Powers, who directly or indirectly support the French Government.

In Laos also, strange things have been happening recently and the Government of the day under Prince Souvanna Phouma was pushed out. Prince Souvanna Phouma himself became a refugee and at present General Phoumi is controlling Vientiane. During the last few days, specially for about 3 days, Vientiane City had a very very bad time. It was bad, it was much worse than organised violence. Both the parties were enjoying shooting and throwing rockets and other things, falling anywhere. There was no aim, nothing. The whole city was in a state of part destruction and part panic. Telegraph communications were cut off and it was difficult for us to find out what was happening. It was only this morning that I got telegrams from Vientiane from our people dated 13th, 16th and 17th. They came in a bunch, a week late. Now, apparently there is some kind of a

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.] lack of fighting and fighting has stopped in a big way, though petty fighting is going on, maybe in the heart of the city. But the wives and children of our Embassy personnel have come away. First they came to Bangkok and then some of them have come to Delhi. The regular personnel, of course, remains there.

The trouble with Laos and indeed with all these places has been the attempt of parties outside Laos to influence and to help with arms etc. the contesting parties in Laos. Considerable quantities of arms have gone in. Now, the very basis of the Geneva Agreement affecting Indo-china was that these countries should be left to fashion themselves and that they should not be drawn into the cold war and should not be helped, should not be pushed in any direction, that the only safety for the Indo-china countries was in some measure of neutrality, in keeping out of these military blocs. Unfortunately, however, this policy was not fully followed and repeatedly help has been given. Supplies have been given to one group or another and lately to both groups, of course by different countries. And so the very thing which the Geneva Conference was meant to prevent has now come into being. So long as the International Commission was there, of which India was Chairman, there was some check and it was not easy to do this publicly—privately they could do it—and so the situation, though bad, was being controlled. But our Commission, the Laos Commission, was withdrawn or suspended, you might say, and that check was removed. Ever since then, there has been a progressive deterioration there and it has landed us in the present position.

Two days ago I communicated with the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, namely the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, drawing their attention to this and saying that at least the functioning of the Laos Commis-

sion might be of help. It cannot decide anything, but it might help somebody or some authority to check this kind of a thing happening. We strongly resisted the suspension of this Commission at that time. But then the Government of Laos insisted and so the great Powers supported them and so we had to come away. So, we have again said that they should function there and in a sense, both the Governments concerned, that is to say, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, have accepted that as a principle and the U.K. Government only last night have stated that they are agreeable to this, but the authorities in Vientiane now have to agree before this can be done. I believe they have addressed them to this effect. Now, in Laos again, it becomes a little difficult to know who is the government and who is a rebel. It is a choice of any country we or the United Kingdom or the Soviet Union or the U.S.A. calling one set of people the government and the other rebels.

G«W BHUPESH GUPTA: there should be no difficulty because recognised the former Government whose head is now in Cambodia, a refugee there. His representatives are there in Vientiane. So there should be no difficulty.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I know that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta would not have any difficulty in such circumstances.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You should also have no difficulty either.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: As a matter of fact, we have expressed ourselves fairly strongly for the month or so in favour of Prince Souvanna Phouma who represents an attempt to keep Laos out of this cold war and in a more or less neutral position and to bring the warring parties together. We have been supporting him in so far as verbal declarations are concerned. And we still think that he would

the most suitable head of a government there. But at the present moment it appears that in Vientiane itself his opponents are in control.

There is one matter that I may refer to before I finish with Africa, and that is the recent events in Pondoland which is part of South Africa. Very little news has come about that but from what has come, it appears that the South African Government, the Union Government, has crushed with great severity some of the agitation that was going on there against the Government. But as news is suppressed, one does not know what happens. But it does show the state of affairs in South Africa.

As the House knows, our officials have been carrying on talks with Chinese officials about our conflicts and troubles on our frontiers. These talks ended a few days ago and only this morning our officials presented to me formally the joint report, as it is called. This joint report runs into, with its appendices and the rest, about 570 foolscap pages of typed matter. The minutes of their proceedings, the verbatim minutes, run roughly to some 3,000 pages and I have been presented with this report which is fairly thick, only this morning. And such a report has been sent, no doubt, to the Chinese Government. I said, not in this House, but in the other House, I think in August last, that I would place the report before Parliament and I shall, of course, do so. But I do not know when. First of all, we have to examine—these bulky documents, I mean both the Governments, and then decide when to do it. To some extent we have to function in this matter after reference to the Chinese Government. So, I cannot, I am afraid, place it before the House immediately. We have to examine it thoroughly and then consider later what possible steps might be taken.

Next I would like to say a word about Goa. Both because of internal developments and the developments in Africa, the question of Goa

or rather of Portuguese colonial possessions, has become one of the urgent issues. We have little evidence of what is happening in the Portuguese possessions in Africa, but what we have shows that there the Portuguese Government has been treating the people with great ^and rather brutal severity. These, of course, have their effect in Goa. Otherwise too. Internally itself—and I speak naturally moderately on the subject—I do not think that the present state of affairs in Goa, that is to say, Goa continuing under Portuguese domination, can continue for long. I cannot fix a date, obviously. All these questions are so tied up with the world situation, with other Powers, that we have preferred waiting and exercising some patience even though it was often rather painful to do so. But we have always been clear in our minds that the freedom of India cannot be complete till Goa becomes part and parcel of India. Sometimes, the question is asked about Dadra and Nagar Havili. as to why we do not include it in the Indian Union. There is no obstruction and there is no legal difficulty. It is merely a question of timing it properly and including it. In fact, indirectly we have been functioning there. They asked for officers and we have sent them competent officers and at a suitable moment, they will be taken in because the people there certainly desire this.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Even our social and political workers are not allowed to enter there. What is the explanation for this?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: They are not allowed to enter. As a matter of fact, the Administrator there, whoever he is, decided not to allow the people to enter, and I personally sympathise with him. This is a small place which is doing rather well and which has in the course of the last seven or eight years managed to build up a reserve fund, out of its own revenues,—I forget the exact sum—of about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 lakhs.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is Rs. 32 lakhs.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It is given in the Report which has been circulated. It is doing well and he wants to organise that as much as possible. It is functioning on the basis of a *panchayati raj* which we want to pursue in the rest of India, and at the right time we would take it in.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a few words about a recent event which no doubt has exercised all our minds, that is, what has happened in Nepal. Anyhow, if such an event had happened in any part of the world it would be a matter of regret to us but happening in a country on our threshold, a country with which we have such intimate relations as with Nepal, it has been a matter of great concern to us. We have not at any time sought to interfere in Nepal in the last ten years or so since it gained its freedom from the old regime. We have helped them to the best of our ability. Even in the old days we had treaties with them which were renewed. It is not a question of any interference but we had close relationship and were consulting each other when there was any danger from abroad, and that represents the actual position both for them and for us. Apart from all these political and other aspects, our sympathies always go out to any country which is trying to gain freedom, as Nepal was ten years ago, or which wants to advance in the democratic way, and in regard to economic improvement we have been trying to help them to the best of our ability. We have got an Aid Mission there now. We helped them also in training their Army. We sent a Military Mission which did, I believe, a lot of very good work and which was much appreciated there. It has been reduced very greatly now. It is still there but the numbers are about a quarter or less of what they used to be before. We have built the big road connecting

India with Kathmandu. So, our interest is inevitable.

When this news came to us, news of the Proclamation of the King, it was not in a sense a surprise. Nevertheless, it did come as a bit of a shock just at that time. I say it was not a surprise in the sense that we had been conscious of different pulls there and the possibility of something happening. The King and the Government were not working very harmoniously for months past, and yet, curiously enough, the latest reports as they came to us before this action of the King were that the Ministry and the King were working more harmoniously than before. I am not saying anything about our Ambassador's report—I am not referring to that—but what I am saying is from what the King himself had in the course of conversation and by his behaviour led people to believe. That was the impression there but that was a temporary thing no doubt. Now, I have read—and the House must have read too—the Proclamation made by the King. The Proclamation refers to the failure of the Nepal Government and the Ministry to improve the administration and accuses them of corruption, crude economic theories and the rest. These are vague charges and it is difficult to say anything about a vague charge. Nobody can call any Government an ideal Government, more especially a Government in Nepal which has been fighting against very difficult conditions in the last ten years ever since various Governments came in. May I say that right from the first day ten years ago when there was an upheaval against the old Rana regime, the previous King made it clear that he was working for, and he wanted to establish, a democratic system of Government. Difficulties came in; Governments were formed and dismissed and all that and there were fairly big periods of King's rule without any other Government. Even then it was made clear that that was a preparation or an interval before going back to democracy and

we were happy when the present King announced a constitution and later followed it up by elections. In the elections, the Nepal Congress Party got a very big majority and they have functioned since then. It is not for me to judge of their functioning but it is fairly easy to find faults. They had a tremendous task and I believe, the impression we had generally was that for the first time Nepal had some ordered Government which was trying to do its **best** to improve things. Whether they succeeded much or not is another matter. I do not know **what** reasons lay behind what the King has said in his Proclamation because they are vague charges. There is reference, as I said, to crude economic theories. The only economic step **that they** were nying to take, so far as I know, was in regard to land. Land in Nepal in the past has been held by a very few people, and I believe that they have hardly paid any taxes on it. It was free there, birta land. This was an attempt to have a somewhat better, ^what I consider very moderate, land laws or a taxation system on land. I do not know if this was the case. They passed some kind of a Bill, not passed it; they proposed it or they passed it in the Parliament there **but** it has been for a long time past with the King awaiting his approval. It

has not been passed regularly. I r.M. I do not know whether this

kind of economic advance was considered by the King as a crude method of dealing with these problems, Anyhow, the basic fact remains that this is not a question of pushing out a Government even though it has a big majority. This is a complete reversal of democracy the democratic process, and it is not clear to me that there can be a going back to the democratic process in the foreseeable future. That is the main thing and naturally one views such a development with considerable regret.

One thing I may mention. Some people have criticised our Ambassador

being away from Kathmandu that day. As a matter of fact, General Thimayya had been invited to go to Nepal. General Thimayya had been offered a decoration; we did not agree to this but we did agree to a second proposal that he might be made an Honorary General of the Napalese Army. So, the decoration was not taken but he went there to accept this Honorary Generalship. He got there on the 8th December. On the 13th he was given this Honorary Generalship at a ceremony. On the 14th he was invited and our Ambassador was also invited by the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal for a *Shikar* in the foot-hills. They both went. The Commander-in-Chief did not accompany them because he fell ill. He had fever that evening; so he remained behind although these people went as his guests. This was on the 14th. On the 15th the King assumed full powers and issued this Proclamation and all that. That was on the very next day. And immediately our Ambassador and General Thimayya returned from where they were on the 16th morning. They were in a rather remote place and General Thimayya returned to India. Another interesting feature is that at this time when the King took this step most of the Ambassadors were not in Kathmandu. There are not too many Ambassadors there. There is the Soviet, there is the American, there is the British and all of them were away, gone a few days before, somebody on leave, somebody for some purpose or other. Now, the first step was this coup to arrest the Prime Minister and his colleagues. As a matter of fact the broadcast of Proclamation came some hours later.

Another thing I might mention, Sir, and that is the French Government's proposal for another nuclear test, atomic test, in the Sahara and the announcement that has been made that some form of nuclear arms are going to be supplied probably to the NATO Armies. So, while we discuss disarmament and other proposals

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.] actually this frightful race for arming and nuclear arms goes on and disarmament is still being discussed rather academically and without much result. In a sense all these questions that confront us are linked in some way or other with this question of disarmament and it would be a most dangerous, disastrous thing if all efforts to bring about disarmament failed and we went on inevitably to world disaster.

One fact which one must welcome is the Resolution passed recently by the United Nations on colonialism. It is a good Resolution and I have no doubt that it will have some effect. In spite of all delays and obstructions I have no doubt that a world opinion is being built up which would make it more and more difficult for any colonies to continue. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, one question I want to ask. The hon. Prime Minister referred to the visit of General Thimayya. I am not going to the Short Notice question; that comes next day. Did the Government of India receive any kind of request from the Nepalese Government over the signature of Mr. Koirala as the Prime Minister that General Thimayya should go there and receive the decoration or the honour—whatever it may be—or did it come from the Commander-in-Chief or the King?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot say; I did not get a personal letter but whenever a person like the Chief of Staff in the Army is invited, it is always through the Government—there are no personal invitations in this matter—or through the respective Army Staff. The matter was referred to me and I agreed that he should go. This was some time back.

The question was proposed.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move:

1. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

and having considered the same, this House approves of the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.' "

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

2. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of the opinion that, in view of the present state of power politics in international relations, India should not attempt, in her own interest and in the interest of world peace, those objectives which are beyond her power.' "

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Sir, I move:

3. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House regrets that the Government's policy of appeasing Pakistan and China having failed a long time ago, it continues to pursue its policy of appeasement which affects our interests adversely.' "

4. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House regrets—

(i) that Government should have decided not to support in the United Nations the motion in respect of violation of human rights in Tibet, sponsored by Malaya and Thailand;

(ii) that Government should have allowed itself to be involved in the internal affairs of Congo;

(iii) that instead of pursuing strictly its professed policy of non-alignment between the two World blocs, India's moves at

the United Nations General Assembly in its current session gave an impression of leaning heavily towards one of the blocs.' "

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you can sit 'till 6 o'clock.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We can a little longer also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If necessary with the consent of other Members and not merely with a few. So far as the Congress side is concerned, Mr. Sapru will get 20 minutes and all others will have to confine themselves to 15 minutes. So far as the Opposition is concerned, the time limits have been given.

SHRI P.N. SAPRU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister has in his own inimitable manner surveyed the entire international scene and I shall, with your permission, make a few comments on the situation as I see it.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

He has first of all referred to the problem of Congo. After 80 years of colonial rule Belgium gave up her hold over Congo on the 30th June 1960. Thereafter difficulties arose in that country. The Katanga Government declared itself independent and there was a feeling that the Belgians were coming in in large numbers there. An appeal was made by President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Lumumba to the United Nations for help, and they wanted help particularly from the Afro-Asian States. The United Nations accepted that responsibility. It was about the heaviest responsibility that the United Nations had ever accepted. It was in a way, as Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal has said in his first Report, a new type of experiment that was being tried by the United Nations in Congo. Well, Sir, we went to Congo. We helped Congo with supplies and so on. Our Mission worked fairly well. There was difficulty on the part of the Belgian Gov-

ernment and the people of Congo. In these circumstances, the position, as I see it, is that Mr. Kasavubu is the President. Mr. Lumumba is the Prime Minister, though he has been replaced, so President Kasavubu says, by Premier Ileo. There is a Congolese Parliament. It has been left by Belgium there. And now there is on the scene a new man, who calls himself as Colonel Mobutu. The whole thing is in a terrible mess. Our Mission has been subjected to humiliating treatment. We are in the difficult position that we cannot abdicate our responsibilities in Congo. It is not interference with the internal affairs of a country to say that the constituted authority, namely, Parliament, should decide the future of Congo. It is not interference with the internal affairs of the country to say that the United Nations should be enabled to discharge its function of administering law and order. It is not interference with the internal affairs of a country to say that the Belgians should also clear out of Congo. If Belgians have a right to stay, how can you, consistently with your allowing them to do so, refuse permission to others to intervene in Congolese affairs? Interference cannot be a one-way traffic. If there is interference on the side of the West, there will be interference on the side of the East. And, therefore, the correct position for the United Nations is that there shall be no interference with the people of Congo, that Parliament will be summoned, and that it will be left to Parliament to decide how the people of Congo shall govern, themselves thereafter.

I have referred to this question of Congo, because it is likely to have vast repercussions on the international scene. The problem of Africa has become, as the Prime Minister reminded us, a very important one. In the last century the Colonial Powers were engaged in the task of building up empires in Africa. To-day they are in the process of liquidating those empires and it is a matter of

[Shri P. N. Sapru. | gratification for us that the United Nations General Assembly, in its current session, has adopted a Resolution which refuses to look upon Portuguese territories in Africa and Goa as part of metropolitan Portugal. That is a very great gain so far as our fight for Goa is concerned. It encourages us to hope that at no distant time Goa will be part of our country.

I should like to refer, in the briefest manner possible, to Algeria. There is no doubt that General de Gaulle is a big man. He has his difficulties, but I think the French people and General de Gaulle should be more realistic. They cannot hold back progress in Algeria. Algerians are entitled to self-determination and they should have a full acknowledgement of their right. General de Gaulle may dislike or hate the FLN, but the FLN and Mr. Ferhat Abbas are persons to be reckoned with. After all, it is with persons who can deliver the goods that he should negotiate.

Though no reference was made by the Prime Minister to this matter, I should like to say a word about the admission of China, the People's Republic of China, to the United Nations. We have our controversies with China. I feel very strongly about the way that the Chinese have been behaving on the border issue of this country. I feel very strongly about the way in which the Chinese have been treating the old and ancient race called Tibetans. We have many links with the people of Tibet. But the People's Republic of China is a fact and the business of a serious politician is to recognise facts. I cannot understand how any disarmament is possible without bringing the People's Republic of China into the United Nations. Therefore, it is not right that a whole continent should continue to be misrepresented by the Kuomintang Government at the United Nations. Reference was made to this aspect of the matter by Mr. Gaitskell in a forceful speech the other day and I hope that we shall,

forgetting our differences with China, continue to press for the recognition of the People's Republic of China as the legitimate Government of China.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN; Andia Pradesh): We have been consistently doing that.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Now, Sir I would like to refer to some other matters. I would like to refer to Laos. I think, here again the situation is an expressive one. The Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has flown to Cambodia. He was working for a neutral Laos and even General Phoumi at one time agreed to serve under him. Obviously, Government of Thailand—let us be quite frank about it—did not like Prince 'Souvanna Phouma's efforts for a neutral Laos and it has been giving the rebels material and moral support to bring the Government down. It is believed that a big Power was behind General Phoumi in his revolt. Had it withheld sympathy and not given him supplies, the revolt would probably have withered away. Naturally, Prince Souvanna Phouma had to fall back more and more on the support of the Soviet bloc for supplies he cannot get elsewhere. The fall of Vientiane cannot stop the civil war with its attendant international complications. You will have a situation in Congo and in Laos such as you have had in Spain before World War II or in Korea in 1954-55. The wisest thing, under these circumstances, seems to be to revive the International Commission under the Geneva Convention of which the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. are Co-Chairmen and we are a member. One would like to know what the attitude of the United Kingdom on this matter is. It is a matter of supreme importance that there should be peace in this region of Asia.

Sir, I would like to make a brief reference to Nepal. We are attached

to that country by long ties of friendship, and naturally we are grieved at the fact that democracy has received a serious setback in that country. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman said on a famous occasion in the British House of Commons: "The Duma is dead. Long live the Duma." I, Sir, with your permission say: "Democracy is dead in Nepal. Long live democracy." We cannot conceal our sympathy with the democratic movement in Nepal. We cannot conceal our sympathy with democracy everywhere, in all parts of the world. I think that while we have every desire to be friendly with the people of Nepal, while we have every desire to be friendly with the King of Nepal, we should like to tell him not to be misled by prejudices but to take a big view, for it is only the big view which enables monarchies to survive.

Sir, a matter to which I would like to make a brief reference is that of the position of the Secretary General of the United Nations. That was one of the questions which was considered by the United Nations at its last session. Now, it is obvious that the post of Secretary General cannot be split up. But there is a feeling to which I wish to give expression. I was working on the Administrative and Budgetary Committee in 1954, and I was in charge of this question of the reorganisation of the Secretariat. My feeling was that there was a tendency to centralise things too much. Under the old system they used to have Assistant Secretary General. Now they have Under Secretaries. I think, Sir, the correct thing would be for the Secretary General to be in overall charge of the organisation. The correct thing for him would be to have a Council of Advisers and a Cabinet of Deputy Secretaries General to assist him. I think some such development is necessary in the interests of regional representation of the various parts of the world. I would like also to make a reference to the future set-up of the United Nations. We have today about 99 members in the United Nations. The Security Coun-

cil has 11 members, and five of them are permanent members. There is only one Asian State which is a member of the Security Council. I know, Sir, that the Charter cannot be changed easily, and I think the international situation is not such as would make it possible for us to work for an immediate change in the Charter, but I think the question of proper representation for Asian and African countries in the Security Council and the various other organs of the United Nations cannot brook delay, should not brook delay. I think Mr. Gaitskell in his speech which he delivered the other day supported the view that India should be given a seat in the Security Council of the United Nations. Sir, we have never sought any recognition of our international position, but we do stand for the concept of Asia, and I think it is right from that point of view that we should have a seat in the Security Council.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That would involve reorganisation.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Sir, I shall invite your attention to one or two other matters which relate to some problems of importance on which the peace of the world depends. We were greatly disappointed at the failure of the Big Powers in May last at the Summit Conference. It is regrettable that a harmless resolution sponsored by five Powers for breaking the ice as it were had to be withdrawn. But soon the United States will have a new President and a new administration. Is it too much to hope that the problems of world peace will be tackled hereafter by the new administration with a determination to find a solution for them? The most urgent issue before mankind is that of control of nuclear weapons. Nobody disputes that controls are necessary, but it is not controlled armament but controlled disarmament that the world should work for. Possibly the process of this disarmament will have to be a somewhat gradual one, but gradualness should not be another name for inaction. The big nations of the earth

[Shri P. N. Sapru.]

are in the grip of fear, and this fear can lead to tragedies which are too terrible to contemplate. The spread of nuclear weapons has to be stopped ; in the interests of generations yet unborn. Posterity will not forgive the present generation for a failure to respond to the challenge of the age. Science and technology have made the good life possible for us all, but big nations are using them not for beneficent purposes but for acquiring an ever-increasing military strength and might which can completely destroy human race as we know it on this earth. At the recent conference of the Communist Powers in Moscow the theme developed was that of co-existence. Mr. Kennedy's policy, we are told, is going to be that of freedom; we are told that he does not suffer from the obsession of Communism. "Certainly the opportunity of arriving at an agreed solution of complex problems should be better. One hopes that 1961 will be a year of opportunity. Perhaps it is only in a disarmed Europe that ultimately even the great German people will find their unity. There should be areas of disengagement in Central Europe. To imagine that great problems such as these can be solved by a continuous search after more and more strength is to live in a world of delusion. A heavy responsibility rests upon the statesmen of the world. A stage has been reached in our international life when it is imperative for big nations to strain every nerve to ease tensions to which we are at present subject, to which the ordinary man in his daily life even is subject.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री गंगाशरण सिंह (बिहार) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुख्य विषय पर आने के पहले मुझे इस संबंध में जो निवेदन करना है, उसके बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी महसूस किया और अपने भाषण के प्रारम्भ में कहा। प्रायः ऐसा देखा गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के एक सदन में जब कोई प्रस्ताव पारित होता है या पेश

होता है तो उसके बाद परिस्थिति बदल जाने पर भी दूसरे सदन में वही प्रस्ताव ज्यों का त्यों रख दिया जाता है। यह एक तरह का औपचारिक या मैकेनिकल क्रम है जो पिछले दिनों में चला आ रहा है और आज भी हम उसके शिकार हैं। मैं आपका और सरकार का भी ध्यान इस ओर दिवाना चाहता हूँ कि आइन्दा परिस्थिति बदलने पर प्रस्तावों की शब्दावली और उनकी हाररेखा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और इस तरह का जो औपचारिक, मैकेनिकल तरीका है वह बन्द होना चाहिये। नहीं तो कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि जो सारी बहस है वह बिल्कुल अस्वाभाविक लगती है या विषय ऐसा महदूद हो जाता है, ऐसा सीमाबद्ध हो जाता है कि उस समय उस विषय के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार आइन्दा स्थान रखेगी कि प्रस्ताव ऐसे ही औपचारिक या मैकेनिकल तरीके से न रख दिये जायें बल्कि उनमें असन्तुष्ट हो, वे वास्तविकता से सम्पर्क रखने हों, वे सामयिक हों।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

वायस चेयरमैन महोदय, यह ठीक है कि आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति जैसी है, उसमें जितनी जटिलता है, समस्या जितनी उलझी हुई है, तन्वीर जितनी धुंधली नजर आती है, उसमें सफाई के साथ हर बात के बारे में कह सकना या जान सकना संभव नहीं रह गया है। आज किसी समस्या के समाधान करने के बारे में बहुत सफाई के साथ तुरन्त ऐसी कोई बात कही जाय कि वह कार्यान्वित हो जाय या कार्यरूप में परिणत हो जाय, इसकी भी संभावना बहुत कम नजर आती है। ऐसी हालत में यह सही है कि समस्याओं पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और उन समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने की चेष्टा करना जरूरी है। जब ऐसी समस्या चाहे किसी राष्ट्र के सामने आये, किसी व्यक्ति के सामने आये, चाहे दुनिया के सामने आये, जब इस तरह की उलझन पैदा होती है, इस

