

[Shrimati K. Bharathi.] note of these maps as an indication of their thoughts. We think that South Africa is wicked and uncivilized because of her colour policy and racial discrimination. That little community of Afrikaners who have trespassed into the African homeland' and planted themselves on the soil, are packing the magazines with black gun powder, which will blow off the tiny colony of whites, at any moment. I am one who feels that anybody has a right to go and settle down in any part of the world. Certainly the whites too have that right but they have no right to push the people off their lands and to pack them in ghettos. To the present discomfort of the natives and the ultimate ruin of the whites, they do pursue this policy. They push Asians also into ghettos. I wish the increasing pressure of world opinion and the awareness of the development of the African - personality will yield better results.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I can understand a race-mad Afrikaner adopting this barbarous and uncivilized policy in Africa. But the attitude of Ceylon to men of Indian origin is disquieting. As a matter of fact, are not the Ceylonese men of Indian origin? Why Sir, some of us in the West coast of India are considered to be people of Ceylonese origin. If we are to uproot people from their homes and moorings, and send them adrift either as "stateless people" or "aliens", it is a very dangerous and explosive situation. A man belongs to the land where he is born and bred, and where he wants to die. If a man is brought to a place and has been there and wishes to be there, he too must be considered as a citizen of that State. Apart from a human approach, if we import narrow considerations or questions, racial or national, I think the human race itself is heading to a disaster. Sir, I am more pained at this squeezing out and orphaning attitude of Ceylon than at the crudi-

ties and cruelties of South Africa. Our feeling towards Ceylon is and has always been that of an elder brother to a dear younger 'one, whom we like and love to see prosperous and glorious and independent. Ceylonese who are really Indians who had settled there a few centuries earlier than the present group described as "Indian settlers" must accept the latter as Ceylonese. I am sure Sir, Ceylonese "patriotism" will not make them cast away Buddhism which originated in India why then conduct this archaeological investigation to mark out a certain sections that are there as "Indians" and then uproot them? Sir, if this process is not stopped, some madcap may demand the uprooting of certain people of the South who, mythology says, are of Ceylonese extraction. Then I may also be squeezed out, though that may sound fantastic nonsense.

Sir, I support the policy of the Government. Thank you.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, it was with great interest and admiration that I listened to the able and enlightening speech of the Prime Minister on the motion before the House. The policy that India has been following in this direction under his leadership cannot but be approved, in my opinion, by all the right-thinking citizens in this country, and as such, regarding the broad items of policy revealed by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House, I am in full agreement and I fully endorse the opinions that he has expressed in this House. I am aware, Sir, of the great work that our External Affairs Ministry and its head have been able to do within the last few years of our independence, in spite of tremendous odds. I am aware, how we were weak nation, which had lost practically everything during the years of its enslavement, and when

independence came to us through the sacrifices and efforts of the nation as a whole under able leadership, we were found to be quite an empty vessel.

In that condition, it is undoubtedly true that the helm of affairs had to be directed with the greatest caution. It is my opinion that what India has achieved "under able leadership within the last few years is an achievement to be proud of by every nation-alistically-minded citizen and so. Sir, it is with this background that I intend to make Whatever comments I have to make on this matter.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU) in the Chair]

It is not that I under-value the achievements of the External Affairs Ministry but that, in my opinion, the House is entitled to much information, much interesting information from that quarter which will help us to mould our own ideas and give our support as