तरह का अन्धकार पैदा होता है, उस तरह की जटिलता पैदा होती है, उस समय राष्ट्र या आदमी की जो आधारभूत नीति है, जो आधारभूत सिद्धान्त है, उस की जो पालिसी है वही उस को रास्ता दिखलाती है, वही उस का पथ प्रदर्शन करती है, वही उसे सही जगह पर कायम रखने पर बल देती है और साहस देती है। इसलिये आज हमारे लिये भी आवश्यक है कि जब दुनिया में एक तरह का अंधकार छाया हुआ है, भोवण संघर्ष चल रहा है, ऐसी हालत में जब उलझन मालूम हो तो इन उलझनों के समाधान में उन आधारभूत नीतियों और सिद्धान्तों पर चलने की कोशिश करें जो हमें अब तक अपने देश में प्रकाश प्रदान करते रहे हैं—जिस की शिक्षा हमें पहले से मिली और जिसकी शिक्षा हमें गांधी जी ने दी है। मुझे दुःख होता है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि जो हमारे आधारभूत सिद्धान्त हैं, जो हमारी नीति है, जो हमारी पालिसी है, वह कागज पर तो सही है लेकिन व्यवहार में उस तरह से नहीं बरती जाती, उलझन ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। मैं उसके संबंध में आगे निवेदन करूंगा।

एक ऐसी परिस्थिति आज दुनिया में है, जिसमें परस्पर विरोधी समस्याएँ, परस्पर विरोधी वातावरण और परस्पर विरोधी परिस्थिति हमारे सामने उपस्थित है। अगर हम इतिहास पर गौर करें तो यह पता चलता है कि प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के पहले जापान के अलावा एशिया का शायद ही कोई ऐसा देश था, जिसकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में गणना होती हो या जिसकी अपनी पहुँच हो या जिस की पूछ होती हो। पहले विश्व युद्ध के बाद कई राष्ट्र लीग आफ नेशन्स के सदस्य हुए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंक्ति में बैठने का उन्हें मौका मिला। लेकिन जहाँ तक साम्राज्यवाद का, इम्पीरियलिज्म का सवाल है, अफ्रीका और एशिया में उस का बोलबाला था। जो राष्ट्र लीग आफ नेशन्स में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंक्ति में बैठते थे, उनकी भी बहुत आवाज नहीं थी। स्वयं जापान जो एशिया का

प्रमुख राष्ट्र और एक तरह से अणुवा राष्ट्र था, वह भी साम्राज्यवाद-प्रधान था और डोमिनेन्सी नाम की, जन्तंत्र नाम की अफ्रीका और एशिया में कोई चीज नहीं थी। इसलिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंक्ति में उन की आवाज बहुत धीमी या नहीं के बराबर थी।

दूसरे युद्ध के बाद एशिया और अफ्रीका के अनेकानेक देश स्वतंत्र हुए और उनमें तरह तरह का विकास हुआ और यह एक खुशी की बात हुई। इन देशों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंक्ति और संगठनों में बैठने का मौका मिला और जैसे जैसे एशिया और अफ्रीका के राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हो रहे हैं, उन्हें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों में स्थान मिलता जा रहा है। इससे मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब एशिया और अफ्रीका के राष्ट्रों का जो महत्व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंक्ति में होना चाहिये वह उन्हें प्राप्त होगा। तब दुनिया का जो नक्शा है, दुनिया का जो ढाँचा है, वह आज से बिल्कुल बदला होगा और दुनिया में जनता के जितने संघर्ष होंगे वे सब समाप्त हो कर रहेंगे। लेकिन आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि जनसंख्या में, क्षेत्रफल में, सब में ज्यादा होने पर भी आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन में एशिया और अफ्रीका की जो आवाज होनी चाहिये थी, वह आवाज नहीं है। कुछ तो गरीब होने के चलते, अविकसित होने के चलते और विज्ञान और उद्योग में पिछड़े होने के चलते उन्हें स्वाधीनता मिलने के बाद उनकी आवाज में जो शक्ति और दृढ़ता होनी चाहिये थी, उसका आज अभाव पाया जाता है।

दूसरी ओर हम यह देखते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र हैं, जिन के पास शक्ति है, जो शिक्षा में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, उद्योगों में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, वैज्ञानिक विकास में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, सैनिक शक्ति में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं और दूसरे मामलों में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, ऐसे राष्ट्र अपनी अपनी एकांगी नीति बना रहे हैं। यह नीति उनके अपने देश तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इस नीति को वे

[श्री गंगाशरण सिंह]

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में और दूसरे देशों पर लागू करना चाहते हैं। आज दुनिया में जो संघर्ष का सब से बड़ा कारण नजर आता है वह यह है कि इस तरह के जो शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र हैं, वे अपनी नीति को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाना चाहते हैं, अपनी नीति को दूसरे देशों पर लादना चाहते हैं, अपनी नीति का दूसरे देशों में प्रवेश कराना चाहते हैं। इस कार्य के लिये जिस तरह का संगठन करने की आवश्यकता होती है, जिस तरह की नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता होती है, जिस तरह के कार्यों को महत्व देने की आवश्यकता होती है वही करते हैं। यही आज दुनिया में संघर्ष का बहुत बड़ा कारण हो गया है।

मेरा खयाल है कि हमारे देश ने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया, जब हमने एक स्वतंत्र नीति की घोषणा की। लेकिन स्वतंत्र नीति की घोषणा करने के बावजूद हम बराबर उस का कड़ाई के साथ पालन नहीं कर सके। बहुत से मामले आये जिन मामलों में हमने निष्पक्षता के साथ, स्वतंत्रता के साथ कदम नहीं उठाये, अपनी बात नहीं कही और हम ने जोर नहीं लगाया।

एक और विचित्रता हुई और वह यह कि जहां एक ओर अफ्रीका और एशिया के राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुए, उनमें अच्छी बातें आईं, स्वाधीनता का स्वाद चखने को मिला, वहां दूसरी ओर स्वाधीनता के चलते चलते नई नई समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो गईं। रेगियलिज्म, रीजनलिज्म और लिगुविज्म और इसी तरह के जो दूसरे विश्वस्त्रल विचार और उन के अनुसार कार्य हुए हैं, इस तरह के जो डिस्टींग्विशिंग फोर्स हैं उन का आज जिस तरह से वाहुल्य हो गया है, प्रधानता हो गई है, उस से सिर्फ जनतंत्र के लिये ही खतरा नहीं है बल्कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों को जो स्वाधीनता प्राप्त हुई है, उस स्वाधीनता के लिये भी एक बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो गया है। आज जिस तरह से हमें एक ओर जनतंत्र

की रक्षा करनी है उसी तरह से दूसरी ओर हमें स्वाधीनता की भी रक्षा करनी है और उस की रक्षा के लिये इस तरह के जो विनाशकारी और विश्वस्त्रल कार्य हो रहे हैं, उनको रोकना है। आज अफ्रीका के छोटे बड़े स्वाधीन देशों के ऊपर जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस के बारे में हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आज वहां पर सही माने में स्थानीय लोगों की चलती नहीं है। उन के रैस और ग्रुप की बात का भी बाहरी शक्तियों द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। बाहर की शक्तियां आज कांगो के ऊपर छा गई हैं। आज कांगो में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस पर हम को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। कांगो में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सिर्फ कांगो का ही सवाल नहीं है, उस में सिर्फ कांगो के लोग ही हैं, बल्कि उस में बाहर की शक्तियां सम्मिलित हैं। मुझे तो आश्चर्य होता है, जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक ओर तो बेल्जियम और पश्चिम के लोगों का जिक्र करते हैं, और वे सही जिक्र करते हैं कि वे वहां दस्तंदाजी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो दूसरे बहुत से लोग दस्तंदाजी कर रहे हैं, उन का जिक्र नहीं करते। मुझे उन के भाषण, उन की व्याख्या, उन के विश्लेषण से आश्चर्य होता है और वह मुझे एकांगी मालूम पड़ता है। जो आदमी उन को व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं जानता है और केवल उन के भाषण या स्पीच को पढ़ता है, उसको उस में पक्षपात की बू आयेगी। उन की तटस्थता की नीति के अनुकूल वह चीज नहीं हो पाती।

श्री हर प्रसाद सक्सेना (उत्तर प्रदेश) : प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिक्र किया तो था दोनों का।

श्री गंगाशरण सिंह : कांगो में यू० एन० ओ० की तरफ से एक बड़ा और नया कदम उठाया गया और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक सही कदम था। आज की परिस्थिति में, आज के संघर्ष में, अगर शांति को कायम रखना है, जनतंत्र को कायम रखना है और

जो एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश हैं, उनको स्वतंत्र बना कर रखना है और उन को समान अधिकार दिलाना है, तो इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता है कि ऐसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन को मजबूत किया जाय, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई जाय, उस की प्रभावशालिता को बढ़ाया जाय और आवश्यकता पड़े तो उस के भिन्न भिन्न अधिकारों को भी बढ़ाया और ठीक तरह से काम में लाया जाय। इस तरह से कांगो में जो यू० एन० ओ० की तरफ से किया गया, वह निहायत ही अच्छा कदम था, एक नई प्रथा थी और एक नये अन्तरिक्ष की तरफ यू० एन० ओ० ने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन ने, कदम बढ़ाया था; लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह रहा कि व्यावहारिक रूप से वह कदम नहीं बढ़ाया गया। आज परिस्थिति क्या हो गई है? हम यहां अपने मुल्क में पाते हैं कि काश्मीर अपना इलाका है, लेकिन काश्मीर में जहां यू० एन० ओ० की फोर्सेज हैं, उन की आर्मी है, वहां हमारे आदमियों को जाना होता है, तो उन को परमिशन लेना होता है, उन की आज्ञा लेनी पड़ती है, और ठीक इस का उलटा कांगो में हुआ है। कांगो में जो यू० एन० ओ० की फोर्सेज हैं उन को वहां के लोगों से परमिशन लेना पड़ता है, आज्ञा लेनी पड़ती है। कांगो में सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं हुआ है कि हम निष्क्रिय रहे, बल्कि कांगो में निश्चित रूप से यू० एन० ओ० की प्रतिष्ठा को, उस की प्रभावशालिता को और उस के अधिकारों को धक्का पहुंचा है और यह धक्का कांगो-वासियों की तरफ से पहुंचा है और बाहर वालों की तरफ से भी पहुंचा है। ऐसी समस्या के समय, ऐसी परिस्थिति के समय यू० एन० ओ० के सेक्रेटरी-जनरल पर किसी तरह का आक्षेप लगाना, मैं समझता हूं उचित नहीं था। साथ ही आज यू० एन० ओ० के जो लोग वहां हैं, जो फौज के लोग हैं, जो दूसरे लोग हैं, कांगो में उन पर जिस तरह से हमले हुए, जिस तरह से उन के अधिकारों को सीमित किया गया, जिस तरह से उन को बहुत सी

बातों से वंचित किया गया, वह सिर्फ किसी एक देश को या किसी व्यक्ति को वंचित करना नहीं है बल्कि यह सही मानों में यू० एन० ओ० को अपने अधिकारों से वंचित करना है। मेरा खयाल है कि यू० एन० ओ० को इस के लिये ज्यादा सही और स्पष्ट कदम उठाना चाहिये।

हमारे देश ने बहुत पहले यह प्रश्न उठाया और सही प्रश्न उठाया कि कांगो की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये वहां की पार्लियामेंट को बुलाना चाहिये। यदि शुरू में ही यह कदम उठाया गया होता और यू० एन० ओ० ने इस बात की जिम्मेदारी ली होती और जो वहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा यू० एन० ओ० ने अपने हाथ में ली होती और फिर पार्लियामेंट की बैठक होती, तो इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाता। लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति में पार्लियामेंट के बहुत से मेम्बर नजरबन्द हैं और जो बाहर हैं वे डर के मारे इकट्ठा नहीं हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी सुरक्षा की गारंटी कोई नहीं ले सकता है। आज यू० एन० ओ० में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वहां के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की सुरक्षा की गारंटी ले सके। यह एक तरह की जो असहायता है, एक तरह की जो असमर्थता है, यह जो एक तरह का बेचारापन है, यह दुनिया में जो लोग संगठन के लिए, जनतंत्र के लिए, स्वाधीनता के लिए लड़ना चाहते हैं, उनके मोरैल को, उनकी हिम्मत को कम करने वाली अवस्था है। हमारा जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन है वह आज ऐसी अवस्था में पहुंच गया है कि वह एक काम करना चाहता है लेकिन कर नहीं सकता, वह एक नीति चलाना चाहता है लेकिन उसको चला नहीं सकता। ऐसी अवस्था से यू० एन० ओ० का उद्धार करना होगा और उसको अधिक प्रभावशाली और अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना होगा। आज दुनिया में शांति कायम रखने के लिए और सब को समान अधिकार दिलाने के लिए यदि कोई प्रमुख साधन नजर आता है तो वह

[श्री गंगाधर सिंह]

यू० एन० ओ० का संगठन है और उसका अस्तित्व है। कांगो के बारे में दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह रहा है कि सिर्फ कांगो के लोग विभाजित नहीं हैं, सिर्फ कांगो के लोग दो राय नहीं रखते हैं, बल्कि अफ्रीका के और दूसरे देशों के लोग भी भिन्न भिन्न राय रखते हैं। आज हमारी सरकार का और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का यह भी कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि कम से कम एशिया और अफ्रीका के लोग जो कांगो के बारे में भिन्न भिन्न राय रखने लगे हैं, उनको एकत्रित किया जाय और उनकी एक राय बनाई जाय और उस एक राय के साथ दुनिया के जो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं और दूसरे राष्ट्र हैं, उनके सामने अपना मुझाव रखा जाय।

अल्जीरिया के बारे में अखबारों में जो खबरे निकलती रही हैं, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि अभी हाल में जो वहाँ हुआ उसमें एक हजार के लगभग आदमी मारे गये और पन्द्रह सौ के करीब घायल हुये। यू० एन० ओ० में जो ऐफ्रो-एशियन ग्रुप के लीडर हैं यू० थान, उन्होंने एक ब्यान में बताया है कि अल्जीरिया में पन्द्रह सौ आदमी मारे गये। इतना ही नहीं है कि वहाँ पन्द्रह सौ आदमी मारे गये बल्कि वहाँ इतने असों से जो नृशंसता हो रही है, जिस तरह से धन और जन की हानि हो रही है, वह मेरा ख्याल है कि बजाय शांति को करीब लाने के, शांति को और दूर ले जाने में सहायक सिद्ध हो रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में आज जैसी कि कांगो में जरूरत है, वैसी ही मेरा ख्याल है कि अल्जीरिया के बारे में यह जरूरत है कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के जितने देश हैं, वे एक राय हो करके अपनी बात को दुनिया के सामने रखें, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के सामने रखें और उसे मनवाने की और अल्जीरिया में शांति स्थापित करने की चेष्टा करें।

अभी हमारे पड़ोस के और सब से करीब के देश नेपाल में जो कुछ हुआ उससे, जैसा कि सप्रू साहब ने भी कहा, मैं समझता हूँ कि हर जनतंत्रवादी को और हर स्वतंत्रता प्रेमी

को एक गहरा धक्का लगा है। नेपाल की विचित्रता यह रही कि लगभग दस वर्ष पहले जो वहाँ जनक्रांति हुई, उसमें सिर्फ जनता ही स्वतंत्र नहीं हुई, वहाँ के महाराजाधिराज भी स्वतंत्र हुये क्योंकि दस वर्ष पहले महाराजाधिराज, जो वर्तमान राजा महेन्द्र के पिता थे, वे नाम के तो महाराजाधिराज थे- लेकिन वास्तव में वे पूरी तौर पर बन्दी थे। उनको कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं थे, राजनैतिक मामलों को तो छोड़ दीजिये, व्यक्तिगत मामलों में, घराऊ मामलों में भी उनको अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं थे। विवाह शादी, आना जाना और उनकी हर चीज पर बन्धन था। शायद यह विचित्रता एकमात्र नेपाल में हुई कि वहाँ जब जनक्रांति हुई तो वहाँ की जनता के साथ साथ नेपाल के महाराजाधिराज ने भी हिस्सा लिया और उसका साथ दिया। उस साथ देने का उचित परिणाम भी उन्हें प्राप्त हुआ कि जो बन्दी थे वे सही माने में महाराजाधिराज जनक्रांति के बाद हुये। आज भी बहुत से बाहर वालों को कम से कम ऐसा लगता है कि नेपाल जैसे देश में जनक्रांति के बाद महाराजाधिराज की जो प्रतिष्ठा हुई, वह प्रतिष्ठा उस देश को एक रखने के लिए अच्छी चीज थी और दूसरी ओर जो जनतांत्रिक प्रयोग वहाँ हो रहा था वह दूसरा स्तम्भ था जिस पर देश की एकता, देश की सुरक्षा और देश का विकास कायम रह सकता था। महाराजाधिराज त्रिभुवन ने उस जनक्रांति के समय घोषणा की थी और यह कहा था कि नेपाल में प्रजातन्त्रात्मक राज्य कायम होगा और प्रजातन्त्रात्मक पद्धति चलाई जायगी। उसके बाद कई वर्षों तक जो उथल-पुथल होती रही, एक के बाद एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर आते रहे और जाते रहे। उसमें प्रजातंत्र का प्रयोग तो नहीं हुआ, लेकिन बाहर वालों को कम से कम इतना मालूम होता था कि एक माघारण नागरिक जो न राणा खानदान का है और न शाही खानदान का वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर तो बनाया जाता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि नेपाल के

महाराजाधिराज ने और नेपाल की जनता ने अच्छी तरह अनुभव किया कि वह प्रयोग जो चल रहा था, वह बिल्कुल गलत प्रयोग था और उसमें समय की बर्बादी हुई। इसी अनुभव को चलते नेपाल में चुाव किसे गये, विधान बना और वह विधान भी कैसे बना, विधान महाराजाधिराज ने स्वयं बनाया और उसके लिए उन्होंने कोई कांस्टिट्यूट असेंबली नहीं बनाई। विधान बनाने में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का कोई हाथ नहीं रहा। विधान स्वयं महाराजाधिराज की तरफ से बनाया गया और उस विधान के अनुसार चुनाव हुए। उस चुनाव में नेपाली कांग्रेस को, जिसने जनक्रांति की थी, ७० प्रतिशत से ज्यादा वोट मिले और उसके बाद नेपाली कांग्रेस को वहां गवर्नमेंट बनी। हालांकि उसमें काफी बिलम्ब किया गया। उसके बाद यही लगता था कि नेपाल प्रगति के रास्ते पर, विकास के रास्ते पर धीरे-धीरे अग्रसर हो रहा है। और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि नेपाली कांग्रेस ने और नेपाल के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने शासन काल में नेपाल को एक व्यक्तित्व दिया, नेपाल को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में उचित स्थान ही नहीं दिलाया, बल्कि नेपाल को एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व दिया, एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा दी और जनता का सम्पर्क पहली बार राज्य के शासन के साथ हुआ और जनता ने उसमें हाथ बंटाना शुरू किया। नेपाल में यातायात की जितनी असुविधाएँ हैं, नेपाल में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जितनी असुविधाएँ हैं, उनको देखते हुए नेपाल के जो चुनाव के परिणाम हैं वे नेपाल के लोगों के लिये गवर्न और फल करने की चीज है कि जनता ने इसमें इतनी दिलचस्पी ली और वोट दिया। इसी बीच में अचानक यह आघात हुआ, अलग्ग बज्रपात की तरह, बिना वादल की बिजली की तरह यह खबर आई। नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी मुल्क है, नेपाल से हमारा बहुत करीब का सम्बन्ध रहा है। नेपाल में जो कुछ होता है उसका असर हिन्दुस्तान पर पड़ता है और हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ बातों का असर

नेपाल पर पड़ता है, हालांकि इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम नेपाल के मामले में किसी तरह का दखल देना चाहते हैं या दस्तन्दार्जी करना चाहते हैं या करना चाहिये। ऐसा करना नितांत अनुचित होगा लेकिन एक जनतन्त्रवादी की हैसियत से, एक डेमोक्रेटिक की हैसियत से हमें यह पूरा हक है कि नेपाल में जनतंत्र पर जो आघात हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार, अपना क्षोभ और अपना दुख प्रकट करें। यह सारा काम ऐसे अवसर पर हुआ जिससे कि कई तरह के माने निकलते हैं।

आपको शायद पता हो कि नेपाल में "विरता लैंड" के नाम की एक प्रकार की जमीन होती है जो कि ज्यादातर राणाओं के पास है और कुछ थोड़े दूसरे लोगों के पास भी है और उस विरता लैंड पर किसी तरह का टैक्स नहीं लगता है। नेपाल जैसे गरीब देश में एक तरफ बहुत से लोगों के पास जहां बहुत अधिक जमीन है, वहां दूसरी तरफ बहुत अधिक लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि जमीन से बिल्कुल रहित हैं। अभी नेपाल कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट ने वहां जो कानून बनाया, उसमें विरता लैंड पर टैक्स लगाने की बात थी और जमीन की सीलिंग की बात थी। वह कानून पास हो चुका है और कानून पास हो कर महाराजाधिराज के पास काफी असें से पड़ा हुआ है। महाराजा ने उस पर अपनी सम्मति नहीं दी और बजाय सम्मति देने के नेपाली कांग्रेस की सरकार के साथ जो कुछ उन्होंने किया, पार्लियामेंट के साथ जो कुछ उन्होंने किया, वह आपके सामने है। इस तरह की बातों से यह शक होने लगा है कि यह जो नया कानून बना जिसके चलते वहां के निहित स्वार्थ वालों के स्वार्थ पर आघात पड़ता था, उन कानून को रद्द करने के लिये और प्रगति के चक्के को पीछे ढकेलने के लिये यह कदम उठाया गया है।

सिर्फ नेपाली कांग्रेस के साथ ही विरोध की बात नहीं नज़र आती है। जिस तरह वहां

[श्री गंगाशरण सिंह]

लोगों की गिरफ्तारियाँ हो रही हैं, जिस तरह से वहाँ के लोग गिरफ्तार किये जा रहे हैं, हर पार्टी और हर दल के लोग गिरफ्तार किये जा रहे हैं और जिस तरह का एक वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है उससे यह लग रहा है कि नेपाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सिर्फ नेपाली कांग्रेस के खिलाफ नहीं है, बल्कि जनतंत्र के खिलाफ है और एक जनतांत्रिक होने के नाते मेरा ख्याल है कि इस पर हमें अपना विचार तो प्रकट करना ही चाहिये और साथ ही साथ उनको सफाई के साथ भी कहना चाहिये। जहाँ तक अखबारों में खबर आई है या जो ऐसे भी मिली हैं उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि नेपाल कांग्रेस को या उसके लीडर श्री बी० पी० कोइराला को कोई बदगुमानी नहीं थी। वह समझते थे कि महाराजाधिराज के साथ उनका सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है और अच्छी तरह से शासन का काम चलेगा। अगर उनको बदगुमानी होती या उनकी कोई तैयारी होती या वह किसी तरह को जगड़ा करना चाहते तो जगड़े के बहुत से रास्ते हो सकते थे और जगड़ा हो सकता था लेकिन जगड़ा उन्होंने नहीं किया। अभी जो खबर आई है वह यह है कि जिस समय वह गिरफ्तार हुये तो शायद आपको पता हो उस समय तरुण दल का एक सम्मेलन हो रहा था, एक कांफ्रेंस हो रही थी और उस कांफ्रेंस में साढ़े तीन सौ डेलीगेट थे और वहाँ श्री कोइराला, यातायात मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और वहाँ की विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष और उनके दूसरे साथी ये सब मौजूद थे और उसी सभा में महाराजाधिराज के भेजे दो जेनरल गये और वहाँ जाकर श्री कोइराला को गिरफ्तार किया। अगर उनकी जगड़े की नीयत होती, अगर मारा मारी की नीयत होती और हिंसा की बात वह करता चाहते, तो वहाँ उन डेलीगेटों के बीच में उन जेनरलों को हुक्म दे सकते थे, उनको डिसअर्म कर सकते थे, जाने से इन्कार कर सकते थे,

वहाँ हिंसा शुरू हो सकती थी लेकिन ऐसा उन्होंने नहीं किया, कहने के साथ ही वह उन जेनरलों के साथ तुरन्त महाराजाधिराज के पास चले गये। अगर पहले से किसी तरह की बदगुमानी होती, किसी तरह का उनका अपना षड्यंत्र होता, तो इस तरह का कदम वहाँ नहीं उठता। इसलिये आज नेपाल में जो कुछ हुआ है वह बहुत ही दुःख और दर्द का विषय है और मेरा खयाल है कि हर भारतवासी का दिल इससे दुःखी है, जो कुछ कि नेपाल में हुआ है।

गोआ का मामला अभी ज्यों का त्यों चल रहा है। गोआ की बात जब कभी याद आती है तो संस्कृत की एक पुरानी किताब की कहानी याद आती है। उसका शायद भारतीय भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद हुआ है, बंगला और हिन्दी इन दो भाषाओं में तो अनुवाद हुआ ही है। वह किताब "बैताल पच्चीसी" है। बैताल पच्चीसी की हर कहानी के आखिर में एक लाइन आती है—जिन्होंने इसको पढ़ा है वे जानते होंगे—उसमें कहा है कि इसके बाद बैताल पीपल की डाल में जा अटकता है। तो उसी तरह गोआ का मामला पीपल की डाल में बराबर अटका हुआ है। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ, जब कुछ दिन हुए एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने बम्बई में एक भाषण करते हुए यह कहा कि अफ्रीका में जो पोर्चुगीज उपनिवेश हैं वे जब स्वतंत्र होंगे तो गोआ भी स्वतंत्र हो जायेगा। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ और दुःख भी हुआ यह पढ़ कर। समय सब समस्याओं का समाधान करेगा, यह एक नई नीति सामने नज़र आई। यह ठीक है कि बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि कोई कदम उठाने के लिये प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है, सोचना पड़ता है, थोड़ा ठहरना पड़ता है, लेकिन यह नीति, यह विचार, यह दृष्टिकोण कि जब अफ्रीका के पोर्चुगीज उपनिवेश, पोर्चुगीज कालोनीज, स्वतंत्र हो जायेंगे तो गोआ भी हो जायेगा, एक तरह की निष्क्रियता का दृष्टिकोण है। इस पर मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ। हमारे देश

में अभी तक गांधी जी ने, हमारी सरकार ने, हमारे संगठनों ने जो कुछ किया है, वह यह किया है कि जहां कहीं भी इस तरह के पीड़ित और दुखी लोग हैं, शोषित लोग हैं—बाहर के भी जो ऐसे लोग हैं—उनके लिये हमने कदम बढ़ाया है, उनके साथ हमने सहानुभूति जाहिर की है। इसमें हमारा अगला कदम बड़ा है, हम अगली पंक्ति में रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां इस बारे में ऐसा लगता है कि हमने अपनी नीति का परित्याग कर दिया है और हमारे में एक तरह का पिछलग्गूपन आ गया है, जो कि हमारी जड़ता और निष्क्रियता की निशानी है।

गोआ के साथ ही साथ हमारे बगल में जो हमारा पड़ोसी देश तिब्बत है, वह याद आता है। गोआ के बारे में आज जो दलील पुर्तगाल की तरफ से दी जा रही है कि गोआ हमारे साम्राज्य का एक अंग है, गोआ हमारी संस्कृति का अंग है, गोआ सिर्फ सारे पोर्चुगीज साम्राज्य का ही नहीं बल्कि उस देश का भी एक अंग है, बीच में समुद्र आ गया है नहीं तो हर तरह से एक या और है, उसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि तिब्बत के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि वह भी नस्ल के दृष्टिकोण से, रस के दृष्टिकोण से, संस्कृति के दृष्टिकोण से और अन्य दृष्टिकोणों से चीन का अंग रहा है। फर्क इतना ही है कि चीन और तिब्बत दोनों आपस में लगे हुए हैं और गोआ और पुर्तगाल के बीच में बड़ा समुद्र पड़ा हुआ है। तो क्या दो देशों की या दो संस्कृतियों की विभिन्नता के लिये बीच में इतना बड़ा समुद्र का होना जरूरी है और क्या बगल में रहने वाले दो देशों में भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृति, भिन्न भिन्न नस्ल, भिन्न भिन्न परम्पराएँ नहीं रह पाती हैं ? हमने बहुत अच्छा किया, जो कि उपनिवेशवाद के सम्बन्ध में यू० एन० ओ० में प्रस्ताव पेश किया, लेकिन जहां उसका प्रयोग करना चाहिये, वहां वह प्रयोग नहीं किया गया। जहां हम पश्चिम के देशों के उपनिवेशवाद की निन्दा करते हैं, वहां हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ हो रहा है

वह भी एक तरह का उपनिवेशवाद है। और बड़े भयंकर प्रकार का उपनिवेशवाद है। सिर्फ यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि उपनिवेशवाद से बदतर हो सकता है लेकिन उपनिवेशवाद नहीं है। उपनिवेशवाद है और उपनिवेशवाद से भी ज्यादा बदतर है। इसलिये जहां एक ओर हम पश्चिमोपनिवेशवाद की निन्दा करते हैं, उसकी शिकायत करते हैं, वहां साथ ही साथ हमें यह जो उपनिवेशवाद है, इसकी भी निन्दा करनी चाहिये, इसके लिये भी कदम उठाना चाहिये, नहीं तो आज तिब्बत की स्वाधीनता के लिये जो लोग लड़ने वाले हैं, तिब्बत की स्वाधीनता के लिये जो लोग युद्ध करने वाले हैं, तिब्बत की स्वाधीनता के लिये जो प्रयत्न करने वाले हैं उनका मोरल, उनकी हिम्मत और सारी चीजें भी एक जगह जाकर समाप्त हो जा सकती हैं। और इसके मानी यह है कि तिब्बत का भविष्य—और तिब्बत के साथ न मालूम कितने और मुल्कों का भविष्य—कितना अन्धकारपूर्ण हो जाता है। इसलिए मित्रता को बनाये रखने पर भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम, जहां अपनी नीति की बात हो, वहां दृढ़ता से काम लें, मजबूती से काम लें, साबिक कदमी से काम लें और अपनी जगह पर, मित्रता के बावजूद दृढ़ रहें।

अभी परसों ही मैंने स्टेट्समैन में छपा एक समाचार पढ़ा। देहरादून के मिलिटरी स्कूल की जो पासिंग आउट परेड थी, उसमें जो लोग निमंत्रित थे, जो लोग मौजूद थे उनमें सिर्फ तीन देशों के मिलिटरी एटैची का नाम पढ़ा—बर्मा का, सोवियत यूनियन का और चीन का। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि और देशों के मिलिटरी एटैचीज को बुलाया गया या नहीं बुलाया गया ? अगर नहीं बुलाया गया तो क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया ? लेकिन आम तौर से अखबार पढ़ने वाला जब ऐसी खबर पढ़ता है तो उसको यह बात विचित्र मालूम होती है कि न मालूम कितने देशों के मिलिटरी एटैचीज हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं, लेकिन देहरादून के मिलिटरी कालेज

[श्री गंगाशरण सिंह]

की उस पासिंग परेड में सिर्फ तीन देशों के मिलिटरी एटैचीज क्यों मौजूद रहे ?

شری فریدالاحق انصاری (انتر پردیش):

وہ بھائی ہیں -

†[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वे भाई हैं ।]

श्री गंगाशरण सिंह : अभी एक और खबर अखबारों में निकली थी लेकिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने दूसरे सदन में जिस तरह का उसका खण्डन किया और उसके बारे में जिस तरह का जिक्र किया वह उतना स्पष्ट नहीं था । मुझे याद है कि पिछले महीने की "अमृत बाजार पत्रिका" शायद २६ नवम्बर की अमृत बाजार पत्रिका में एक खबर थी कि हिन्दुस्तान से फोर व्हीलर गाड़ियां, उनके अलग अलग टुकड़े, अलग अलग हिस्से को अलाहिदा करके तिब्बत में चीनियों के कब्जे में भेजी जा रही हैं और उस मोटर कम्पनी की तरफ से कोई अफसर भेजा गया इस बात की जांच करने के लिये । उसने यह बतलाया कि हां, इस तरह की गाड़ियां वहां भेजी गई हैं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस हाउस में एक तरह से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में इस बात को सही नहीं कहा । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसी बातें जब सरकार के सामने आयें तब अगर वे गलत हों तो सरकार को स्पष्टतः उसका खंडन करना चाहिये, नहीं तो उनके बारे में पता लगाना चाहिये और अगर खबर गलत है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी जिस पर हो उसको सजा देनी चाहिये और अगर सही हो तो उसके बारे में आगे कदम उठाना चाहिये । लेकिन वह सरकार ने नहीं किया । और, जो जवाब है वह काफी नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं, अगर सरकार समझती है कि यह खबर बिल्कुल गलत है तो उसके बारे में आगे इन्क्वायरी करके, जांच करके, पता लगा करके, सरकार को आगे उचित कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

± t] Hindi translation .

गोआ के बारे में शायद सरकार को पता होगा कि ऐसी खबर सुनी जाती है कि पुर्तगीज सरकार आजकल वहां के कुछ क्रिश्चियन नौजवानों को पुर्तगाल ले जा रही है और वहां ले जाकर एक तरह की—ब्रेन वाशिंग कहिये, ट्रेनिंग कहिये—शिक्षा दीक्षा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है । इस बात को उनके मस्तिष्क में जमाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि पुर्तगाल और गोआ, ये दोनों एक दूसरे के अभिन्न अंग हैं और उनकी भाषा, उनकी संस्कृति, उनका धर्म ये सारी चीजें एक हैं । मुझे पता नहीं कहाँ तक यह खबर सही है । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है, जहां राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से हमको गोआ के लिये कुछ करना चाहिये वहां सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से भी हमें भारत की एकता कायम रखने के लिये कदम उठाना चाहिये । पुर्तगाल के लोगों ने जिस तरह से कदम उठाया है उसी तरह से नहीं, बल्कि दूसरी तरह से—चूंकि गोआ में हम को कोई नई चीज नहीं सिखानी है, वहां हम को कोई कृत्रिम चीज नहीं बनानी है बल्कि एक मौजूदा चीज का विकास करना है, उसका ज्ञान कराना है—हमें कदम उठाना चाहिये और जो गोआनी हैं उनके लिये शैक्षणिक और सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना और इस दिशा में कदम उठाना हमारे लिये बहुत जरूरी है ।

श्रीमन्, आज की परिस्थिति में हर मामले में सफाई के साथ और तुरन्त कोई कदम उठा सकना तब तक संभव नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि हमारा दृष्टिकोण, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, स्पष्ट न हो, और इस लिहाज से मैं समझता हूं कि आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी जो न्यूट्रैलिटी की पालिसी है, हमारी जो निष्पक्षता की पालिसी है, उस पालिसी को ज्यादा कारगर, ज्यादा व्यावहारिक और ज्यादा प्रभावशाली बनाया जाय । मेरी शिकायत सरकार से यही है कि उस पालिसी को जिस तरह से चलाना चाहिये—चाहे वह मित्रता के चलते

हो, चाहे वह शिष्टता के चलते हो, चाहे वह किसी दूसरे कारण से हो—सरकार उसे कारगर नहीं बनाती है, उस पर पूरी तरह अमल नहीं करती है।

[MH. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

आज एक तरह की असहाय अवस्था, एक तरह की परेशानी में हम अपने को पाते हैं। सही रास्ता बताने के लिये मेरा खयाल है कि हमको आज देश के लोगों से, दुनिया के लोगों से, सफाई के साथ जो कुछ हम सही समझते हैं उसे कहना चाहिये और उस पर अमल करना चाहिये।

इन शब्द के साथ मैं समा चाहता हूँ।

2 P.M.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister and the amendment moved by hon. Shri Sapru. When 1960 dawned on a troubled world, humanity entertained very sanguine hopes that disarmament would be an accomplished fact before the year was wrung out and all international tensions would have eased. That was the situation at the beginning of 1960. Before April or May last, everybody hoped that the situation would improve because the main camps of the cold war were coming nearer. It appeared to be so but, unfortunately, there has been a great reverse. In the field of armament, we see that the NATO is now to receive from U.S. 100 intermediate range missiles and 5 Polaris-equipped nuclear submarines and a huge stockpile of atomic weapons. France has unfortunately put a law on its Statute Book to have a nuclear striking force. This morning's papers say that France is also trying to equip Israel and other countries with the know-how of nuclear rockets. This is a very unfortunate development.

I can describe the Prime Minister in Shri Rajaji's words—of course he has not taken very kindly to our

Prime Minister recently—as the **best** expert on foreign policy. When **our** Prime Minister was speaking **before** the U.N. General Assembly, he emphasised the twin problems of colonialism and disarmament, as the only means for ensuring the security and the happiness of the world. Unfortunately, the bigger Powers have not thought so. At least it appears that they have not looked upon these questions with the same emphasis.

It is unfortunate that the cold war has been carried into Africa. At least to me it appears to be so. Coming to the Congo situation, I am glad that the U.N. Security Council sent its forces there. People who were happy to see Congo free were also happy that when trouble arose in the Congo the U.N. Security Council sent its forces there but the unexpected events later on which turned out unhappily precipitated a situation which neither the Security Council nor the people in the world visualised. I would like to dwell upon the constitutional position for a few minutes, because it is one of importance, in my opinion. The U.N. has placed the Kasavubu delegation on the U.N. General Assembly. Now, let us remember that in Congo there was a constitution modelled on the Belgian Constitution according to which Mr. Kasavubu was elected President and Mr. Lumumba was elected Prime Minister. And this Government was functioning and when this was functioning it should be remembered, the Security Council of the U.N. was asked by this constitutional Government of Congo to send its forces to assist them. However, the events that happened later, they entirely disturbed the constitutional position. We find Col. Mobutu came along and abrogated the Constitution. It is important to remember that he has abrogated this Constitution and he has appointed his own student Com-mi soners or somebody to govern the country. When the Constitution is abrogated, Mr. Lumumba is no more the Prime Minister and Mr. Kasavubu is no more the President there. When the position is like that, later on,

[Shri M. Govinda Reddy] what has the U.N. General Assembly done? It has recognised the Kasavubu delegation. But Mr. Kasavubu had no authority as President. The Presidents of the two Chambers of the Congolese Parliament sent telegrams to the U.N. General Assembly saying that Mr. Kasavubu was not their authorised representative. In fact he could not function as President because there was no Constitution there. So, the problem before the U.N. or the Secretary General was to see that

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Who abrogated the Constitution?

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Col. Mobutu.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: No.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Please do not disturb. The problem before them was how to restore the constitutional position that existed before Col. Mobutu came, how to restore the Prime Minister, Mr. Lumumba and President Kasavubu,—though of course, Mr. Kasavubu remained President—and how to restore Parliament. Now, it will be remembered that the Parliament has not been convened and President Kasavubu says before the U.N. General Assembly that he is not going to convene Parliament until he thinks the fit time has arrived. This is the statement of a constitutional head elected by that Parliament. He says he will not convene that Parliament until he thinks the opportune time for convening Parliament has arrived. Therefore, the duty of the U.N. General Assembly was not to recognise anybody as the representative of the Congolese Government, until Parliament had met. I appreciate the stand taken by our delegation. The first and foremost duty of anybody was to convene Parliament. But Parliament has not been convened and therefore, there is no constitution functioning there. My hon. friend, Shri Akbar Ali Khan, doubted whether Col. Mobutu had abrogated the Constitution. It is true that he was head of the army under

the Constitution. But when he dismissed the Prime Minister or when Mr. Kasavubu dismissed the Prime Minister, the President should have convened the Parliament. In fact the Members of that Parliament wanted to meet, but they were prevented from doing so. So, nobody had any authority and nobody could function in a constitutional manner. That is the important point. Therefore, the foremost point now is to restore the position which was there before Col. Mobutu came in and prevented Parliament from functioning and dismissed the Prime Minister. The U.N. Secretary General describes the situation as "dis-improving". It is a diplomatic way of describing it, although horrible things had taken place. The Secretary General should have been empowered to intervene and protected Members of Parliament when they were prevented from meeting. Or circumstances should have been so facilitated as to have enabled Parliament to be convened. But unfortunately the Belgians were masquerading there in native disguise and they are now complicating the already confused situation. I would like to refer to the Belgian Foreign Minister's statement. I do not know with what cheek he says that they are there in Congo protecting the principle of respecting the sovereignty and independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of Congo. I leave Congo at that.

I now take up the question of Algeria. It is a very regrettable thing that out of 9 million Algerian Muslims and 1 million mixed stock, I mean European stock, including the French, in all 10 millions, one million should have been killed during these eight years of the war. These are the figures given by the Provisional Government of Algeria. It is admirable that General de Gaulle should have come out with the offer of self-determination. But unfortunately this self-determination had to take place under the supervision of the French Army. In Algeria we know there are some 800,000 French soldiers.

How can the Algerians exercise their independent right in the presence of the French soldiers who are known to be not for giving the right of self-determination to Algerians and who are against Algerians? It is an inconceivable situation. Therefore, several delegations in the U.N. General Assembly moved a resolution to the effect that the referendum should take place under the auspices of the U.N. Unfortunately, while the Political Committee passed that resolution, the General Assembly seems to have passed it excluding the last clause, as the Prime Minister was saying this morning. Just as the General Assembly passed the resolution condemning colonialism, it would have been a good thing if they had accepted the fact that the referendum in Algeria should be conducted under the supervision of U.N. forces.

As regards Laos, I agree with, and I appreciate the stand that our delegation has taken. In fact, the Prime Minister was saying that he had written to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Convention that the International Supervisory Commission should be reconvened. As long as this Commission was functioning, there was not much trouble in Laos. This is well known. In fact, this Commission was safeguarding the position and seeing that foreign Powers did not intervene directly or supply arms. We are told that arms worth about 250 million dollars have been supplied by one Power to Gen. Phoumi. There is something interesting here. The U.S.A. Government has recognised Prince Souvanna Phouma, but they have also supplied arms to Gen. Phoumi. If big Powers take sides in this manner, how can there be fair treatment and how can there be any constitutional processes coming up? It is my firm opinion that this International Supervisory Commission should be convened and it should prevent these Indo-Chinese States being involved in this cold war. In this connection it has to be said to the credit of Britain, France and Australia that they were pressing the U.S.A. to

accept the reality of the coalition government of Prince Souvanna in Laos. In fact, they found Prince Souvanna Phouma to be the best person available who could rise above petty differences and they pressed the U.S.A. to support him. But unfortunately the U.S.A. does not seem to have appreciated that suggestion. The Prime Minister was saying that Britain had agreed to the reconvening of the International Supervisory Commission. Let us hope that Britain will waive her objection or her suggestion that the government in Laos should be consulted before convening this Commission. How can such a Commission be convened with the consent of a government which is not stable there? In Laos a government does not function as a government for even three days.

Before I close, I will take up two more topics for a few remarks. While the whole world is progressing, while the world is shrinking the distances on account of the scientific and technological improvements, the South African Government is functioning in a primitive way with primitive prejudices. There is a laudable attempt by the Kenya Government which has placed on its Statute Book a Bill of Rights which gives equal rights to all citizens irrespective of colour, race and political belief but there is a Government functioning by its side—I mean South Africa—which has not been able to appreciate world public opinion. Its own posterity will later on come to disown these people and discard all their ideas with a sense of shame. That perhaps will be the result but the South African Government is in no mood to listen to anything.

There is a suggestion that the South African Government with a republican status is likely to remain within the Commonwealth. Mr. Macmillan seems to have assured Mr. Luow that he would very much appreciate South Africa remaining within the Commonwealth. If that is so, it is my opinion that our Government should certainly oppose it.

[Shri M. Govinda Reddy.]

One word: about China, Sir. If the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Longju could be taken as an indication that the massive evidence that is in favour of India has told on them, it is a very welcome sign. For China, it is my honest opinion, India's goodwill is far more advantageous than the territory which they now claim and which they now want to get. I hope, Sir, better sense will prevail on the Chinese authorities and they will not alienate the goodwill and friendship of India and will undo the wrong which they have done to us, in the immediate future.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is quite right and natural that our thoughts should go to Mr. Patrice Lumumba and the other patriots of the Congo who are in the hands of Col. Mobutu's hooligans. One does not know what will happen to them if expeditiously they are not

od, apart from other considerations. I am glad that the Prime Minister dealt at length with this important

on because here it is not a question of one newly independent republic in Africa, it is a question of protecting those who have attained independence in that region or are striving for independence. We have got here a new technique where under compulsion of the political movements of the freedom-loving people and of world opinion the imperialist powers abdicate authority openly and formally but they seek to return to their colonial booty under different colours and in different garbs. That is why we have in the Congo the return in so large a number of the Belgians allied with the United States, French and British colonialists who are all backing them. America has come into the picture in order to take a share in the loot. There lies the root of the trouble.

It is good that the Prime Minister went to the United Nations and the role that he and other socialist countries played had a very great impact on the entire humanity striving for

freedom and peace. We are proud of whatever part in that direction played by our country in the councils of the world.

Now, the problem of Congo has to be bluntly faced, and in the beginning I wish to join issue with the Prime Minister in one matter. I support him in most of the matters but in one I would like to join issue with him. I just could not understand one thing he said. He was equating those who supported Lumumba's Government with others. All entertain good wishes and goodwill for those who are not supporting Col. Mobutu and his gangs who, everybody knows, are the stooges of colonial Powers, the United States, Belgium, France and Britain. I cannot understand that, I think the Prime Minister should make this position a little clear because at that time he himself was supporting Lumumba and I think he still supports him. What he has said now also actually amounts to supporting him. Therefore, one should not equate things. It is not always necessary that when we condemn the wrong acts of certain imperialist Powers we should always bear in mind the other, what is called, bloc and somehow or the other suggest such things. I do not say that the Prime Minister did it consciously but some people might get that impression. What is wrong if some people support Lumumba's Government? What is wrong if today a country supports Lumumba as we did? What is wrong if today all the Afro-Asian and socialist countries join together and prevent the return of the Belgians there who want to drown the independence of the Congolese republic in the blood of the Congolese patriots? That is not taking sides but that is taking the side of the anti-colonialists, taking the side of freedom, taking the side of the United Nations Security Council Resolution, taking the side of the principles and purposes of the United Nations, taking the side of justice against injustice. That is how we view this matter. How is it, Sir, that in spite of the fact that we have got 20,000 soldiers under

the United Nations in the Congo, even the Prime Minister of the Congolese-Republic could not be protected? How is it that we could not ensure the functioning of the Parliament? Who prevented that? Who stopped that? Some plain speaking is called for here. I do not expect the Prime Minister to speak in my accent but certainly, speaking from here, I think I can speak a little bluntly perhaps on the subject. It is quite clear that the United Nations authorities there, and more particularly Mr. Hammarskjöld, saw to it that the normal functioning of the Lumumba Government was paralysed. Then it was a question of intervention, crude intervention, on the side of the colonial Powers, on the side of the hirelings represented by Kasavubu and Mobutu. After having done that, when they have got into possession of authority, the U.N. authorities are now pleading non-interference. That is the game. This point was made by others. This is a very serious thing, and if you read Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal's Report, you will find ample evidence, internal evidence, in the document to show that something was wrong with the United Nations authorities there, especially Mr. Hammarskjöld. That is why even 20,000 soldiers could not do anything. That is why Mali, Ghana, the U.A.R. and others are withdrawing their forces. They complain that these soldiers are being used by the United Nations authorities there not for implementing the Security Council Resolution but for purposes other than those assigned by the United Nations, for bolstering up the Mobutu regime and helping the colonialists. It is a serious situation that way. They are behind all these. Where are they getting arms from? Where are they getting money from? How is the empty treasury being filled up? The United States, France, Belgium and Britain are behind this.

A proof is needed and let the Afro-Asian nations under the auspices of the United Nations go into this question and find out as to where these weapons came from, from where

money came for carrying on this kind of hooliganism and plunder in order that the imperialists can be brought back. Therefore, Sir, the release of Mr. Patrice Lumumba and other patriots, Members of Parliament and others, is a vital question. It must be enforced; it must be enforced no matter what the Western Powers think, no matter how much Col. Mobutu howls or his men roam about the streets brandishing weapons. Parliament can and must be made to meet and the United Nations has the authority to ensure it. It has got the authority and I know that if those who are in control of it took it into their heads that they must do this in no time, the Parliament would be meeting. What is that tiny Mobutu? He is a mere boy. Can't he be called to order by such an organisation as the United Nations supported by so many countries, by the socialist countries, by the Afro-Asian countries and others? It can be done but it is not being done and the Cinderella dictator is running amuck hitting somebody here and another person there and trying to restore the colonial regime under a different colour. That has to be stopped. Regarding the disarming of Col. Mobutu's troops, I think the United Nations can get that done by Girl Guides if they are so minded. These weapons can be taken by Girl Guides sent by the United Nations. Or they can ask the Soviet Union and other Afro-Asian Powers. We can also send our men. We can take all the weapons from them and ask Mobutu's gangs to go to hell. But now we cannot do it. We are helpless. But are we really so helpless? Is the world so helpless; are the Afro-Asian nations so helpless? This is the question I would like to ask. The responsibility must be fixed on the Secretary General, Mr. Hammarskjöld. That is why President Nkrumah of Ghana made it very clear in a statement. He said that Mr. Hammarskjöld felt himself unable to obey U.N. orders because he was more legalistic than the U.N. itself, he should resign the Secretary Generalship. This is not coming from a Communist. Com-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] munists are accused of extreme utterances but this statement is from Dr. Nkrumah, President of a neutral country, demanding that that gentleman should go and desiring that the command of the United Nations Forces under the aegis of the United Nations should be taken, out and placed in some other hands. We do not trust them. That is why Dr. Nkrumah said that he believed the Imperialists only when he saw them dead. It is a good literature and it is very very important that we pay attention to this aspect of the matter. Last year the Prime Minister paid a tribute to the United Nations and we kept quiet. Today we are not in a position to pay a tribute to the United Nations Organisation because of what is happening in Congo. Sir, the responsibility for this has to be fixed. There are people who have gone from India to hold the supply line and do the signalling. We are not responsible. Surely those who came from Malaya, Ghana, Guinea and the U.A.R. are not responsible for it. Who is responsible then for this kind of thing? It is the command of the United Nations and particularly that gentleman, Mr. Hammarskjöld. •

Sir, reference has been made to the Algerian situation. I do not wish to say very much on this subject because after what Mr. Krishna Menon has said there is little that I can add to the subject. One million people have been killed and only the other day another 1,000 people were shot down by the French Imperialists, Colons and others. That is what is happening there. The problem is not merely one of expressing sympathy. I think India should recognise, give at least de facto recognition to the Provisional Government of Mr. Abbas. That would be a good thing; that would be a blow to the colonialists; that would be a great encouragement to the people who are fighting for independence in that region. Sir, I am not asking the Government to get embroiled into things, but can't we recognise that

Government? I am not asking that the Government should send arms and so on but we can send medicines and various other things. If the Prime Minister wanted, he could send so many things to help those people who are fighting against the imperialists. That is a point which should be considered. It is not a question of merely acknowledging certain things. The French must withdraw; the 800,000 French troops must quit. No plebiscite or referendum can take place in a free and proper atmosphere so long as those people who have shed so much blood in that country are there. They have got to withdraw.

Now, reference should be made a little bit about Cuba. I wish the Prime Minister had referred to it because when the Prime Minister saw Fidel Castro, it was a good news. I heard from the Cuban people that it was a great news, a happy news, in the Cuban press and they were very very grateful. And here again we see that the Americans are patrolling in the Caribbean Sea and using bombers to drop bombs and other aircraft to drop arms there in order to foment trouble, in order to undermine and overthrow the Government of Fidel Castro. That is what is happening. The Latin American Organisation is being invoked with a view to making intervention in that country. The Monroe Doctrine is being talked about. In the 19th century that doctrine was used for preventing any interference from outside but today it is being invoked with a view to interfering in the Latin American countries where we see an upsurge today. That is why they tried to interfere in Columbia, in Nicaragua and in various places. They are trying to interfere in every country and they have taken possession of the Caribbean Sea to fight against the liberation forces which are rising majestically in the Latin American countries. I think this factor should be borne in mind. Sir, I do not understand why the Government of India should step in to sell sugar to

America. America stopped buying Cuban sugar as a means of political pressure and if America is in need of sugar, let them eat a little less sugar; or use saccharine or some such thing they can use. Why must we go and sell our sugar to them? Let us not sell sugar to the United States of America so long as this method is utilised to bring pressure on the Cuban Government.

Then, I want to say something about Goa. I am glad that the Prime Minister mentioned the subject and I know that a delegation of Goan leaders saw him on the 16th of this month. It seems that certain things are good. What the Prime Minister has said is also good. I think effective action is called for in order to liberate Goa and the responsibility is primarily that of the Government of India. What this effective action means, I shall not dilate upon here; certainly not in Parliament. In any case the Prime Minister knows it better than I do. What is necessary is effective action and today is the time. Colonialism is disintegrating and everywhere the colonialists have been cornered. We know if the NATO Powers want to take up the side of their Portuguese partner in the matter of Goa they would be completely isolated and I tell you on the floor of this House today that the world forces are so strong as to prevent any such intervention by them. If intervention in Cuba could be prevented by a mere mention of the rockets; can't any intervention against India on the side of the Portuguese be prevented by the combined forces of all the socialist and neutral countries and of all the freedom-loving people all over the world? Today I maintain it would not be possible for the NATO Powers however much they may desire, to intervene in the matter of Goa, should we decide to take action which is legitimate. This is not an international war; it is just a municipal action. Goa is a part of our territory. If we walk in there, we walk in just by right. Police action

we took in Hyderabad and nobody thought that it was a war against that State, although somebody wanted it to be described as such. Similarly, we can walk in Goa. I make this point because sometimes there seems to be some apprehension that it might lead to international complications. There will be a lot of shouting no doubt by the U.K., the U.S.A. and others but they can do precious little in these days because the forces of liberation are much stronger than the organised forces of the NATO Powers and the imperialist bloc. Therefore, this is important. Nagar Haveli should be integrated. Only the landlords are there who are not interested in immediate integration but I do not think we can oblige them very much. We should integrate and we can use that money which is there and we can give some more to improve the conditions, if necessary. It will have a good effect all over; it will have a good effect from the point of view of the general question of liberation of Goa.

Now, Sir, if we liberate Goa, we shall have completed the process of Indian independence and we want to see it under Jawaharlal Nehru. No man is immortal and we want to see it done under him. We want to see that Goa is liberated and Indian independence completed within the tenure of our membership of this House, within his tenure of office. And if we do it, we shall be making a contribution to the cause of independence, we shall be contributing to the process of disintegration of the colonial empires which are crumbling one after another. We shall be making a contribution to the cause of the whole world itself and this act of ours would be fully in consonance with the foreign policy of peaceful co-existence, and so on. There is no doubt about it. It would be fully in accord with the United Nations Charter. Why are we afraid? Why are we shy in this matter? I do not say the Prime Minister is afraid, but why are we shy in this matter? Why

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] are we not doing something is the question that arises in our minds.

Then, Sir, about India-China, I hope things will improve. This is -our fervent hope and let us see what has appeared in this report.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Is it no more than a hope?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You may say that I have not said anything about China. About China there is nothing new to say. But ' there is much talk of air flights in India. Is the Prime Minister sure that the planes are not coming from Thailand? There are reports, there are indications that Thailand is a big American base and the planes are coming from that quarter. Let us shoot them down. I submit that the Govern-of India should look into this matter and their intelligence should find out whether the planes are coming from Thailand and being used against Laos, have been used in supplying weapons to the rebels in Tibet, have been used in carrying on espionage activities against Burma, India and every country, as a part of the SEATO. Let us look at every plane, before we identify that it is a Chinese plane. Then we may not be taken unawares. Therefore, it is an interesting thing. I think some enquiry should be made.

In regard to Laos the Prime Minister was quite right and we support him in the matter of reconvening the Commission. The American build-up was responsible there in South Viet-Nam and they created trouble. The American build-up, the military build-up, do not call themselves as an army. They say in South Viet-Nam that they are military team. What does it matter if the Americans come as a military team or call themselves as members of the American regular armed forces, as Jong as they do the same thing? Now, they are intervening openly. Some of them have been arrested and Thailand also is being used as a base of operations against Laos. It

¹ was a mistake originally to suspend the work of the Commission, Who are responsible must answer. The Geneva Agreement is sought t° be subverted and undermined from year to year by the U.S. authorities by backing up South Viet-Nam, by interference in that region and sending in troops and equipment, surreptitiously sometimes and sometimes even openly. I think the suggestion of North Viet-Nam, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, for a conference of the participant Powers of the Geneva Conference would be good. Today we must take stock of what is happening there, review the working of the Geneva Agreement and come to proper conclusions. This is very important.

Then, about Nepal I need not say much. The Prime Minister has said it. We all regret that such a development should take place. Nepal is once again an example of where the threat to Parliamentary institutions comes from. The threat comes not from the working class, not from the common people, not from the communists. The threat comes from the reactionary ruling circles who do not know how to live according to the times, who get upset and frenzied the moment you touch their vested and entrenched interests. There you will see not only the communists, but the Nepali Congress people also being sent to jail. I hope such a development will not take place here. Then perhaps I and some Members in the Treasury Benches together shall be in jail. Such a situation should not be allowed to develop in our country. I point out this thing because it shows where the threat comes from. And it seems that the Government were misled by the King. Our Government is very intelligent and how is it that King Mahendra made the Government believe that they were more or less following the Parliamentary method. No, it was not so. And we see today how things happened. By a stroke of the pen, through a declaration, the whole thing was suspended. Therefore, what is needed is that a social

and economic foundation must be there to sustain the parliamentary system. There must be a class-conscious, politically conscious, alert, vigilant and active people. There must be parties which are in a position to defend parliamentary institutions. We are very sorry that such a thing should have happened, but the lesson must not be lost on us.

Sir, Pondicherry must be integrated. The Nehru-Mendes-France agreement, as it was called, was signed, in 1954. Even today it is not integrated. I can tell you that in this matter as well as in regard to Algerian liberation, the French Communist Party is systematically fighting. Their papers write and they propagate that Pondicherry should be completely given over and integration should take place, just as they support Algerian independence. I would very much like to mention that in Portugal the Communist party is fighting for the liberation of Goa. They support every statement that is made by the Prime Minister for this cause or by others in this country. I think that information would be encouraging. There are friends who realise it. Now, you do not dislike at least the Portuguese communists. You dislike us. They are fighting for your cause.

Another point I wanted to make is about the U.N.O. I do not know why the Prime Minister has taken such a fancy for Mr. Hammarskjöld. The United Nations Organisation has to be reorganised and he is right. I have read his speech. He said that India and the countries of Asia should be well represented in the higher councils. You know that the Charter was drawn up and the Organisation was set up fifteen years ago at San Francisco and things have since changed much. New nations have entered it. Afro-Asian nations have entered it. Many of the socialist countries are there in a minority. The membership has gone up from 51 to 99, Are we to stick to the whole thing? Are we to hug the same

structure? Afro-Asian countries are again the worst victims. The Soviet Union can look after itself—United Nations or no United Nations. But we, Sir, need a little more support just as we want to support others. The Prime Minister said about three Assistant Secretaries. But he should know that even in the Congress Working Committee he has to take into account various trends and groups and accommodate them, so that it becomes really representative. We must not allow the United Nations Secretary Generalship and the executive offices to be monopolised by representative of one set of powers. Therefore, it has to be reorganised. I do not care what name- you give them, - but we must see that all the forces are represented duly in the United Nations Organisation and the Charter has to be revised. With regard to representation on the Security Council, this time they wanted to give the seat to Portugal. The Western Powers wanted it and nobody talks about India and other peace-loving countries. Therefore, when a suggestion is made that a reorganisation should be made, it is very important.

Do not attach importance to the American elections. It is important in the sense that it was a slap on the face of the Eisenhower administration, its discredited policy, which went down miserably. But they have a bipartisan policy. They carry on the same thing. Therefore, what is needed in the United States of America is a change of policy. And imperialists do not change their spots. They remain imperialists. They may quarrel among themselves, but to others they are tigers, and they are carnivorous and they believe in such things. Therefore, do not attach much importance to it that way.

Now, I finish with only one word. The year 1960 has not been such a disappointing year, as the Prime Minister made out. Yes, certain things suffered due to the machinations, haughtiness and aggressive

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] activities of the United States of America, But in that year we saw the collapse of certain other imperial Powers in Afro-Asian countries. In that year we saw the tremendous and magnificent rise of the Afro-Asian nations, upsurge in the working class movement and an advance of the socialist countries. In that year we saw the strengthening of the neutral countries like ourselves in the international arena. In that year we saw the tremendous rise of the Japanese people which made none-sense of that plan to bring Eisenhower there. Many things we have seen in that year.

Only this last word I will say, Sir. I am afraid of what is happening in Iraq. Iraq is anti-imperialist, but its patriots are being persecuted there, its democrats are being attacked there. There is a tendency to lean more and more on the right and the reactionary elements, those who had been once tied up with the imperialists. Today in Iraqi jails you have more patriotic prisoners than before the July revolution. Thirty people are under sentence of death in military courts. All such things are happening. This is a very disturbing development in Iraq. I mention this thing because if this trend goes on, Iraqi independence will be jeopardised, and the forces that brought about that Baghdad Pact alignment will get the upper hand. Therefore, we all wish that this development would come to a stop and better things would develop there internally also. Therefore, we look forward to the year 1961 with hope and confidence, and we know that once we are determined and united, that is the forces of peace, the peace camp, the working class, the peace movement, the national liberation movement, and so on, we can still deliver greater and more staggering blows to the imperialists and put them in their place so that mankind can advance to its cherished goal of peace, prosperity and human happiness.

SHRI SATYACHARAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I express my support to the Prime Minister's motion and the motion of approval thereto. Since we met here in this House last time and discussed and surveyed the affairs relating to the international situation, we have made all efforts from this forum and also from the forums of international conferences to bring about a climate of peace. There has been a continuous effort of which we are legitimately proud, and what we have done is perfectly in keeping with the traditions of India, namely that of establishing international peace, international concord and amity.

Sir, I find that since the failure of the Summit Conference there has been a sad debacle on all international fronts, and the spectre of the failure of the Summit Conference has somehow or other dominated all our international dealings. The Summit Conference was called for the relaxation of tension, for the easing of tension, but unfortunately the results ensued were diametrically opposed to that objective. There had been a movement long ago to bring the question of disarmament to the limelight before World War I. It was the Zimmerwald Movement, and the conference was convened in Brussels, under the guidance of the great lady, whom I remember just now and who finds an eternal place, an immortal place in the memoirs of Lenin—Angelica Balbanoff, the right-hand woman colleague of Lenin. But somehow or other in spite of the best efforts that the international leaders did there in Brussels, the conference proved abortive and the World War I started, and we had a few more bloody pages added to the history of bleeding millions.

Now, Sir, we find another picture before us, and the picture somehow or other is similar to the scenes that were witnessed during the period of the League of Nations on the threshold of World War II. We are witnessing a sort of wrangle, an atmos-

phere of acrimony pervading practically all political meetings. Here is the challenge. We have to face the challenge, and the challenge is accelerating its pace. Yesterday it was *on* a different scale, and now it is coming to us with all its horrible implications.

It is said that the nuclear weapons that have come before us have potentialities to destroy and exterminate the human race in no time. I went through some of the journals, and it gave me a realisation about which it is difficult to speak here on this forum in Delhi. The British Atomic Scientists Association said that because of the nuclear explosions, 50,000 cases of bone cancer were there in Britain alone. That was before 1957. And the American Association of Scientists said that till 1958 about 8,000 grossly defective children were born and -20,000 still-births and deaths in childhood took place because of these nuclear experiments. Then comes a military expert of America, rather an association of military experts who said that as a consequence of the fallout of a nuclear attack on Russia, about ten millions of people would be affected, that is, destroyed either in India or in the Western Europe whichever way the wind blew. I really shudder to think that even we innocent people, peace-lovers, harbingers *of* amity and concord, would not be left unaffected and would be the victims of this horrible spectacle of nuclear drama. This is how we have to face the challenge. In a recent and latest article written by Major General Talensky, a Russian military expert, it is said that if there is a nuclear war, five hundred million people would be exterminated, and the bulk of that population would be that of civilised people.

The entire concept of humanity and civilisation today stands changed. It has received a rude shock. So said Bertrand Ruasell, that great British thinker: "If you give *on* a man cancer or make a child an idiot, you are a monster, but if you do the same in-

jury to 50,000 people, you are a patriot." Here is a new definition of "patriot" in the context of the cult of blood and iron. This is exactly the thing, and we have to make rather a realistic appraisal of the entire situation. We have to remember that here we are not dealing with abstract philosophies, because we are today faced with the science of extermination and not with the science of peace which the learned of old had envisaged. That was the exigency, that was the situation in which our Prime Minister went to the United Nations General Assembly, and he had at his heart the message of Asia. Fortunately, he was strengthened in his mission by all peace-loving people of entire Africa and some of them of Europe too. We find that when 3 P.M. he spoke on that international forum of ninety-nine members, the speech was appreciated. He created a climate of peace there in the House and the entire audience listened to him with rapt attention. And we heard a report emanating from New York that an American lady, a commoner who did not belong to the galaxy of celebrities, at once telephoned to a correspondent of the P.T.I., telling him that India should be proud of her Prime Minister and that she was proud of him since she happened to be a fellow-human being and had the opportunity of listening to him and seeing him on television. There could not have been a better encomium, a better praise, given to our Prime Minister than this. He, in all humility, has just said that the speech that he has made on a motion in the Lok Sabha has become a little stale here. That is the way in which he says. But the way in which the subject was treated by a historic personality in the historic perspective in that historic forum forms part of history, immortal history, of the entire world. He gave the message but the message was not properly treated. Time does not warrant me to go into details; I have to abridge all the thoughts that are running in my mind. But I know that that message of peace somehow or other stood scuttled. The

[Shri Satyacharan.] speech delivered a little earlier created a good atmosphere for the Five-Power Resolution. I wanted to say a little harsher words but I rather restrain myself and would say only this much that the entire thing was somehow or other nullified because of procedural trickery on behalf of Argentina and Australia. The Western Powers did not behave well. Probably, they did not remember that it was not Satyacharan Shastri but it was Professor Arnold Toynbee, the great historian, who said that Asia held the casting vote in the competition that was going on between Russia and the Western Powers for world supremacy.

Sir, we are too humble a people; we have never spoken in a boastful language and our humility warrants that whenever we speak, we speak in a tone of peace. Consistent with that, it is enough to say that somehow we feel very much disgusted, too much pained, that the things that were revealed from the proceedings of that international forum were not congenial to us and will never be congenial to posterity. That great drama will be handed down to posterity for hundreds of thousands of years as a piece of grim tragedy.

Sir, there came up so many problems, and the problem of Africa did predominate the entire deliberations of the United Nations. The nascent Republics of Africa which were smarting for hundreds of years under the heels of imperialism have come out and it is those nascent Republics who are now forming a great column of challenge to the entire imperialistic structure. What they expressed at that forum is very well known. I would say only this much. President Touré of Guinea and President Nkrumah of Ghana, these two people, represent thoroughly well the western part of black Africa in their expressions and President Nasser represents the sentiments of eastern portion of Northern Africa. And what had been the trend? The trend had been that they also felt disgusted with the machinations of the United Nations

Assembly or of the Powers who were not very much interested in creating a climate of peace. My anguish is also about the Russians. Russia should have been a little more alert in giving all possible support to the Five-Power Resolution. I do not know why it did not do so. Russia had all along been talking for international peace, for creating a climate of peace, of disarmament, but when the Resolution came up, that bloc formed a part of abstentions which did not give real support to this motion.

Sir, I find that the United Nations have given two things to us or rather two things have emerged from the proceedings. The first is the rise of the African or the Afro-Asian group. I am sorry I do not wish to use the word 'group,' because I am conscious of the fact that we do not advocate any policy for the formation of any bloc or group. Nothing is so abhorrent to us than the formation of any group for any purpose whatsoever it is except peace. But it so happened that forty nations emerged together spontaneously, met together and formed practically a bloc, if you like to express rather in loose terminology for creating a climate of peace in that international Assembly. They were greater in number than either of the two well-known blocs. This is one significant thing that has emerged from the deliberations of the United Nations Assembly. Secondly, there is the death of colonialism, and from the ashes of colonialism today we see the rising column of democracy. It is a most exhilarating thing, a thing of joy and happiness, to all of us to whose hearts democratic principles have always been so dear.

Sir, this problem takes us to the Congo. There is a good deal of talk about that great country, a great country because it is a vast country—hundreds of thousands of square miles. That is the measure of the length and breadth of that country. As far as the leaders are concerned four principal figures are there. Kasavubu. Tshombe, Kalonji and Lumumba and

the fifth figure that has emerged as a military upstart without any military background is Mobutu, called Colonel Mobutu. He was a clerk yesterday and today he is known as a Colonel. Anyway, who are these characters? Who is Kasavubu? He is a reactionary and a conservative imperialist backed by the Belgians. Who is Kalonji? He is a tribal chief who does not know what nationalism means. He is a perfect Quisling, an African Quisling, if I may be permitted to use that expression, who has been always following the lines dictated by the Belgians. Now, it is only Patrice Lumumba who represents the national upsurge and the feelings of nascent Africa. That is why our feelings are naturally to support him spontaneously. Now, the Congo has become a playground of imperialistic forces. I am not going to take into consideration the deliberations of the United Nations Assembly or the views of so many other countries; the one consideration that impels me to speak without favour or malice is that practically these Western Powers have not learnt the art of appreciation of the trend of time. They made a mistake in Geneva at the time of the Nine-Nation Conference—I am talking of the International Conference—when it met to decide the case of Korea and of Viet Nam and Viet Minh, the two portions of Indo-China. It was in 1954. It is evident that American diplomacy suffered the worst setback in the entire history of diplomacy. So did British diplomacy suffer a great setback at the time of the Suez crisis. And I won't be surprised that the Congo is going to be the graveyard of Western Diplomacy, if it does not learn to behave well.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, it takes us to another scene, to Algeria. I feel very much proud that I belong to this august assembly of sovereign Parliament, where everyone has the democratic urge and has indicated the French imperialists. Sir, can this French Republic in any way stem the tide of the upsurge of Algerian

nationalism? They cannot; it is very difficult—I say not in prophetic words. It is now part of history—the Fourth Republic fell because of the Algerian case, and I would not be surprised if they do not mend their ways and take to peaceful ways and understand properly the aspirations of the Algerian nationalists, the Fifth Republic also shall have the same fate. What after all is the composition of the Algerian population? Algeria has a population of about ten millions and out of these ten millions about ten lakhs and twenty-five thousand are Europeans and eighty-eight lakhs and fifty thousand are Muslims or non-Europeans. This is the break-up of the population. Now, the majority of the Muslims or the Arabs or those who belong to the soil, can they be throttled into slavery? It is difficult, and now it would be best to take note of the trend, for Mr. Ferhat Abbas, the President of the Provisional Government, has asked the help of Peking and Moscow. It is not the Communists who spread or propagate their cause, but it is the agencies of Western Powers which incidentally give scope for the spread of international communism; it is by their errors; it is by their mistakes. And the same thing is happening in Algeria.

Sir, time does not permit me to speak something on China. I should have spoken and I should have given a graphic picture of Nepal which happens to be our neighbouring country, on the other side of my own district, since I happen to be a resident of Gorakhpur, which is not far away from that great kingdom. Anyway, I obey the Chair and I resume my seat with these words that the democracy that has been throttled in Nepal shall rise again. We have to wait, we have to reserve our comments because the people after all have become conscious, and wherever they are, in any part of the world, they are today conscious of their future and their future can never stand forfeited by any undemocratic force.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Prime Minister rightly remarked at the commencement of his speech that every question of foreign policy at the present time was more or less connected with disarmament. Disarmament is not merely an important step by itself but will affect a solution of all other questions. We have talked a great deal about the Congo and Laos today. But what has happened there may be repeated in many other countries unless there is relaxation of tension in the world. Our Prime Minister and four other countries made a valiant attempt in the United Nations Assembly to persuade the two supreme leaders of America and Russia to meet together in order to discuss how the relaxation might be brought about and disarmament might be put forward a step further. They must have felt—as we all felt, I am sure—that considering the manner in which they parted in Paris, there was hardly any possibility of their meeting one another personally. However, as a new President has been elected in the United States of America, I hope that the question of disarmament will be taken up soon and that there will be another sum-mi) conference which will lead to more fruitful results than the last conference which was still-born.

Sir, in connection with the question of the Congo many things were said in the United Nations Assembly which attracted the attention of the world. It was proposed by Mr. Khrushchev that instead of one Secretary-General there should be an executive triumvirate. We were all surprised to read that, because it was difficult to understand how three persons of the same status could work together and bring about unity in the policy of the United Nations.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have got three General Secretaries even in the Congress.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Is that the example?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just by the way.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Do not be afraid of the three General Secretaries.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: We must first understand what this means. It is not a question of being afraid; it is a question of being able to understand what such proposals mean and what they can lead to. The Prime Minister did not approve of this and made it clear, even before he reached New York, that he was not in favour of this proposal. But later on he suggested that there might be three Deputy Secretaries General to assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties. Now, I should like the Prime Minister to throw some light on this proposal, what exactly he meant when he made this proposal. Did he mean that these three Deputy Secretaries-General should represent the East, the West and the uncommitted States, or did he mean simply that owing to the increase in the work of the United Nations the work of the Secretary General might be distributed amongst three subordinates of his, who will advise him on subjects entrusted to them for their study and report? If the Deputy Secretaries General are chosen on, what I might call, a regional basis, that is, if they represent the East, West and the uncommitted States, then I am afraid that the existence of three Deputy Secretaries General will no more strengthen the United Nations than the creation of an executive triumvirate.

Now, I want to say a few words about the Congo. My hon. friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, made us feel, by the manner in which he spoke, that we had a Russian representative in this House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But from the manner in which you speak I feel that we have an American representative in this House. What can be done? I reciprocate that feeling.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: You may feel like that.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: My hon. friend was asking me not to be afraid of anything but to consider a proposal dispassionately. Now, because of a little remark that I made he has become excited.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I just enriched it.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: He has not followed his own advice and considered what my remark meant.

Sir, it was said in the United Nations Assembly, and it has been said today, that Mr. Hammarskjöld had adequate authority under the resolutions passed by the Security Council to deal with the troubles in the Congo in the manner desired by his critics. We have been told today that his conduct shows that he was favouring the colonialists at the expense of Mr. Lumumba and his associates.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Very much.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: All this while the feeling abroad has been that India and the representative of India in the Congo, that is, the representative of the Secretary General in the Congo, who happens to be an Indian, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, were trying silently—it was said almost surreptitiously—to bring Mr. Lumumba and his party back to power. For instance, the observers of the Congolese Senate have been asking for some time why no action was taken to stop terrorism so long as Mr. Lumumba was in power and the gangs supporting Messrs. Lumumba and his friends Kamitatu and Gizenga, the pro-Communist leader of the African Solidarity Party who committed acts of terrorism, were not prevented from doing so.

Another question, Sir, that was asked was why the fundamental law that was invoked in the case of Mr. Lumumba and which is referred too often as saying that the detention of Mr. Lumumba was unconstitutional was not invoked to secure the release of the seven Deputies who were

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arrested in Stanleyville, the stronghold of Mr. Lumumba. It is only during the last few days that we have heard references to these unfortunate Deputies; otherwise everybody spoke of the fundamental law in connection with the arrest of Mr. Lumumba ignoring completely what happened to the seven Deputies who were arrested, probably before him.

SHRI K. M. PANIKKAR (Nominated): When were they arrested?

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: I do not remember the exact date when they were arrested.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): Mr. Lumumba is the Premier elected by the people of Congo.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: The ground on which the fundamental law has been invoked is that he is a Deputy and that a Deputy cannot be arrested and detained except in accordance with a certain constitutional procedure. Therefore, the rights of Mr. Lumumba and the other Deputies are the same. They are on a footing of equality because of this procedure required by the Constitution.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That is why they have emphasised more and more the restoration of Parliament.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What does Col. Mobutu understand of all this?

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Nobody understood this. Neither Mr. Lumumba nor his supporters understood what the Constitution and the fundamental law meant before they were arrested. Mr. Lumumba himself sometimes cited the fundamental law in his support and sometimes denounced it as Belgian machinations to keep the Africans in chains.

Again, Sir, it should be understood how the United Nations came to agree to give military assistance to the Congo Republic. It was only after two cables had been received from the Congo Government that the United

[Dr. H. N. Kunzru.] Nations agreed to do so. The first cable asked for military assistance, and the second cable which was clarificatory of the first cable said:

"The purpose of the aid requested is not to restore internal situation in Congo but rather to protect the national territory against act of aggression posed by Belgian metropolitan troops.

The request for assistance relates only to a United Nations force consisting of military personnel of neutral countries and not of United States as reported by certain radio stations."

Thus, the purpose for which U.N. military assistance was asked was limited and the U.N. Security Council did not allow the Secretary General to use force in order to fulfil his duties. For instance, the Resolution passed by the Security Council on the 9th August, 1960, says:

"The Security Council reaffirms that the United Nations force in the Congo will not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise;"

Now, what was the poor Secretary General to do?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: When it was a question of protecting Mr. Lumumba, he did not do so, but when it was the question of protecting the Belgians, he did so.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: The Secretary General was as helpless to control Mr. Lumumba as he is to control the Belgians at the present time. He has not been allowed to use force. That is the main point that Shri Bhupesh Gupta and others must bear in mind. The Security Council may be mistaken. It may justly be asked one of these days to take action under article 42 of the Charter but so far it has not been done. What was the Secretary General to do? I am, therefore, rather

surprised and pained when I read in the newspapers two days ago that the head of the Indian Delegation in the United Nations had spoken in the United Nations Assembly severely criticising Mr. Hammarskjöld as if the four Resolutions passed by the Security Council up to the present time gave the Secretary General adequate authority to use force in order to achieve the purpose for which military assistance was given to the Congo.

Again, Sir, the language used by the head of the Indian Delegation in the United Nations contrasts painfully with the sobriety and restraint of the Prime Minister's speech today. The Prime Minister spoke both in the United Nations and today on this very subject, but while making his points he made them in such a way as to impress his hearers and made all feel that he was speaking impartially and not as the mouthpiece or the supporter of any particular bloc. I hope that the Prime Minister, who always speaks with dignity, will see that India's representatives do not speak in India and outside India—I will not say with different voices but—in different accents. Surely, it is necessary in the interests of this country, which wants to play a great part in the field of international affairs, to act in this way.

As regards Belgium, I need not say much. Belgium has not obeyed the Resolutions passed by the Security Council. The Security Council asked Belgium explicitly to withdraw its troops from the Congo, and appealed to all nations to give no military assistance to any country, while military assistance was being given by the United Nations except at the request of the Secretary General. Belgium has flouted this Resolution. There were before the War, I understand, about 100,000 Belgians in the Congo. Now, there are about 25,000 and some of those who have entered the Congo as civilians, are military men in disguise. Again, the Secretary General has never said that Belgian nationals should take no part in the reconstruc-

tion of the Belgian economy. All that he said was that Belgian military and civil personnel, both, should be channelled through the U.N. and this simple request of the Secretary General, and partly also of the U.N., has not been accepted by Belgium. The responsibility for this lies not on the Secretary General but on the U.N. themselves. This shows that unless tension in the world is relaxed and disarmament is brought about, the blocs that exist at the present time will make the working of any consistent policy almost impossible.

I shall say a word only about another matter which was referred to by the Prime Minister. Dr. Nkrumah proposed at first that there should be an African High Command which would intervene in the affairs of the Congo unless things were settled there according to the wishes of the High Command. Now, it appears from yesterday's dailies that it is now being called the Afro-Asian High Command because it is believed that India is in favour of this proposal. I was startled when I read this. It was a great relief and a great pleasure to me to learn from the Prime Minister that India had not approved of this proposal. I hope that the world at large will come to know now and if it does not, then it will be informed through all the means *at* publicity that are at India's disposal that India is not in favour of this High Command which, if brought into operation at all, will work against the U.N.

Just a word about the Central African Federation. What is happening in Africa will make even the most insensitive person aware of the rising tide of nationalism in that continent. I hope that the lesson of this urge for independence among the African countries will teach a lesson to all those countries that have colonies in Africa. When the meeting of the loose Central African Federation that existed now was announced, there was a fear that the Federation might be made stronger. Mr. MacMillan is alive %• the signs of the times. He is aware

of the wind of changes that is blowing not merely over Africa but all over the world and it seems now, according to the testimony of Dr. Hastings Banda of Nyasaland, that Mr. MacMillan realises what the situation is but I hope that India will take some interest in this question because, being a Member of the Commonwealth, it can speak to the British Prime Minister with a little more concern about the future of the Central African Federation. We have to think there of the future of Africans so that they may not become a pawn in the game of the Whites.

I would have liked to say something about Algeria but I will only say that I cannot withhold my admiration from the Algerian nationals who have, for five years, been carrying on a struggle, a valiant struggle, for achieving their independence against heavy odds. France has about half a million troops in Algeria and there are about a million Europeans there. It is these, I am sure, that are standing in the way of the Algerian freedom rather than President de Gaulle. Whoever it may be that is opposing Algeria, ought to be aware that what is happening in the rest of Africa today cannot lea^e colonial rule in Algeria untouched. It will be brought, sooner or later, to an end. The only point is whether it will be brought to an end by agreement between Algeria and France so that friendship may exist between these two countries or whether it will be brought to an end after a bitter quarrel which will make it impossible for these two countries to work together.

Now, a word about Laos. A good deal has been said by the Prime Minister about it. I shall therefore not go over that ground but I want to mention only two things in connection with Laos which, I think, we ought to bear in mind. Let us suppose that the International Supervisory Commission had been working there. Can we reasonably believe that its existence would have prevented changes of the kind that we have become

[Dr. H. N. Kunzru.] aware of recently from taking place? For some time Laos adopted a neutral position but after the resignation of Prince Souvanna Phouma in 1957 or 1958, a new Ministry was formed which leaned heavily towards the West, or to be more explicit, towards the U.S. That policy remained unchanged for 3 years. Then the Paratroopers commanded by Capt. Kong Lae, who were ordered northwards, suddenly returned after leaving Vientiane and captured it in the early hours of one morning. Here are these two forces at work. Could the International Supervisory Commission have prevented the Laotian Government from following a particular policy and could it have forestalled Capt. Kong Lae's attack on Vientiane? I will not say anything about what has happened now and it will be very difficult to say what should be done. If the troops of Gen. Phoumi Nosavan are able to defeat the Pathet Lao and Kong Lae's forces, Laos will again lean towards the West. The Commission, had it been in existence, could have prevented outside aid from coming. But outside aid had been coming, not from one quarter only, though perhaps the American aid had been on a larger scale than the aid received from other quarters. Unless Laos itself, or rather the Laotian leaders themselves realise that the future of Laos lies in its neutrality, in its recognition of the geographical position that it occupies, I am afraid that no Commission can prevent upheavals from arising in that country in future. Prince Souvanna Phouma lost not merely because the other party had American aid. In fact, he did have American support. America had been helping both Prince Souvanna Phouma and Phoumi Nosavan who was against him. It was believed that the Pathet Lao was a Communist organisation and that the negotiations between him and the Pathet Lao with regard to the participation of the Pathet Lao in the government would result in the establishment of a Communist Government in Laos which would be anything but neutral. In the second place, Prince Souvanna

Phouma has no party of his own. Therefore, he has to depend entirely on the people of other parties. That is the weakness of his position. I do not see how the International Supervisory Commission could have controlled all this. However, I am not against its being established and asked to commence its work again. Let it go to Laos and do what it can. But let us realise that unless we can use our good offices to persuade Laos to maintain its attitude of neutrality, we can never be certain that peace will continue to prevail in that part of the world.

Next I will only say a word about Nepal. Nepal is our next-door neighbour and what is happening there touches us more closely than what major happen in other parts of the world. We are sorry for the disappearance of democracy there. We are aware that it disappeared from Pakistan, from Egypt, from the Sudan and from Indonesia. We believe, Sir, that it is only a democratic set-up that can ultimately work together in such a way as to promote peace and bring about reconciliation of interests. But if dictatorship arose invoking the need for establishing a guided democracy, we cannot be certain what will happen to any country, whether it be Nepal or any other country that I have spoken of or anyone may think of in this connection. The King has said that the former Prime Minister, the ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, will be prosecuted. We shall see what the charges against him are. But I must confess that the information that has been supplied to us so far does not reveal any serious act of commission or omission which can make this ex-Prime Minister liable to be dealt with under the criminal law of Nepal. I hope, Sir, that soon by agreement between King Mahendra and the Nepali Congress, the Ministry will soon be re-established, both in the interest of Nepal and in that of the world at large. The sooner the present state of things is ended and the kind of government that all colonial States are longing for is introduced,

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

सुना करके हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रस्ताव रखा कि ख्रुश्चेव और आइजनहोवर मिलें। उस पर ३६ वोट आये और अर्जेंटिना के प्रस्ताव पर ३७ वोट आये। अर्जेंटिना का प्रस्ताव भी वही था, सिर्फ उसमें नाम नहीं था। उसमें यह था कि रूस के प्रधान मंत्री और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति मिलें। तो बात एक ही है। दोनों वोटों को मिला दें तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के हक में ३६ और ३७ यानी ७३ वोट आते हैं। एक तरफ मैकमिलन, आइजनहोवर और आस्ट्रेलिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर वगैरह सब मिलते हैं तो ६ वोट आते हैं और अगर ख्रुश्चेव साहब भी प्रस्ताव रखते तो १२, १३ वोट से ज्यादा उनको नहीं मिल सकते थे। तो आज वर्ल्ड पालिटिक्स में भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का बोलवाला है। लोग यह समझते हैं कि उपनिवेशवाद के हम खिलाफ हैं और पंचशील के आधार पर जो हमारी पालिसी चल रही है उसी पर दुनिया की लड़ाई रुकी हुई है। तमाम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया और उसके लिये प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ७३ देशों ने वोट दिया। एक तरफ बिग पावर्स थीं, आइजनहोवर मैकमिलन, आस्ट्रेलिया वाला ब्लाक था और उनके प्रस्ताव को ६ वोट मिले और अगर ख्रुश्चेव का भी कोई प्रस्ताव होता तो १२, १३ से ज्यादा नहीं मिलते।

तो जो हमारे संशोधक महाशय हैं उनको मैं यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट की जो वैदेशिक नीति है वह शान्ति की है और प्रगतिशील है। वह प्रगतिशील क्यों है? जिस सरकार की या जिस पार्टी की गृह नीति प्रगतिशील होती है, समाजवादी होती है उसकी वैदेशिक नीति भी प्रगतिशील होती है और शान्ति की होती है। हमारी प्रगतिशील वैदेशिक नीति है और इसी वजह से आज दुनिया में लड़ाई की हुई है। मैं उन सब शब्दों को दुहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ—आटम बम्ब, हाइड्रोजन बम्ब। इन से तृतीय महायुद्ध

में जो भयानक दृश्य होगा, जो मानव संहार होगा उस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वक्त कम है।

आज उपनिवेशवाद को खत्म करने के लिये यु० एन० ओ० में जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है उसका भी अगुआ हमारा हिन्दुस्तान था और हिन्दुस्तान की वजह से और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की वजह से ही, दुनिया से उपनिवेशवाद विदा हो जाय उसके लिये वह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है। हमारे दो संशोधक महाशयों ने यह बतलाने की कोशिश की है और साथ ही हमारे लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन गंग, बाबू ने यह दिखलाने की कोशिश की है कि हमारी स्वतंत्र नीति तो है लेकिन जो नीति है उसके मुताबिक बराबर काम नहीं होता है। उधर कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त जी बड़े जोश व खरोश में बोले और कहा कि गोआ से पोर्चुगीज को क्यों नहीं हथियार के बल पर हटा देते हैं लेकिन मैं भूपेश गुप्त जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मकाउ जो कि चाइनीज मेनलैंड की जमीन पर है वह पोर्चुगीज पजेशन है तो वह क्यों नहीं अपने साथियों को, चाइना वालों को एडवाइज करें कि वे हथियार हाथ में ले कर मकाउ को स्वतंत्र कराये? अभी ८१ देशों की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों की कांफ्रेंस मास्को में हुई तो उसमें यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि पोर्चुगीज पजेशन जो कि चाइनीज मेनलैंड पर है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी स्वतंत्र कराया जाय? क्यों नहीं इसके लिये आन्दोलन किया जाता? मेरी सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि वह लम्बी-लम्बी बात बोलते हैं, सबसे एग्सेसिव भूपेश गुप्ता की स्पीच होती है लेकिन ८१ कंट्रीज के कम्युनिस्ट लोग अभी मास्को में मिले और हमारे दो कामरेड जो कि यहां बैठे हुए हैं वे भी वहां थे तो उन्होंने वहां भारत में चीनी आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं कहा। जैसे कि कामरेड ख्रुश्चेव ने कहा कि चाइनीज एक्शन इन इंडिया इज स्टुपिड, उसी तरह से हमारे इंडिया के बाईर पर जो १२ हजार स्क्वायर मील जमीन पर चाइनीज ने दखल कर लिया है उसके लिये वह वहां

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

सुना करके हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रस्ताव रखा कि रूसचेव और आइजनहोवर मिले। उस पर ३६ वोट आये और अर्जेंटिना के प्रस्ताव पर ३७ वोट आये। अर्जेंटिना का प्रस्ताव भी वही था, सिर्फ उगमें नाम नहीं था। उसमें यह था कि रूस के प्रधान मंत्री और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति मिले। तो बात एक ही है। दोनों वोटों को मिला दें तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के हक में ३६ और ३७ यानी ७३ वोट आते हैं। एक तरफ मैकमिलन, आइजनहोवर और आस्ट्रेलिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर वगैरह सब मिलते हैं तो ६ वोट आते हैं और अगर रूसचेव साहब भी प्रस्ताव रखते तो १२, १३ वोट से ज्यादा उनको नहीं मिल सकते थे। तो आज बल्ड पालिटिक्स में भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का बोलवाला है। लोग यह समझते हैं कि उपनिवेशवाद के हर्म खिलाफ हैं और पंचशील के आधार पर जो हमारी पालिसी चल रही है उसी पर दुनिया की लड़ाई रुकी हुई है। तमाम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया और उसके लिये प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ७३ देशों ने वोट दिया। एक तरफ बिग पावर्स थी, आइजनहोवर, मैकमिलन, आस्ट्रेलिया वाला ब्लाक था और उनके प्रस्ताव को ६ वोट मिले और अगर रूसचेव का भी कोई प्रस्ताव होता तो १२, १३ से ज्यादा नहीं मिलते।

तो जो हमारे सशोभक महाशय हैं उनको मैं यह बनलाना चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट की जो वैदेशिक नीति है वह शान्ति की है और प्रगतिशील है। वह प्रगतिशील क्यों है? जिस सरकार की या जिस पार्टी की गृह नीति प्रगतिशील होती है, समाजवादी होती है उसकी वैदेशिक नीति भी प्रगतिशील होती है और शान्ति की होती है। हमारी प्रगतिशील वैदेशिक नीति है और इसी वजह से आज दुनिया में लड़ाई की हुई है। मैं उन सब शब्दों को दुहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ—आटम बम्ब, हाइड्रोजन बम्ब। इन में तृतीय महायुद्ध

में जो भयानक दृश्य होगा, जो मानव सहार होगा उस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वक्त कम है।

आज उपनिवेशवाद को खत्म करने के लिये यु० एन० ओ० में जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है उसका भी अगुआ हमारा हिन्दुस्तान था और हिन्दुस्तान की वजह से ही और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की वजह से ही, दुनिया से उपनिवेशवाद विदा हो जाय उसके लिये वह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है। हमारे दो सशोभक महाशयों ने यह बनलाने की कोशिश की है और साथ-साथ ही हमारे लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन गंग, बाबू ने यह दिखलाने की कोशिश की है कि हमारी स्वतंत्र नीति ताँ है लेकिन जो नीति है उसके मुताबिक बराबर काम नहीं होता है। उधर कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त जी बड़े जोश व खरोश में बोले और कहा कि गोआ से पोर्चुगीज को क्यों नहीं हथियार के बल पर हटा देते हैं लेकिन मैं भूपेश गुप्त जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मकाऊ जो कि चाइनीज मेनलैंड की जमीन पर है वह पोर्चुगीज पजेशन है तो वह क्यों नहीं अपने साथियों को, चाइना वालों को एडवाइज करे कि वे हथियार हाथ में ले कर मकाऊ को स्वतंत्र कराये? अभी ८१ देशों की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों की काफ़ेस मान्को में हुई तो उसमें यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि पोर्चुगीज पजेशन जो कि चाइनीज मेनलैंड पर है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी स्वतंत्र कराया जाय? क्यों नहीं इसके लिये आन्दोलन किया जाता? मेरी सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि वह लम्बी-लम्बी बात बोलते हैं, सबसे एग्सेसिव भूपेश गुप्ता की स्पीच होती है लेकिन ८१ कट्टीज के कम्युनिस्ट लोग अभी मास्को में मिले और हमारे दो कामरेड जो कि यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं वे भी वहाँ थे तो उन्होंने वहाँ भारत में चीनी आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं कहा। जैसे कि कामरेड रूसचेव ने कहा कि चाइनीज एक्शन इन इंडिया इज स्टुपिड, उसी तरह से हमारे इंडिया के बार्डर पर जो १२ हजार स्क्वायर मील जमीन पर चाइनीज ने दखल कर लिया है उसके लिये वह बहा

उनकी भर्त्सना क्यों नहीं किये ? तो जब अपनी बात करनी होती है तो कामरेड चाऊ एन लाई का नाम वह बोलेंगे और यहां लम्बी लम्बी तकरीर देंगे लेकिन वहां चीन में जो पोलिगीज पजेशन है, जो कि एक छोटा गोआ की तरह है और जो कि अभी तक आजाद नहीं आ है उसके लिये कुछ नहीं कहेंगे । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो कहा है कि गोआ जल्द ही आजाद होगा, वह दिन बहुत दूर नहीं है जब कि वह आजाद होगा ।

हमारे गंगा बाबू ने बताया कि हमारी स्वतंत्र पालिसी है लेकिन उनका यह इशारा था कि कभी-कभी इस पालिसी पर हम ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने महसूस किया होगा कि क्या चीज है । आज चाहे वेस्टर्न पावर हो या ईस्टर्न पावर हो, दोनों हमारी तरफ देखते हैं । आज सारी दुनिया का जो मानव समाज है वह न वाशिंगटन को देखता है, न लन्दन को देखता है, न मास्को को देखता है, न पीकिंग को देखता है और न पेरिस को देखता है, सबका ध्यान नई दिल्ली पर होता है, सबका मुंह नई दिल्ली की तरफ होता है और पंडित नेहरू के शान्ति के पैगाम पर होता है । कहीं भी आजादी की लड़ाई या उपनिवेशवाद को खत्म करने की बात होती है तो सबका ध्यान इधर होता है । लाउस से भी तार आता है, अल्जीरिया से भी तार आता है, इ र से उधर से सब तरफ से पंडित जी को तार आते हैं । तो आज जो हमारी वैदेशिक नीति है वह प्रगतिशील है । पंडित जी ने ठीक कहा है । हमारे पास न शक्ति है, न धन है और हमारे पास सिर्फ हमारी यह शान्ति की पालिसी है । यदि हम एक तरफ रहते तो कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे । गंगा शरण जी का इशारा है कि हमारी स्वतन्त्र पालिसी है लेकिन कभी-कभी हम उस पर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । अगर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं होता है तो फिर यह स्थिति क्यों है कि अमेरिका से भी हम मदद लेते हैं, ख्रुश्चेव से भी

मदद लेते हैं, ईस्ट जर्मनी से भी मदद लेते हैं और वेस्ट जर्मनी से भी मदद लेते हैं । तो पंचशील के आधार पर जो हमारी पालिसी है वह ठीक है । यू० एन० ओ० में राष्ट्र संघ में पंडित जी का जब भाषण हुआ तो उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताली क्यों मिली और प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में ७३ वोट क्यों मिले ? क्योंकि हमारी पालिसी सही है । जो लोग गुलाम हैं और जो गुलामी से हट कर आजाद हुए हैं और शान्ति से रहना चाहते हैं वह भी आज पंचशील की पालिसी को स्वीकार करते हैं । जो ३ अरब की आबादी दुनिया की है उसकी तीन बटे पांच आबादी ने पंचशील की पालिसी को स्वीकार किया है ।

अभी कांगो की बात आई । हमारे माननीय बुजुर्ग सदस्य कुंजरू जी ने कहा कि जैसे पंडित जी बोलते हैं वैसे ही इस गवर्नमेंट के जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं वह नहीं बोलते हैं । उनका इशारा श्री कृष्ण मेनन की तरफ था कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने कहा कि कांगो में चोर, डकैत लोग इस तरह हत्या कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने सही कहा । जो अबाम के द्वारा चुन कर आया है और जो लुमुम्बा वहां के प्रधान मन्त्री हैं उनको यदि वहां इस तरह से मारा जाता है और यदि इस तरह के श्री कृष्ण मेनन के उद्गार होते हैं तो वह सही है । चोर और डकैत कहना वाजिबी है और सोलह आने सही है । माना कि पंडित जी ऐसे नहीं बोलते हैं । बोलने का अपना अपना तरीका है । एक ी बात को कुंजरू जी को बोलना है और मुझे बोलना है तो मैं जोर से बोलूंगा, मैं जरा जोश से बोलूंगा और वह जरा कम बोलेंगे । इसलिये कांगो की आजादी के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया वह सही है । कहने वालों ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि हमारे राजेश्वर दयाल जो हैं वह ख्रुश्चेव के एजेंट हैं । तो यह बकवास की बातें होती हैं ।

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

अल्जीरिया की आजादी की बात यहां आई। अल्जीरिया में अभी तक जो आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही है वह ६ वर्ष से चल रही है और उसमें नौ लाख लोग मर गये हैं। वहां १ लाख ७० हजार लोग जेल में हैं। ४ लाख लोग शरणार्थी बन गये हैं और २० लाख लोग बाहर चले गये हैं। तो जल्दी से जल्दी सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन की बात को फ्रांस स्वीकार करे यह हाउस के सभी सदस्यों की स्वाहिश है।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन महोदय, एक दो शब्द नेपाल के बारे में अब मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इस हाउस में प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते हैं कि कांगो में पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होना चाहिये, तो नेपाल में पार्लियामेंट का सेशन क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये। यह हम कांगो में करें और वहां क्यों नहीं करें? कांगो ऐसे मुल्क में जहां कि ठीक तरह से चुनाव भी नहीं हुआ है वहां अगर पार्लियामेंट का सेशन हो सकता है, उसके लिये यु० एन० ओ० में प्रस्ताव रखते हैं और सब लोग बोलते हैं तो आज हम सबको नेपाल के लिये भी यह आवाज उठानी चाहिये। जिस तरह से कांगो के लिये यह मांग करते हैं उसी तरह से नेपाल के लिये यह मांग करें जो कि हमारा एक पड़ोसी देश है और जिसकी वैदेशिक नीति हमारे देश की वैदेशिक नीति से बहुत मिलती जुलती है। वहां किंग महेन्द्र की जो नाजायज हरकत हुई है उससे बड़े बड़े खतरे उठ सकते हैं और इसका हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा पर क्या असर पड़ सकता है यह कहना मुश्किल है। यह कहना मुश्किल है कि आज किंग महेन्द्र किसके इशारे पर चल रहे हैं और उन्हें कहां से यह कदम उठाने के लिये सरभन मिल रहा है। अभी बहुत जगह का दूर करके वह आये हैं। जो एक समाजवादी सरकार बनाने वाली पार्टी थी उसको वहां खत्म किया जा रहा है। हम कांगो के बारे में कहते हैं कि लुमुम्बा को छोड़ा जाय लेकिन

वहां नेपाल में क्या स्थिति है? आज बी० पी० कोइराला को जेल में रख 4 P. M. दिया है, मन्त्रियों को पकड़ लिया और पार्लियामेंट को, संविधान को, खत्म कर दिया। आज हाउस से यह मांग होनी चाहिये कि किंग महेन्द्र की भी नाजायज हरकत है, नेपाल में भी पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होना चाहिये और जो जनता से चुन कर आए प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको फिर से बैठाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ, माननीय सदस्य सभू जी ने जो मोशन रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और जो हमारे सुधीर घोष ने और जसवन्त सिंह ने संशोधन रखे हैं मैं उनकी सख्त मुखालिफ्त करता हूं।

SHRI K. M. PANIKKAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, one thing seems to stand out in the very comprehensive survey of the international situation to which the Prime Minister treated us and that is a worsening of temper and a strengthening of the cold war tendencies in the world. Whichever side you look, whether to Congo, to Algeria, to Laos or to the Central African federating States, you see tempers have warmed up more and become more agitated, that people are not in a mood of discussion and compromise but are reaching towards a situation in which there is a much greater feeling of animosity and of dislike for each other. Sir, Congo has become a cockpit of international rivalry. Not only has it become a cockpit of international rivalry but it has moved steadily into a situation of chaos from which even meetings of Parliament and such like remedies could not be held to bring it back to its normal position. We had suggested—and now other people have also suggested—that the United Nations should take urgent steps to reconvene the Congolese Parliament and leave the solution of the problem to the Congolese themselves. But how is the Parliament to meet when the country

is under the authority of military gangs? Has ever a Parliament met under circumstances of 'military dictatorship'? From the earliest times we know decisions through discussion and negotiations have been completely rendered null and void, made impossible, when troops have been »et loose and are allowed to take part in« political activities. The situation in Congo could not improve and no meeting of Parliament could settle the problem until we disarm the military gangs that terrorise the country, until the political questions come to be determined by politicians or by people who are directly concerned with those interests. The real difficulty that has taken place in Congo seems to be that those who should normally have taken the authority of settling political issues have surrendered their rights to military gangs who roam about the country. Apart from the military gangs, you have tribes which have declared their freedom, you have provinces which do not agree to the authority of the Centre; in short, you have a country moving steadily towards chaos and intervention by the United Nations does not seem to have in any way strengthened the forces of unity or created a sense of political stability in the country. The Prime Minister as well as other hon. Members speaking after him, including notably Pandit Kunzru, said that Belgium was flouting the views of the United Nations, that Belgium was acting against the orders, against the Resolutions and against what was decided upon by the Security Council. Is it possible for anyone to believe that a country like Belgium would stand up against the decisions of the United Nations or against ■ the decisions of the Security Council unless she knew that she had the backing of great powers unless she was directly or indirectly encouraged by great powers and unless she felt that whatever she did, she would not be called to account? There is no use blaming Belgium for her activities. Belgium certainly has been flouting the decision of the United Nations. The decision of the United

Nations was that Belgian personnel should withdraw but they have been going on advising Col. Mobutu's Collegium, have been helping Tshombe, have been at the back of many things that have been happening in Congo. But surely a country like Belgium would not have dared to stand up to the United Nations but for the feeling that she had that the NATO Powers would not let her down, that the countries which are allied to Belgium would at a time of crisis stand behind her and would find legal or political arguments in support of her action or at least to cover up her activities. Therefore, there is no use blaming Belgium and allowing the other people who are the real instigators to go scot-free. We have to realise that what actually is happening in Congo is really an intensification of the cold war and therefore the real cause for this kind of chaos being brought about is the two Power Blocs and not little Belgium or the heroic Lumumba or Col. Mobutu who has been declared to be a goonda. These are only puppets dancing to the tunes that others call. The two great blocs stand facing each other and the situation that has developed in Congo is an attempt by the two blocs to get hold of the soul of Africa for the future. What is happening today in Congo is not merely a question as to what kind of a political structure Congo should possess, whether it should be a federation or whether the rights in the mining provinces should be exploited by the European nations or whether Mr. Tshombe should have a federation along with Rhodesia. These are all minor issues. What is happening is really a determined attempt to determine the lines on which Africa as a whole should evolve. It is for the soul of Africa that the two groups are fighting and all these others are mere puppets. Those others who pretend that they are playing a big role on the stage are merely instruments in the great fight between the two blocs. That seems to be the bare fact and there is no use getting away from it. Nothing would be really gained by shutting

[Shri K. M. Panikkar] our eyes to the fact that both the Power Blocs are deeply engaged in this and it is quite true that the uncommitted nations also seem to want to take a part. How ineffective they are when it comes to making decisions where the two blocs are affected has been shown very clearly in the Congo situation itself. They have put forward very reasonable proposals; they have suggested many nice things. They have suggested that Parliament should meet; they have suggested that Lumumba should be freed; they have suggested that Lumumba and Kasa-vubu should meet. All these suggestions are good; they are excellent but when the two Power Blocs are facing each other, these very good suggestions are only like pious resolutions. There has been very little effect.

If Congo has become the cockpit of international rivalry, Laos seems to have reached the brink of an international crisis. Here the two groups are not merely facing each other but I very much fear that the situation there may take a turn very much like what happened in Korea. Both parties are now being supplied with arms. Kong Lae's people have received arms from Russia and the people from the Right have been strongly supported from Thailand and from American sources. But whichever way the two parties may be kept going, it is quite clear again that the principals will sometime or other have to come into the field themselves. It is not a question of two parties in the little State of Laos fighting against each other. They, again, are puppets at the present time in the big rivalry that is taking place in South East Asia. What appears quite clear is that the situation is so steadily deteriorating there that one day or the other Chinese and North Viet-Nam Volunteers may be marching in support of Captain Kong Lae . . .

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: In support of Pathet Lao.

SHRI K. M. PANIKKAR: Or people allied to Pathet Lao. In the same

way, the forces of America and forces of Thailand, forces of Philippines, whether in uniform or as volunteers, may be supporting the forces of the Right. Whatever it is, the situation that has developed in Laos seems to me to be much more dangerous than what is happening in Congo. In Congo after all there are still the representatives of the United Nations functioning, so that it is quite unlikely that we will come to a situation where there will be a hot war. Here it seems that if we are not careful, the situation might take a turn which may be parallel to what happened in Korea and may be on a very much more serious scale, because China today, after eight years of preparation, is very much stronger than she was at the time she intervened in Korea. So, if there is any intervention in Laos, it is likely to be a major crisis in the affairs of peace and, therefore, the suggestion that has been made now that the International Commission should meet, whether effective or not, is at least one practical step to bring the question again to the level of debate. To day there is no discussion going on. There is no possibility of things being discussed or a solution being arrived at as a result of mutual consultation. This proposal, even if it is not so very effective, brings the Laotian question again on the plane of debate and, therefore, may for a time at least postpone the evil day when the two armed nations on either side may utilise the plains of Laos for a very bloody conflict. That is a danger which we cannot overlook.

Now, leaving Laos, if we turn round, we come to the question of Algeria. The Algerian struggle has been going on for six years. The losses of the Algerians have been something so terrible that at one time it was firmly believed that the French Army thought in terms of exterminating the population to such a degree as to make the Algerian State very much more a French area than it has been during the last one hundred years. But what has surprised most people is the strength of Algerian nationalism and

their ability to face every kind of sacrifice in order to achieve their independence. It is true that the problem in Algeria is not the same as the problem in other African States. There are on the coast of Algerian territory, a million and two hundred thousand European settlers, who form a very considerable population. They are well armed, they are a trained people and they are on the sea-coast, so that at any time they can be supplied with arms from other countries. So, the problem of Algeria is not a simple one. The French people live there. Unless an agreement of a satisfactory nature is reached between the French settlers and the Algerians, it is likely to lead to a prolonged civil war of a kind, which no area in Africa has witnessed. But whatever be the outcome, whatever be the kind of struggle and warfare, one thing the Algerian Muslims have made clear and that is that they are not going to live under any circumstances as part of France or under France. It may be that they have to compromise. (*Time bell rings*). It may be that they have to compromise with the settlers in Algeria. That is a different matter. When such interests have developed in a country, it is not possible to overlook so large a population and their interests. That is an internal situation which the Muslims of Algeria will have to face and there is no ■ doubt that they will face it.

Sir, you have already warned me that my time is up and I do not want to take much more time except to say one thing. It is quite obvious that the world is moving on to a crisis. Till now we have been thinking that we have been going through a crisis. We were going through a crisis and we were able to meet it. Today we are going on to a crisis and every situation that has developed since the breakdown of the Summit Meeting in Paris has shown that both parties are becoming more and more rigid. Therefore, the danger of the international situation is much greater than it has been at any time since 1952. Any discussion of this question in a haphazard way or without due consideration of the grave dangers

which the world faces would, to my mind, be very unsatisfactory in a situation like this. We have to realise that we are facing a turning point in the world's history, and unless the leaders of the world realise this and make up their minds to meet their opposite numbers for purposes of moral suasion, discussion and coming to a conclusion mutually acceptable, the danger will only increase.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have given notice of two amendments. The first amendment relates to international matters with which we are directly concerned and the second amendment relates to international matters with which we, as citizens of the world, are indirectly concerned. I heard the speech of the Prime Minister with great attention and the masterly way in which he summed up the world situation as it exists today. I was all along thinking that after wandering in different and far-off corners of the world, he would come nearer home. He did come to other countries slowly, one by one, nearer home. But excepting for touching on China in a casual way or passing, he did not say much. In regard to two matters, which have weighed on the minds of Indian people, more than other international matters, that is, our relations with Pakistan and China, the Prime Minister was not pleased to touch this morning. It may be that to him these matters do not appear very important, but as Indians we are directly concerned with them. First of all _____

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON) : If you read the motion, you will find that the reference is to international matters that came up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let him speak on China for some time.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am sorry I do not agree with what Shrimati Lakshmi Menon has said. Either she has not read the motion *or* she has read it but is misinterpreting it, because the motion of the Prime Minister reads:—

[Shri Jaswant Singh.]

"That the international situation
..... be taken into consideration."

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: No, no.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In parenthesis there may be something.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Please read the whole motion,

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Then, you, Sir, can give a ruling from the Chair whether our relations with China or Pakistan are debarred from the debate.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: He cannot blame the Prime Minister for not discussing it.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have given notice of these amendments and these amendments have been accepted.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Accepted by whom?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Accepted by the Chairman to be moved on the floor of the House. They were admitted.

(Interruptions.)

Mn. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, Order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They have been only admitted by the Chairman.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Because it has been admitted, I am entitled to speak on them. That is what I mean.

Now, coming to Pakistan, only one thing I have to say, that is, recently a canal waters treaty has been entered into with Pakistan. What has been done in this matter? I would like to know whether Pakistan has not struck a hard bargain with us. The contribution of India has been stepped up from Rs. 60 crores, which was the amount a few years ago, to Rs. 83.33 crores. Then we have not been able to set off this against our partition debt also. Then we are required to make the payments in foreign exchange. For the purposes of the replacement works in Pakistan they would require cement, they would require steel, etc. Those things we could have exported. But

significantly enough we agreed to the payments. Elsewhere the Prime Minister stated in regard to this matter that we purchased peace to that extent and that it was good for both the countries. I do not know how it is good for both the countries. Certainly it is good for Pakistan and we are strengthening their hands. When one day Pakistan strike us, as they have done in the past, then we will know how we have purchased peace. We can no longer befool ourselves if we say that we can have peace with Pakistan at any time. There is only one condition on which we can have peace with Pakistan, and that is that they should get Kashmir from UJ. As long as the question of Kashmir remains there, there can never be peace with Pakistan. Those who talk of peace with Pakistan by giving them concessions are living in a far-off world or, in other words, in a fool's paradise.

Then, Sir, I need not speak about the transfer of Berubari, because * separate Bill is coming up. But I would only say that this question is generating heat and temper in the people of India, and probably the Prime Minister does not realise what its consequences would be. Again, in regard to our relations with Pakistan, while in America to attend the United Nations, on the question of Kashmir the Prime Minister made a statement in New York favouring the present *status quo* in Jammu and Kashmir State, which amounts to a virtual abdication of our rights to Pak-occupied Kashmir.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer to China. A White Paper has been circulated to us about the latest correspondence that has passed between India and China which has not so far been debated in this House. What has been done here? The latest White Paper contains indisputable documentary evidence of Chinese aerial and territorial incursions and of innumerable instances of harassment of Indian traders and nationals. The White Paper describes them as a very serious matter that might finally lead

to very unfortunate consequences. In regard to this what does the Prime Minister say? The Prime Minister describes these developments as minor and very petty. The Prime Minister's minimising the significance of the contents of the White Paper is tantamount to casting a doubt on the claims clearly made in the White Paper on behalf of the Government of India. Sir, my friend, Shri Bhu-pesh Gupta, while speaking so strongly about the aerial incursions from China said that while we did not shoot them...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I did not speak about aerial incursions. I said that if we see some planes overhead, we should not think that they *are* Chinese planes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is what I am saving. He said, if they are coming from Thailand, why do we not shoot them? In this correspondence what do the Chinese say? They say that dozens and scores of aerial incursions or violations of their air space have been committed by India. How can anybody imagine poor India committing air violations on any other country? We have got a vast country and anybody can come and occupy our land and violate our air space, but we cannot do anything, we cannot even ask for damages. Think of India violating the air space of any country. Sir, we protested to China in regard to their treatment of our nationals in Tibet in a cruel manner. What has been the reply of China? I will just read one sentence to show how deep their pretence of friendship is. In reply to our protest the Chinese note given to our Ambassador dated 23rd September 1960 says:

"The unwarranted charges made by the Indian Government in its note in such an irresponsible manner".

This, is the friendship of China towards India—

"against the local Government of China in the Tibetan region can only be considered as slanderous

against the authorities in the Chinese Tibetan region and is detrimental to the spirit of Sino-Indian friendship."

I do not know where friendship is now. Friendship has altogether evaporated when a friendly country can write in this strain in regard to day-to-day correspondence to another friendly country.

شری فریدالہق انصاری : بھائی
- بھائی

†[श्री फरीदुल हक अंसारी : भाई, भाई।]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Not only that, but when this question of China came up before the United Nations of their aggression on our territory running into thousands and thousands of square miles, the Prime Minister played down the Chinese misdoings by referring to this aggression as a controversy. We can on our side go on appeasing China and Pakistan, but it is certain that after the experience of so many years we will regret it one day, unless we are prepared and accept the challenge of unfriendly countries, unfriendly neighbours. Then, Sir, we understand that Longju had been evacuated by the Chinese.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I think there was an epidemic.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I think God has been kind to us to bring epidemic for them at that juncture. Because of that our Chinese friends had to evacuate that place. Now, there is the question of again occupying it. The other day in reply to a question the Prime Minister said that we were not going to reoccupy it. I think one of our friends, probably Mr. Govinda Reddy, stated a little while ago that the Chinese might have done it as a gesture of friendship or in view of the documentary proof in our favour. But from the reply of the Prime Minister I understand that they have evacuated it because of epidemics there, and the Prime Minister also said that we were not going to reoccupy it. This

t[] Hindi Translation.

[Shri Jaswant Singh.] is a very good thing that we are not going to reoccupy it because, when it was actually in our possession, we were thrown away by the Chinese. Again if we reoccupied it, they will throw us out again. It is a very good thing that the Prime Minister thinks that we will not reoccupy Longju because we know what our fate will be if we do it.

Now, Six, I come to my second amendment which refers to matters in which we are not directly concerned. This morning the Prime Minister spoke about the United Nations adopting a very important resolution about anti-colonialism. As far as it goes, it is very good, but what has been our position in regard to anti-colonialism? When it comes to Africa, naturally we are all out to condemn the countries which had their colonies there. And even though independence has been given to the colonies, they want to come again by the back-door and in very strong terms, we condemn these Powers. But can our protest or our sentiments expressed in regard to anti-colonialism carry conviction with them? Are we fair to all the colonialists? I would like to understand this. My friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, has already spoken, but can any comrade tell me this? Can there be a bigger colonial power than Soviet Russia? Can the countries which have come under its sway ever become free? I wonder if hon. Members have seen the "Hindustan Times" of 14th October where a quotation has been given. About the difference between the colonialism of the two blocs, it says that the difference between the colonialism of the Western Powers and of Soviet Russia is the difference between the fate of Mr. Nehru and that of Mr. Imre Nagy. So long we were under the sovereignty or the slavery of a Western Power. That colonialism has gone, and now Mr. Nehru is one of the biggest counsellors of Great Britain and one of its biggest friend*. Mr.

Imre Nagy did the same thing against Soviet Russia what Mr. Nehru did against Britain. The difference between the two types of colonialism is the difference between the fate of Mr. Nehru and that of Mr. Imre Nagy. Here is our next-door neighbour, Tibet. I do not know why the Prime Minister is fighting shy of recognising the fate of Tibet. Or have we no right to criticise China's action there? There has been suppression of national freedom and suppression of humanity in Tibet. Are we indifferent to it? Do not our hearts melt for Tibet while we go down thousands of miles to the Congo where colonialism is taking place? In Tibet, the whole race is being exterminated but we dare not say anything because we are responsible for putting Tibet into the fate in which it is today. We have shoved it away for purchasing peace just as we are giving more and more concessions to Pakistan for purchasing peace. Today we are in a position where we cannot utter a word. Not only do we not give support to Tibet but we are afraid even to vote when somebody else—some smaller countries like Malaya and Thailand—brings up the issue in the United Nations. In 1959, when the question of self-determination for Tibet came up before the United Nations, we abstained. Similarly, during the current session, on September 20, the same question about Tibet came up and we abstained again. I do not understand this. While on the *one* hand we go to the extreme, on the other we are fighting shy even to face facts. So, these are the two standards which cast real doubt in regard to the non-alignment policy that we follow.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did not the "Hindustan Times" throw some light on it in its columns?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In the "Hindustan Times" there is some light thrown on it and the great paper which you edit also throws a lot of more light on it.

Now, I come to the Congo. I« what a difficult position we have

placed ourselves! Two authorities on this question—my hon. friend Mr. Panikkar sitting just before me and Dr. Kunzru—have spoken a lot about it. But I will say only this much that on the question of the Congo, we have allowed ourselves to be aligned with the Soviet bloc. On the one hand, we recognise Mr. Kasavubu . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now, we have a third authority.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: ... as the head of the Congo Republic but when it comes to the question of their delegation being represented at the United Nations, we oppose it. We just cannot follow this incongruity. Even though our people are there not as combatants, they are being treated badly because the nationalists in the Congo feel that India has not come to them as a friendly nation. Whatever pious sentiment we may express in regard to peace and all that, as far as the Congo is concerned, we want to play our part there and naturally the Congolese people resent this, and the result is that our people who have gone there are being treated in a manner which no self-respecting country will allow. There are other Powers who have withdrawn their people. But we are put in such a fix that we cannot do anything. We will lose our face on both sides and we continue to suffer humiliation there. But if Col. Mobutu comes to power and becomes a military dictator, I am certain that Mrs. Menon's Ministry will be the first to recognise him as the head of the Congo Republic. We like to be friendly to Mr. Lumumba but if somebody else comes to power, we will forget him.

I want to touch upon one point particularly and that is in regard to the part which we have played in the current session of the United Nations. It was a good thing that our Prime Minister went there because the illusion was removed from him because sitting here in New Delhi, he would have got a different impression from

the reports that would come to him. It was a very good thing that he went to the United Nations because he was disillusioned there completely. In the first instance, he went there at the invitation of one party, that is, Mr. Khrushchev.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Khrushchev?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He had invited all these heads of Governments from the various countries to come there. And Mr. Nehru made up his mind to go there. The Western Powers did not invite him. Anybody who was following the trend of present-day politics knew what was going to happen during his visit. What part did he play there?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Eisenhower never came?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Eisenhower did not go there at the invitation of Mr. Khrushchev. He went of his own. There was the Five-Power Resolution. I would like to know whether the reality of the world situation was taken into consideration before the Prime Minister took upon himself the task of sponsoring the Five-Power Resolution. It would have been a good thing if Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower had been brought together to consider the world situation. It is in their hands either to ruin the world or to win peace in the world. Any respectable man like Mr. Eisenhower would have talked to Mr. Khrushchev if only Mr. Khrushchev had made certain amends. Now, what happened?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mrs. Menon would like to take him as her adviser.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Now, what did Mr. Khrushchev do? First, of course, he wanted to boast about his rocket power. He wanted to cow down other nations into submission by his threats and intemperate language. Then he declared that rockets were

[Shri Jaswant Singh.] manufactured like sausages. And then he said, "If you want war, continue to ask for it and you will have it. Whoever interferes we will sock him in the jaw."

Then in regard to this anti-colonialism resolution, when the Philippines delegate wanted to cover Eastern Europe also, he actually took his shoe out, brandished it at the Chairman and used language which no one in his responsible position would do. And he also at another time threatened West Germany that ten of his Hydrogen bombs would wipe West Germany out. Now, all these things the Prime Minister dismissed as only temperamental eccentricity. But Mr. Eisenhower is not Mr. Nehru, He is the head of a live nation. They have got self-respect. They can stand against the foe, and equally they can be good friends if Mr. Khrushchev wants to be friendly with them, and I am certain that Mr. Eisenhower will be equally anxious to be friendly with them if they want to be so. But the threat of rockets would not deter them from facing the threat. They are men; they are not those that wear bangles on their hands. They have also got rockets.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is a reflection on women; you rule it out, Sir.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Have you got bangles on your hands?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Sapru asks whether I have got bangles on my hands. The day it is my misfortune to have bangles on my hands, probably that is the time when I shall commit suicide, or I shall kill taat somebody who would like to put bangles on my hands.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: But what is wrong in a man wearing bangles?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The
difference between that man and
another man is the difference bet
ween a woman and a man.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But 4ke women will never give you their bangles—that much I can tell you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Now, in regard to this Five-Power Resolution, which was a very simple and innocuous Resolution, Mr. Menzies had his say. He like everybody else had the right to speak out in the Assembly and to make known his position, and he wanted to put in an alternative Resolution. Though the Prime Minister of a small country he has the status and itature of a world statesman. And how did our Prime Minister treat him? He treated him as a naughty Congressman or as a recalcitrant Chief Minister of U.P. wh» would refuse to vacate his office so that the Prime Minister might get in his place somebody else of his choice. And Mr. Menzies was treated by the Prime Minister in that manner. All these things therefore go to show that our so-called policy of non-alignment was making us lean very heavily on one side; we wanted to play the role of a peace-maker without having a balance view of things and without holding the scales even. Therefore, Sir, I feel justified in moving the two amendments that I have put up before the House.

Thank you.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM (Ma^l Sir, I rise to add my humble voice of support to the policy pursued by the Government in respect of our foreign relations. Now, when we think of our relations with foreign countries, the one question that comes uppermost at the present time is the plight of Algeria. It is amazing that after the French Empire almost completely crashed in North Africa, France is still clinging to Algeria. The gruesome tragedy of the massacre of millions that is taking place there is an outrage on the conscience of humanity.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

I am sure this House is one with me when I say that France will soon see the wisdom of granting complete independence to Algeria and be rid of this stigma that will otherwise attach to her for all time to come, if she does not gracefully withdraw from North Africa.

Sir, I have to deviate slightly from the theme on which I had intended to speak. The hon. Member who preceded me has said that our Prime Minister should not have moved the Resolution in the United Nations Assembly for bringing about a meeting of the leaders of the two great Powers.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I made it conditional; I said that he should have asked Mr. Khrushchev to make amends before he moved it.

SHRI N. M. LING AM: Yes, he was prepared for the meeting if Mr. Khrushchev had made amends for his behaviour prior to the meeting. Sir, I am sure the Prime Minister is capable of defending the move made by the sponsors of the Resolution, but I shall only point out the criticism in the Australian Press itself about this abortive move of Mr. Menzies. Under the heading "Other people's chestnuts", the "Melbourne Age", one of the Prime Minister's most ardent supporters, says in an editorial that "however much Australians might wish to describe it, Mr. Menzies' gallant attempt to persuade the General Assembly to think in Western terms has proved a complete and crushing failure." "His oratory", says the "Age", "failed to win more than five pledged supporters in the Assembly." Sir, I need not read further comments in support of my point—total fiasco of the attempt of Mr. Menzies. It is true in a technical sense that the Resolution moved by the Prime Minister was not passed, but it gained a great moral victory in the sense that the atmosphere sought to be created by the passing of the Resolution was

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to some extent created after the discussion took place.

Sir, I now wish to speak a few words on the Congo. The Congo is such a tangled mass of forces, of influences, of conflicts, that it is difficult to lay blame, or to come to correct solutions of the problem. Sir, the previous speakers have blamed the Secretary General for not firmly handling the situation in the Congo. The hon. Member, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, said that Mr. Hammarskjöld had to face all the blame for the bungling in the Congo. Others said that it is the intensification of the cold war that is preventing a settlement in the Congo. Sir, it is helpful in this connection to look at the problem as it started. Sir, at the time the Security Council authorised United Nations' intervention in the Congo, three things were not foreseen. These three things are these. The cold war that is in evidence in other parts of the world was not expected to affect the Congo. In other words, the great Powers were thought to be aloof from the Congo conflict. Then, Sir, the fierce tribal rivalries of the various leaders, Col. Kasavubu, Mr. Tshombe, Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Mobutu, were not envisaged at the time the Security Council passed the Resolution on the Congo. Then, another development has taken place. Even the African Powers themselves are not united in the settlement of the Congo dispute. One group led by Ghana and comprising Guinea, Mali and the United Arab Republic are trying to have their influence in the Congo. Therefore, it is no use blaming that the Security Council has not handled this problem properly.

Sir, it is true that the mandate was not large enough to deal with the developments as they arose in the Congo. It is precisely for this reason that the Security Council is being moved to enlarge the mandate so that a settlement could be reached for the peaceful development of the Congo. But it is, unfortunately, true that the Powers are now in no mood to enlarge

[Shri N. M. Lingam] the mandate of the United Nations. The cold war has reached such a pitch of intensity in the Congo that the unanimous desire to see that the Congolese Parliament is recovered that the unauthorised, roaming bands of Col. Mobutu are disbanded, that all Members of Parliament and Mr. Lumumba are released, is too late. Sir, the position in which the United Nations finds itself in the Congo is extremely untenable. Its mandate, because of the cold war, is not being enlarged to find adequate solutions to the problem.

I do not propose to refer to the position of our own men there. The contingent sent there is part of the United Nations, although it is in a very unenviable position. We have, in the discharge of our international obligations, sent a good contingent to help rebuild the Congo. But we never thought that a situation would develop where our position as part of the U.N. force would be reduced to one in which we find ourselves today. Sir, we are extremely concerned over these developments. But what will happen? If the Congo tangle is not settled, the United Nations will receive a setback and it will have its effect on the future of Africa itself. Sir, I shudder to think what will happen to the countries which have just emerged from colonial rule and other countries which are going to gain independence in the next few years, if the Congo problem is not settled peacefully. Therefore, it is in this context that the Secretary General said that if anybody had to be blamed for the Congo fiasco, it was the Security Council and the United Nations themselves; it is their handling of the problem that has not been helpful in the settlement of the Congolese dispute.

Sir, a sombre picture has been presented of the world by previous speakers. It is true that several disquieting developments have taken place in Algeria, in Nepal, in Laos

and in other parts of the world. I do not have time to refer in detail to the developments in other places. But the question is, what shall we do? Sir, I agree with the hon. Member who spoke to the effect that great as our concern has been with regard to some of the developments, there have also been welcome developments on the world scene. The Fifteenth Session of the United Nations Organisations has been significant for two or three major aspects. It has passed a resolution for the liquidation of colonialism, almost unanimously. Although disarmament is still not in sight, much progress has been made by the Committee that met at Geneva and the major Powers are seized of the problem. The emergence of new countries and the expression of their views on the world forum is making a difference to the functioning of the United Nations General Assembly. Sir, it is the duty of every member-State to strengthen the United Nations Organisation which reflects the conscience of the world and without which it is impossible to function in this age of rockets and nuclear weapons.

Sir, I have a few words to say about China, because I have no time to dilate upon the United Nations itself, though I have got a lot to say on that. It has been said that we are busying ourselves with other problems when the Chinese question is not solved. Occupation by China of portions of our territory is to be regarded as an effect and not the cause of Chinese relationship with India. The major question is, even if the boundary dispute is settled, whether the two giants encompassing more than one-third of the world's population are going to remain hostile or friendly with each other. It is all to the good if China remains friendly, but, if China regards India as being outside the socialist camp and thinks, therefore, that there is no basis for friendship between them and seeks a conflict and tries to humiliate India, the question assumes world importance and means instability in the world indefinitely.

Sir, I have read the communique issued after the recent conference of the Communist parties in Moscow. They have said that India comes under the class of "Bourgeois Nationalist Democracy". That is to say, according to them, it is outside the socialist camp. But we want China to realise that we have always the friendliest feelings for it and we regard China-India friendship as basic, not only for peace in this part of the world but for world peace itself.

Sir, we trusted China from the beginning. Ever since our foreign relations took shape, it has been our endeavour that the corner-stone of our foreign policy for promoting peace should be friendship between India and China. We never dreamt that she would commit aggression on our frontiers. She let us down very badly. China has yet to understand us. Blinded by ideological fanaticism and obsessed by the thought of a crusade against, what they call, imperialism, she has grossly misjudged our aims and our basic policies. But she is bound to see us in proper light and rue the day she encroached on our northern borders.

Sir, I will conclude my speech with a few words regarding the world situation as a whole. The Prime Minister said that it was difficult to speak in a few sentences about the world situation, but still it behoves us to analyse, confusing as the situation is, the causes for the present conflicts and to find remedies, and in particular to see what contribution our country can make to the solution of world problems.

Sir, a passion for social justice and economic development and political freedom is already discernible the world over. Equality of men and liberty of thought are recognised to be ideals to be pursued. In fact, the brighter aspects of modern culture and civilisation have created such physical and mental conditions as to be conducive to the evolution of a

world culture, a world civilisation and eventually a world State.

On the darker side, the world situation is deteriorating day by day by the calculated tension deliberately maintained by certain Powers. The hang-over of a dying colonial era, dreams of world domination by certain ideological groups, the ideas of economic exploitation have engendered suspicion, hatred and intolerance and poisoned the relationship between nations. The world is being pushed to the brink of a global war. Against this posture of the world, the strengthening of the United Nations Organisation, the elimination of the colonial system, and the efforts at reaching complete disarmament have to be welcomed and assiduously striven for. This battle has to be fought not only in the Chancelleries of the 5 P.M. world, not only in conferences but in the minds of men. This is an era not only of race in armaments but also of race in ideas. It is a war of ideas in minds and we have to fight these battles concertedly, deliberately, with superior ideas, with higher ideas, so that the people may be converted to proper ways of looking at the world problems; and if there is more or less general agreement on the momentous questions that disturb the world, then the solution at the conference tables becomes easy. So, with the fervent hope that we would wage a relentless war in the realm of ideas and pave the way for peace and disarmament, I close my speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Shri Ramamurti. Only ten minutes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the course of ten minutes I think it will be very difficult for me to cover many issues but none the less, I will try to focus my attention on one or two basic questions that have come up before this House in the course of discussion. Naturally, it is not possible for me, within this short time, to refer to the question of China in detail but I feel

[Shri P. Ramamurti.] that it is sufficient for me now to refer to the fact that the Prime Minister stated in the morning that the joint report of that Committee has come before the two Governments and naturally, I expect that the Government of India will place its views as a result of their study and that will be the time to come to any proper judgment on that question. Any talk at this time is only going to tend to aggravate the difficulties. So, I will not say anything on that question. Listening to the Prime Minister this morning, I felt that he was a very sad man. He was sad because he felt that the situation in the world was developing towards a crisis. I do not want to touch on all the points he touched, but only on one or two questions that have come up before the House I shall speak. For example, it has been stated that the present situation in the world is due to the fact that there is conflict going on between the two Power blocs and because of this conflict, the solution of the problems becomes absolutely difficult, or that they become difficult and sometimes impossible to solve. In Congo it is because of the conflict between the two Power blocs that the solution has become difficult. In Laos and Viet Nam, also, the same is the position. In Algeria, it is the conflict between the two Power blocs that blocks the solution. Regarding disarmament, it is the conflict between the blocs that blocks the solution. For everything in the world, it is the conflict between the two Power blocs—that is the basic thing—that blocks the solution.

It is on this basis that both Shri Sapru and my esteemed friend of the P.S.P. had stated that the Government is not neutral. Its neutrality is only oral, that it proclaims neutrality—they are the words used by Shri Ganga Sharanji—but when it comes to practice, that neutrality is not there, that it leans to one side. To my mind, the Government of India's policy has been proclaimed to be one of an independent policy in foreign affairs and

when we talk of independent policies in foreign affairs, I feel that it is not independent of the issues. We have to take into consideration, when we look into a particular question, as to what is the correct angle on that particular question. It is from that angle that we have to look into all these basic problems that have come up before the world and before the U.N. Disarmament, Congo, Algeria, colonialism, Laos—everyone of these questions has got to be looked into on its own merits and if for example on merits, we take a particular position and the Soviet Union also takes that particular position, what are we to do? Simply because the Soviet Union has taken a particular position and we find that that is the correct position, because the Soviet Union takes that position, should we say: 'We will not take the correct position but we will take the incorrect position'? Is that the spirit of our independence or neutrality, I would like to ask my friend of the P.S.P.?

Take, for example, the question of disarmament. Shastriji had spoken tremendously, with great feeling, on the question of disarmament and on the danger that the world is facing as a result of the nuclear armaments. Panditji had stated in the U.N. that it is very strange that there were some people who talk in terms of priority on the question of control and disarmament. I would like to ask: "Does the P.S.P. today disagree with that question and say that first of all it should be decided as to how the control must be instituted or the various measures of control must first of all be decided and then only the question of disarmament arises?" Is that the position of the P.S.P.? But if today we urge that disarmament and control have got to go together, as Panditji had stated in the U.N.—and we agree with him and the Soviet Union also has been saying the same thing; Comrade Khrushchev's proposal before the U.N. was for complete and total disarmament, not only of total disarmament, but also, during all these three stages of the disarmament

that he had proposed, he had also proposed the measures of control in concrete terms, so that both these things should go together,— obviously, our Government cannot take a position different from that of the Soviet Union because our Government also holds, as realists, that today control and disarmament have got to go together. You cannot have control without disarmament. A race in armaments means only destruction. It will lead only to world catastrophe. Therefore, if our Government takes up this position, what are we to do? Are we to say that it should not take up that position? Just because the Soviet Union puts forward that proposal and the Socialist Bloc has supported it, have we to say 'No'?

Similarly, take Algeria. Where is the question of Power bloc there? The Algerian people have been fighting for 6 years. About one million people have sacrificed their lives and who stands against Algerian independence? Is it the Soviet Union that stands against their independence? Is it the Socialist Bloc that stands against their independence or is it the NATO Powers or America, Britain and France, that stand against Algerian independence? They are not for Algerian independence. The Soviet Union also supported the Resolution for Algerian independence. Therefore, India should adopt the position of neutrality and be in that position. What that position is, I would like to know from the P.S.P.

Similarly, take the question of Belgium or Congo. Much was talked about Power blocs. So many things were stated. Panditji also stated that unfortunately Power blocs' interference is there. I remember also Panditji talking about Spain in 1936-37. In Spain, when the Spanish Civil War broke out, Panditji said that other Powers were there. I remember that because I was one of those who were inspired by his speeches. In those days I was a Congress worker. In 1936, when the Civil War broke out and when France was being supported by Hitler and when the Soviet Union

was supporting the legally elected popular Government in Spain, what was the attitude of Panditji? He did not say: 'There is a struggle between the socialists and imperialists'. On the other hand, he went to Spain, to Barcelona. I remember the wonderful speech that he made after his return from there, in Lucknow. He did not, at that time, say that the two Power blocs were fighting. He said: 'Here is a legally elected Government trying to carry out certain reforms and Hitler is trying to interfere with that and is saying that this Government does not exist. If the Soviet Union supports it, all honour to the Soviet Union.' He mobilised all Indians for supporting the legally elected Government of Spain. I would like the same spirit to prevail now.

Similarly, if you take every one of these questions, the same position continues. If you take Congo also, it is not the Soviet Union that is asking for concessions with regard to the exploitation of Congo's mineral wealth. Who is today exploiting? It is they who are standing in their way. Is it Belgium that wants to continue the exploitation, is it America or is it the Soviet Union? I would like to ask them to give me one single country, where the Soviet Union has asked for concessions for exploiting their economic resources. Have they ever done it? What is the fun of condemning this kind of thing? Therefore, I say, the position that our Prime Minister has taken in the UN. on every one of these questions is the only correct position and therefore, I support him fully.

There are one or two other things that I would like to say and I shall do so in two or three minutes. This morning somebody was speaking about Tibet. I would only like to tell Ganga Babu not to dwell on this question of race, language and things of that kind. Let us also see the history of Tibet, and long has it been a part of China. The more they talk of these things the more they are leading this country to

[Shri P. Ramamurti] disruption. In my part of the country, for example, there is an organisation called the Dravida Kazhagam and another called the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. What do they say?

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

They say that they are Tamilians and so do not belong to this country. "What is there in common between us and those who speak the Hindi language?" they ask. "We do not speak the same language. We are Dravidans and you are Aryans. You do not even eat the same food as we do." So, you see how disruptionist forces come up if you talk of races and about racial theories, languages and all that, to find some arguments for supporting your anti-China campaign with regard to Tibet. If you do that, you will be leading the country to a position where these forces will be strengthened. That is what I want to point out to my friends here.

Sir, this morning the Prime Minister stated that as far as Goa was concerned, its liberation was not very far-off, although he said he could not set any particular time-limit. We are very glad that he has made this categorical statement and I hope the Powers that are today supporting the Portuguese in Goa will take note of this serious and solemn statement made by the Prime Minister on the floor of this Parliament, that India is not going to tolerate the continued occupation of a part of her territory by Portugal and that the time is not far-off when its liberation will be complete, when the liberation of India will be complete. I would only like to wish him godspeed and say: Take all the steps speedily, as speedily as possible. The time is absolutely ripe and the entire nation, not only the entire nation, but all democratic forces, all freedom-loving forces, throughout the world will be with the Government. Godspeed to your action. Do it quickly, so that the people in Goa do not continue to

suffer under the domination of Portugal. This is all I would like to say.

I had to say one or two things more but unfortunately there is no time and so I conclude by saying that I support the Government.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is a little difficult to say what I want to say and it is also slightly awkward at this stage of the debate to speak on my amendment because a reply has already been given to what I am supposed to be saying, although I have not said it. It is easy enough for me, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to talk about the great work that the Prime Minister has been doing all these years, to make it more and more possible for the Communists and non-Communists of this world to live together in comparative peace, instead of destroying each other. It is easy enough for me to say in all sincerity that I, as an Indian, take pride in that great work. But I consider it more worth while to say one or two things which are less obvious than that.

When the hon. the Prime Minister went to the United Nations a few weeks ago, a distinguished Quaker and a life-long friend of India and of the Prime Minister wrote to me to say how very thankful he was that there was going to be in the midst of that large collection of power-politicians, at least one man of peace and sanity. I wrote back to tell him that I was grateful for the basic purpose of our Prime Minister's foreign policy, but I quite frankly did not see what he could do there in New York in that set of circumstances, and I hoped and prayed that he might not come back home feeling like an injured lion, mauled by other beasts in the jungle of New York. On his return home the Prime Minister addressed Members of Parliament, such of the Members as were available here and I read the report that the Prime Minister felt that in the United Nations the Anglo-Americans had tried to cut him down to size. I read

that report with dismay. This feeling of injury in the mind of a man in whom the world has such high hopes is a serious matter, and I said to myself, "I wish to Heaven, he had not gone there at all." I pondered over this matter and I saw that the very clever Defence Minister of India had done it once again. It is well-known to the House and to the country at large, that the Defence Minister is about the only person in the Government and outside the Government who has any real influence with the Prime Minister. The Defence Minister's capacity to influence the Prime Minister's mind about individuals as well as governments is very famous. And this influence is not always a very beneficial one. He has played a very interesting part in our recent Indian history. In the summer of 1952, I remember Sir Stafford Cripps, a few weeks before his death, telling me that he had one great sorrow in his life and that was that his friend Jawaharlal did not trust him and it was Krishna Menon who had poisoned his friend's mind about him, and if that had not happened, he, Stafford Cripps, was quite sure in his own mind that India would never have been divided into two independent sovereign States.

Now, Sir, in New York, the Defence Minister drafted the very famous Resolution, the Five-Power Resolution, calling upon Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower to meet or . .

Sara BHUPESH GUPTA: Where is Sir Stafford Cripps now?

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: He has gone to the other world. In New York the Defence Minister drafted that very famous Resolution calling upon Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev to establish contacts with each other. He took care to make it known to the Press that he was the author of this Resolution and not the Prime Minister. When this Resolution was put to the General Assembly of the United Nations, our Russian friends looked rather pleased with themselves. Our

Anglo-American friends looked embarrassed. They looked very embarrassed. They were not impressed either with the drafter of that Resolution or the Resolution itself. They said some unkind things. But quite apart from what they said, I cannot for the life of me, understand how a man with the great experience and shrewdness of the Prime Minister, could have ever expected that an American President who was expecting his successor to be elected in a matter of a few weeks or a month, especially after all the unpleasant things that had happened between him and the Russian Prime Minister, would jump at the prospect of meeting the Russian Prime Minister at that particular point of time.

The Paris Summit Meeting had been blown up. According to Mr. Khrushchev it was blown up by the American U-2 affair. Whether that was the whole truth or not, not even the best friends of the Americans will ever understand why that wretched U-2 incident had to happen at that particular point of time. International espionage is nothing very uncommon. All countries indulge in it. But neither Mr. Eisenhower nor anybody on his behalf has so far explained to the world in a satisfactory manner why this had to happen at that particular point of time. It showed a very unhappy state of affairs in the American government machinery. The President-elect of the U.S.A., Senator Kennedy, said at the time that his country should have apologised for this incident instead of allowing the Paris Summit Meeting to be blown up. But President Eisenhower did not apologise. He decided to take personal responsibility for what had happened. Now, in that kind of situation—psychological situation—for India to think that she could do a great deal of good to the relations between the Russians and the Americans by putting forward this Resolution and calling upon them to get together, well, it did not show a very great deal of shrewd judgment.

[Shri Sudhir Ghosh.] The Australian Prime Minister came forward with an amendment to that Resolution of the Indian Prime Minister, obviously to frustrate the Indian Prime Minister, and there was a procedural wrangle, and ultimately our Prime Minister said a few harsh words to show his annoyance and withdrew his Resolution. .

Well now, the upshot of the whole thing was what? Was it a lessening of the international tension? If anything, there was perhaps a little increase in international bitterness between these two blocs of people, in spite of our desire to work for peace between them. Now, to what extent the drafter of the Resolution did it all to reduce international tension and to what extent he did it all to give himself international publicity is something that we shall really never know.

Then, our Defence Minister made a famous speech at the United Nations General Assembly. It was about the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Well, there is nothing new in India asking for the admission of Communist China; India had asked for the admission of Communist China before and it was perfectly logical for her to ask for it again. But the language in which the Indian representative spoke, the words and phrases he used, the spirit in which he spoke, the vituperativeness of it and the crudity of it was hardly suitable for a man who was there in the role of an angel of peace and the representative of the land of Mahatma Gandhi. The case put up by the American representative was, of course, pathetically weak. Every country has its own particular brand of sickness of the heart. We also have it. The admission of Communist China, in the American public life, is their particular type of sickness of the heart. We have, for instance, our peculiar problem, Beru-bari. If you stand in the street corners of Calcutta and say 'Berubari'

thrice you can bring the whole life of Calcutta to a standstill. Now, it is obviously wrong that the Americans should have resisted the admission of Communist China once again but, as I say, it is their particular type of sickness of the heart. But now that a determined young man has become the President-elect of the United States, and a team of people like Dean Rusk, Chester Bowles, Adlai Stevenson—and these men are not less intelligent and less high-minded than our Defence Minister—are going to be on the saddle next month, we need not be surprised if we find that Communist China has become a member of the United Nations before the next General Assembly. Every country does not always do things on a moral basis. It is a matter of expediency, political expediency for a nation. Evidently, they had to wait for an opportune moment when they could do it and get away with it. No doubt, they would do it without any special instruction from our Defence Minister about the merits of revolutions and revolutionary governments.

When I talk like this, do I mean to suggest that it is not right on the part of India or the Indian Prime Minister to move a resolution in the United Nations calling upon the leaders of the two Power blocs to meet and talk? Am I suggesting that it is wrong on our part to do so because we are militarily a weak nation? Not at all. All that I am trying to say is that the weak have a priceless weapon and that is the capacity to put the strong to shame. Even in our own lifetime, we have seen a man at work in our midst who shook a mighty empire and he made the British quit India. They left India because this man, and the spirit in which he struggled with a mighty nation made them ashamed of themselves. Take the spirit in which the Indian Defence Minister speaks in the United Nations. Is it likely to put the Russians and the Americans to shame? Are they likely to be ashamed of themselves because of the way they fight with each other? Or, are

we likely to be ashamed of ourselves because our representative, the representative of the land of Gandhi, is a man of war, not a man of peace.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How is he a man of war?

SHRI SUDHIK GHOSH: Because he is warlike in his words, the words he uses, the phrases he uses and the spirit in which he talks.

Now, Sir, the Prime Minister may be able to thrust such a person down the throat of unwilling people but that is not the same thing as contributing to international peace. Sending a man like our Defence Minister to the United Nations to take care of international peace is like, what our friend, Mr. Khrushchev said, sending a goat to take care of the cabbages.

As I was saying a moment ago, the weak have one priceless weapon and that is the capacity to put the strong to ashame. They can do so only when they are sure of their own moral position. If we cannot put right our relations with Pakistan, for instance, our brothers who lived with us in the father's house for centuries, if we cannot make peace with them, how can we ever have the moral authority to stand with our head erect before the Russians and the Americans and talk to them about peace between themselves? It is easy enough for us to tell our brothers, as the Prime Minister did in the last discussion on foreign affairs, that they have one military pact round their neck, another round their waist and another round their ankle; it is easy enough to point out to them the error of their ways; but can't we forget this self-righteousness for a moment and remind ourselves that the man whom we are in the habit of describing as the Father of this Nation said that he wanted the big brother to be more than just, more than kind, more than fair and more than generous to the younger brother?

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: Turn the other cheek?

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: It may be that we have failed to do our duty to them and that is one of the reasons why your brother is behaving with you like that. Today we quarrel with the Government about entering into a Treaty with Pakistan about the use of the waters on both sides of the Punjab and agreeing to pay a sum of Rs. 83 crores. Today we quarrel with our Government about that. How can we show such extraordinary lack of imagination? Have we forgotten that in 1948 Mahatma Gandhi fasted and risked his life to force the great Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to pay to Pakistan a sum of Rs. 55 crores which the Sardar could easily have kept for very good reasons. He could have put forward very good reasons for keeping that money. Gandhiji said that the money must be paid and every pie had to be paid. Now, Sir, instead of congratulating the World Bank for collecting as much as eleven hundred million dollars for investment on this very bold and very imaginative project for the good both of Pakistan and India, we today quarrel with the Government and we talk about surrendering to Pakistan. What is the sickness of the heart that we have developed as a nation?

I want to say only one more word and then I sit down. The American President-elect, Senator Kennedy recently said that although India and Pakistan are two independent sovereign States and will continue to remain so, for purposes of economic development and for purposes of receiving large-scale economic and external assistance from the more prosperous countries of the world, the two units should be treated as one. I believe that all right thinking men should support these great objectives and, as a first step, allow this Treaty and the waters of the rivers on both sides of the Punjab to heal the wounds that are already there between India and Pakistan.

[Shri Sudhir Ghosh.]

And there can be no effective defence either of India or of Pakistan unless India and Pakistan get together. I am one of those Indians who believe that the real defence of India lies not in diverting our precious resources to military preparation but in producing food, clothes, houses, health, education, a better life, which we have been promising our people for so many years. "Whether it is effective military defence against Communist aggression from the friends of our friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, or the other kind of war against poverty, disease and ignorance, it is necessary for India and Pakistan to come together for the survival of each and of both.

I suggest that we had better concentrate on these vital problems nearer at home than waste too much time in talking to the Russians or the Americans as to what they should do. When we discussed international relations in our last session, I ventured to say to the Prime Minister very haltingly that the foreign policy of a country is not and cannot be anything more than the outward reflection of the internal strength of that nation. Let us build up that internal strength, and when we try to bring about world peace, let us understand the true measure of our own strength. There are powerful elemental social forces at work and in the midst of it all, our true contribution to world peace is the building up of our own strength so that we may not be swept off our feet.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the speeches of the two hon. Members who spoke just now were refreshing and revealing. While the hon. Member from Madras out-Khrushcheved Khrushchev in his defence of Mr. Khrushchev's disarmament proposals and out-Chou En-laied Chou En-lai in his defence of Chinese Tibetan policy, the hon. Member who spoke after him exhibited his well known allergy to the Defence Minister. His speech was more a

.dissertation on the Defence Minister than a speech on the foreign policy of India. He exhibited further his morbid dislike, his intense dislike, of the foreign policy that this country has been pursuing under the leadership of our Prime Minister. Sir, we know the parties that the two gentlemen represent.

SHRI SUDHIR BHOSH: I do not belong to any party. The Defence Minister is the principal executor of the foreign policy of Government.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: One has sometimes to be Independent to speak for SEATO.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA; Sir, it was the regret of a great Frenchman of the French revolutionary epoch that 'he was living in an age of great events and little men. It is our privilege that we are living in an age of great events and great men. There is hardly a day when the night radio or the morning newspapers do not bring news of an intensely important character. Today it is revolt in Ethiopia; tomorrow it is suppression of democracy in Nepal.

Sir, *o begin with, Nepal is nearer home. It is a part of what our ancient sages conceived to be the Bharat Bhoomi. We are tied to Nepal by eternal and unbreakable bonds and nothing that happens there can be a matter of no consequence to us. Sir, we practise democracy because we believe in democracy, because we believe that democracy is a system of government which insures to the greatest good of the greatest number not only in this country but in every country of the world. And when a stable democratic government, a stable parliament is superseded naturally we feel sorry and our sympathies go out to the Parliament of Nepal and to those able Ministers of Nepal who And themselves in detention today. All the same, Sir, I feel that it is not for us to pass judgment oh the form.

of government that Nepal decides to have. It is for the Nepalese people to choose their own government. They chose a certain polity for themselves and they elected by a majority vote a stable and democratic Government. That Government has been superseded by the Monarchy and the Monarchy has assumed an absolutism which it never possessed in the past. It is for the Nepalese people to register their protest against this transformation. We can only express our opinion and hope that the Nepalese people shall regain what they have lost by this action of the Monarch of Nepal. I have already said that strong and eternal bonds unite us with the people of Nepal. They are, what one might say, the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bone. AN HON. MEMBER: More.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May be more. Now, our relations with Nepal have been very cordial. There has now been a change in Government; there has been a change in polity and I hope that the Nepalese people will take care of themselves—but simply because we sympathise with the superseded democratic Government, we should not allow our attitude towards Nepal to undergo any change. It is not only in the mutual interests of Nepal and India but it is in the greater interest of the functioning of democratic institutions in Nepal that our relations which had hitherto been cordial should continue to be cordial even after this change of regime and Government. The best thing that our diplomacy can achieve today in Nepal is that the conditions should not be allowed to deteriorate or to take such a turn in which the re-establishment or re-introduction of a democratic Government becomes difficult if not impossible. Sir, most disquieting news are coming in from Nepal. It is not only that the Cabinet is under arrest; it is proposed to prosecute them. We do not know what punishment is going to be given. While it is not for us to exert pressure, our diplomacy can persuade them, can try to carry conviction with them, can

entreat the Monarch of Nepal, "For Heaven's sake, stay your hands. Please do not take any further step so that democracy in Nepal may not suffer irreparably."

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (An-dhra Pradesh): Sir, he is talking more about the internal policy of Nepal than our foreign policy.

SHRI EHUPESH GUPTA: He is saying that our diplomacy should function in such a manner that bad things are prevented. That is how foreign policy works.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Sir, so much about Nepal. I next come to Congo. Congo may be a distant country but it is big in area and it is the richest producer of atomic material, the material that produces devastating armaments in modern times. Congo is in turmoil. If the situation in Congo is not handled properly, if conditions there do not stabilise, I am afraid we shall see in Congo a full dress rehearsal of the coming third world war. Congo shall be for the third world war what Spain has been for the second world war. I am afraid that a civil war may be fought in Congo in which not only the armies of the warring factions would be engaged but volunteers of the two power blocks would be fighting on each side. Such a development, if world peace has to be saved, must be prevented. Our misfortune now is that the United Nations at this critical period of history is split into two blocs; the two blocs which were carrying on their cold warfare outside the United Nations have now brought it inside and therefore the United Nations Organisation is not in a position to take any step which will be in the best interests of world peace and incidentally in the best interests of the people of Congo. The other hurdle that effective U.N. action in Congo has to face in my opinion is that past history hangs heavily on the United Nations. In the not long course of its-history the United Nations has had to intervene in many a difficult situation. But they were situations in

[Shri B. K. P. Sinha.] which in one part of the country and the other stable Governments were functioning, in one part of one persuasion, in another part of another persuasion. In Congo after independence disruptive forces began to pull apart and the result was that the machinery of Government broke into pieces; the State itself broke into pieces. Now, a situation has developed in which we find that the personalities involved, the public figures or the political figures of Congo have identified themselves with one bloc or another. Even the institutions of Government, even the organs of the State, are identified with one bloc or another. In the circumstances unless a radical departure is made by the United Nations in the mode and method of its intervention, I feel (hat the situation in Congo will go on deteriorating. As I have already said, men and institutions have identified themselves with two Power

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE) in the Chair.]

blocs. In such a situation any attempt to restore individuals and the organs of State is to bargain for a continuance of anarchy and chaos. Conditions in Congo can be stabilised only by a firm and determined action by the United Nations. That action can come only from the United Nations forces that are stationed there. It is unfortunate that a few nations who had their armies in Congo decided to withdraw their armies. India acted rightly in retaining its units in Congo, because if these units are withdrawn, I am afraid a civil war will break out and it may spark off a new world conflagration. I feel, therefore, that the army should be retained.

There is only one organ of the State that is functioning there. That is the army of Colonel Mobutu. But this is an army which, instead of working for legality, is working for illegality, which instead of creating conditions

of stability in Congo is oppressing and suppressing its political rivals. If the United Nations really want to be effective in Congo, then this army has to be suppressed and disarmed. Moreover, the United Nations forces must take care to expel all foreign military personnel that are operating in Congo and thereafter they must see that no arms enter Congo. The latest information is that it is not only one Power bloc that is supplying arms to the warring factions in Congo. Both the blocs have got their own men, you may call them their stooges in Congo now. And the two blocs are supplying arms to them. If the entry of arms is not effectively prohibited by the United Nations force, I am afraid Congo will have to face devastation and will have to lie prostrate. But then for the United Nations army to intervene, I feel that it is necessary that the army should be drawn from nations which are neutral genuinely, and not aligned with this bloc or that block either overtly, or covertly. Such an army only can effectively stabilise conditions in Congo.

Lastly, I come to Goa. Well, doubts have been raised by some Members of the Opposition about the policy that we are pursuing in regard to Goa. The Prime Minister has rightly said that Goa is a part of India. Indian freedom shall not be complete unless Goa is politically integrated with the other parts of India. But then how to achieve it and when to achieve it? My hon. friend sitting on the front benches opposite thought as if we had developed cold feet because we feared that this Power bloc would intervene and that Power bloc would intervene. Nothing like that. Cold feet are not known to us on this side of the House. It is alien to us. I must assure hon. Members on that side that if really we have not militarily intervened in Goa. it is because we feel that the time is not ripe for it. Moreover, we feel that if the world situation develops in the way that it is developing, a time will come when

without firing a shot Goa shall be ours, just as Dadra and Nagar Haveli have become ours and are going to become ours legally. We might obliterate militarily the small power of Portugal in Goa, but then what moral force thereafter shall we have to preach peace and non-violence to the world? We have preached to the world, "Let all issues be solved peacefully, whatever be their magnitude."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Does the hon. Member think that by being non-violent in this part of India, we can secure the liberation of Goa by praying to God Almighty or some such thing or preaching non-violence?

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: That is exactly my faith, and not only my faith, but also the faith of my Government, you had no faith in non-violence during the struggle for independence, but in spite of your lack of faith we got it. We fought and won against the greatest empire in world history and I can assure you that in a short time Goa, like a ripe plum, shall drop into the mouth of India.

PROF. DR. RAGHU VIRA (Gujarat): Sir, I rise to speak on a matter of grave concern to the nation, namely, the Chinese aggression. It is neither a petty nor a pedestrian issue, nor a party issue, where speech may be fenced by time. And I am sorry that today speeches are fenced by time. It is an issue of historic dimensions. Its varied yarns are tangled and knotted. Laying bare of the tangles and opening of the knots needs ample time. This august House should have allotted ample and unrestricted time to the discussion. I am sorry to say that this problem has never been properly discussed in this House. I myself require no less than five to six solid hours before I can justify myself in dealing with this problem and I can assure the House that all the time that will be spent on the discussion will be enormously paid back in the form of an extricated vision and a more definite action programme

Wide-ranging and deep probing examination of this problem of Chinese aggression which can at any time—because the initiative is not in our hands—become a problem of life and death for this nation—discussion of this problem cannot be debarred on the facetious and trivial plea of paucity of time. It is absolutely undemocratic to fix just six hours.

Peace and defence—these are the concerns of modern times. Peace and defence are symbiotic. They live together. The defenders' exertion must lurch and overawe the aggressors' exertions. Genocidists cannot be tamed and driven away by soft borders. Defence is life, India's existence is being threatened. With India which other country will suffer, nobody knows. It might be another avalanche. Who understands it? Who is to measure the dimensions of this avalanchic force? The small, brave armies of Nepal, India and other countries in this region might be swept away like small stout pebbles. But it may not happen. Yes, it may not. But who holds the initiative? That is the important thing. Who holds the leash, the power, the will, the ideology to conquer, to overpower? That will, so far, is not our will, nor that of Nepal.

Freedom's price is preparedness, psychological preparedness, scientific preparedness, industrial preparedness and above all military preparedness. Today our gaze is on Congo and Algeria, and rightly so, Sir. We have sympathy for them. But is not our prime duty on the Himalayas? We have delegated this duty so far to a department of the Government of India. And here too the Head of the Department, the Minister, is spending his energy and time wholly and solely to Congo and Algeria and other regions. The defence of the Himalayas is a mighty affair and we should have another person just for this purpose. Himalayan defence should not be allowed to become a minor departmental affair.

[Prof. Dr. Raghu Vira.] Shall we not remember that China's threat, China's danger and Sana's striking power, cannot be called off "by Russia? -It cannot be called off by America. I believe, Sir, that only India can call off this threat for herself and to a certain extent for some other nations, for example, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, Indonesia or Malaya.

No defence is possible against a big aggressor without the co-operation of the entire nation. It is not a departmental affair. No co-operation can be given by the nation, by the people, unless they know the naked facts, and, above all, share the sense of peril. Only then can they make sacrifices, by forgetting petty matters, and by putting supreme efforts. Without that knowledge of facts and sense of danger, our Territorial Army will not expand as we wish it to expand, and those who have joined the Territorial Army will not show the same enthusiasm for fighting, as they should. It is a long-term strategy and this has been recognised. As far as Mao is concerned, it is a life-time plan. Its limit is global domination. But the global bounds are too far in the horizon, too wide to encompass and embrace. Mao's strategy has developed the concept of "embrace quantum", and the first "embrace quantum" is in fulfilment of the historic imperialistic mission of the Manchus, of the Kangshis and Chien Lungs, the subjugation of Amdo, Chamdo, U and Chang, the building of roads 1,500 miles and more long from Peking, from Kunming, from Nanking, from Anshi. from Anchi, and Lanchow, being joined on to Irkutsk on the one side and Aktogai on the other, which are joined to the Ural manufacturing of arms and ammunitions. Three boundaries have been rolled into one, the first boundary between China and inner Tibet, the second boundary between inner Tibet and outer Tibet and the third boundary between outer Tibet and India, and now they are eating into the third boundary.

Chinese methodology begins with guerilla approaches, retreating where they find guards and power. But where they do not find it, they penetrate and dig in. Their scale of probing and reconnoitering is as wide as 2500 miles. It is in the nature of a vast sweep, as vast as the energies and resources of the entire nation. It is progressive. It does not stop. It is coldly calculated. It is built up mile by mile slowly, steadily and scientifically. Its last form may be an avalanche, nay an elemental ocean whose pouring torrents never end and never stop. And then add to them modern weapons, jet bombers and rockets. Something we know and something we do not know. They have their paratroopers, Sir, and not only paratroopers whose numbers may be as high as some lakhs. There are 20 ground divisions. They are increasing. Estimates have been made by different nations of the Chinese having 5,000 jet planes of the latest Russian design. Then there are atomic submarines. Their number is said to be 5 or 6.

Sir, they have begun their second "embrace quantum". It is a three years' programme on the Himalayas. They dig into the Himalayas for three years. The three years might finish somewhere in the spring of 1962. Digging in, fortifying, amassing, and acclimatizing myriads of sappers and miners, soldiers and engineers, building a network of what they call "warm roads", that is all-weather roads, and "friendly roads", that is summer roads, "dawn to sunset roads", that is east to west roads, and "arrow roads", that is roads that pierce through the Himalayan heart; airstrips which they are pleased to call "sparrow nests" and a colossal array of jet bombers. It is said that if these jet planes were to stand wing to wing, 24 to a mile . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I do not want to interrupt. But generally we do not read out speeches. In the

other House the Prime Minister pointed out that speeches are not to be read out.

PROF. DR. RAGHU VIRA: I am not reading out the speeches. They are my notes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then they are very good notes.

PROF. DR. RAGHU VIRA: If these jet planes were to stand wing to wing, 24 to a mile, they would show a threatening array of 200 linear miles. Then there are rat holes for winter depots and so on.

Some people in this country think that the Chinese can do this, but we cannot, a democracy cannot. This notion has to be fought out. This is bunkum, pure bunkum. A defence-oriented democracy is more powerful than a totalitarian State system bent on adventurism in the most trying terrain. So far, perhaps, we have not mustered our *elan vital*. We have not allowed our natural reflexes of self-defence to operate in the proper measure. The Chinese started at a much poorer level than ourselves, without many roads, with few railways, with very few machines and factories, with very few universities. But they started with a will, a Mao's will, a clear goal, a goal of power that must cross all limits. They started with perhaps fewer friends than we, just one friend, Russia, and there are people in this country who say that Russia's friendship is only half-hearted, cautious and even jealous. Still China is able to extract from Russia what we have not been able to extract or we have not cared to extract from our friends. This matter of aids and loans is an important matter. There have been 40,000 Chinese who have already been trained in Russia. Three hundred rigs are operating in China for the exploration of oil against our very small and insignificant number of a dozen. They have got atomic submarines.

Sir, shall I point out another thing? It looks very awry, it has never been

suggested, I myself feel awry, but I think it is a thing which should be done, and that is a protest to Russia. When America supplied arms to Pakistan, we made protests, and our protest continued for months, for more than a year until we were satisfied, until America satisfied us privately and publicly that whatever aid was being given to Pakistan would not be used against India and that aid would not be so enormous as to put India into disadvantage. I am confident that with the friendly relations which we are having with Russia, it would be possible to represent to them that military aid by way of rockets, by way of bombers, by way of atomic submarines, by way of tanks, etc., must be stopped. I am sure that Russia will avail of the opportunity to show her friendship.

My contention is that preparations will ward off aggression, will not allow aggression to go on further. The Chinese say that one must walk with two legs, and the two legs are peace and preparedness. When they are making Himalayan preparations, our preparations must be able to match them. Peace by itself is not a deterrent. China calls itself a hunter nation, and if China is a hunter nation, then we are a hunted nation. Those who are hunted must have long horns, and when need be, they must use those horns. As an old saying has it:

उद्वं ते पुरुष नावयन्

"Oh man, thy march must be upwards, never downwards." Similarly—

नरो अग्निर्ह्यः

"Leaders must be ever pyric or fire-form, illuminating when need be, and burning and blazing when need be." This is a serious occasion in the free life of the country.

Wer jetzt schläft, wird ewig schlafen.

"He who sleeps now shall sleep a cold and eternal sleep".

SHRI K. SANTHTNAM (Madras): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I do not want to detain the House unduly at this late hour, and I shall try to make out only those points which have not been mentioned by any other speaker.

The Prime Minister has explained to the House and every other speaker has emphasized how difficult and complicated the international situation is. It is undoubtedly very difficult to frame a foreign policy which is bound to succeed or which is beyond all criticism. At the same time, I feel that under the circumstances our Government could not have followed a more disinterested policy than it has done. Sir, I feel proud that the voice of India has consistently and persistently been raised in the cause of freedom, of peace, of disarmament, and against colonialism, against Power blocs and against the cold war, Now, Sir, I wish to confine

myself as to what India can do in some of the difficult

situations in which she finds herself. I agree that it is a great shame that about twenty-thousand soldiers of the United Nations should have been in the Congo watching impotently the civil war and the oppression. Pandit Kunzru said that the Secretary General was bound down by his instructions and his representative and our own Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal was also bound down by the instructions of the Secretary General. But I am not quite satisfied with this explanation on the state of affairs there. When people are put in charge of revolutionary situations, they cannot function in the manner of secretariat officials. The Secretary General should have taken courage in both hands and asked his troops to disarm all Belgians, and put down the civil war and taken all the consequences including censure by the Security Council. Is this tragedy to continue? Are the United Nations' troops to continue in the Congo and yet watch impotently the civil war going on here? I think the moral pressure of our Government should

be brought to bear on the Security Council that either they should take the situation in hand, put down the civil war and establish some kind of civil and democratic government or leave the Congo to itself.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Government is there. It will be restored to its formal functions.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: In any case, I agree that our medical personnel should stay there because it is a mission of mercy. If things cannot be mended, the Prime Minister must consider whether Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal should continue there as an impotent witness of the tragic situation.

I wish to make one point about Algeria. I yield to none in my admiration for the brave nationalism of the Algerians. No doubt, they deserve to win. But we have seen in our own struggle that it is better to win finally through peace and negotiation than by waging endlessly a fratricidal struggle. I feel that General de Gaulle's efforts to have a peaceful solution deserve some kind of appreciation. I think the position of the French leader today is similar to that of the Cabinet Mission in India in the year 1946. He struggles between two parties, his own countrymen—a million of them—and the Africans. He wants to arrive at a solution peacefully. I think that we should sympathise with his position. As people who are interested in Algerian freedom but at the same time want a peaceful solution to it; if we do something to help¹ him, to strengthen his cause, I think, probably, world peace will prosper.

Now, I come to the situation in our neighbouring country, Nepal. I think it is a great tragedy that on our own frontiers, a democratic government should have been overthrown by the fiat of a King. Whether the King had any reason for that or not, I do not know and I do not care. But he¹

should have taken proper democratic measures. He could have dissolved Parliament; he could have re-elected Parliament. But to annul the Parliament, to suspend it, to put into jail all the leaders and to say that they are going to be brought to trial, is in my view tragic. But, of course, Nepal is an independent country. We may not interfere in its internal policies. At the same time, I think the Prime Minister should find ways and means of impressing upon the King of Nepal that we view the developments there with great concern, with great disappointment and with great sorrow. Perhaps, we may withdraw the Military Mission and all other extra activities while keeping alive our own Embassy there and keeping neutrality so far as politics is concerned. Some specific action is needed to bring home to the King of Nepal the feelings of our people.

Sir, I have got one more point and I shall finish. I think nobody has mentioned in any detail about the Congress of Communist Parties at Moscow.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: Yes, I have mentioned.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: But I did not quite follow you. It was held in Moscow throughout November. I have nothing to say against it because I do not know much about it. At the same time, I feel greatly concerned. I do not know what the outcome of it will be. I think we should be on our guard.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The outcome is the policy statement on peace, and I can present you a book after the session is over.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: I suggest that we must be on our guard. Some people criticise our policy towards Pakistan. I think it is one of the most successful policies we have pursued. We have pursued a policy of strength plus goodwill. We have faced Pakistan with strength; at the same time we have had goodwill and it is

paying dividends. We have settled the canal waters dispute; we have settled the boundary question, and there is only the technical issue of Kashmir because both the parties are determined to maintain the status quo. Neither accepts the legal position of the other. Therefore, that policy of goodwill plus strength has paid dividends and I suggest that it is the same policy which we must pursue with respect to China also—first strength and then goodwill. Whatever the Chinese may say or whatever they may write, we should not be lacking in goodwill towards China but mere goodwill without strength, we are now sure, will not pay. I do not know whether the Moscow Congress has decided to support China in its attitude towards India or it has tried to dissuade China from its foolish policy of alienating a valuable friend. But we must be prepared for all contingencies. I suggest that we should strengthen our border contingents and our border pickets and we should see that no further encroachment into Indian territory is possible without Indians dying for it. That is the one suggestion I wanted to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ (Maharashtra) : Sir, I want few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is too late.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let him speak.

SHRI P. N.

: Sir, I want only five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is too late. There are two Messages from the other House.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. THE CONSTITUTION (NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960

II. THE ACQUIRED TERRITORIES (MERGER) BILL, 1960

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

I

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1960, which has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1960, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India."

II

*In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1960."

Sir, I lay these two Bills on the Table.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, we shall be receiving these two Bills that have been passed tomorrow and thereafter, within twentyfour hours, we will be called upon to take them into consideration and discuss them, This is how the matter is being hurried through. The normal practice is that at least two days' notice should be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have already been circulated to you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, I do not know what happens in the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see if there is any change or not. The original Bills as introduced in the Lok Sabha have already been circulated.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They always come from the Lok Sabha. Even so, it is like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 21st December, 1960.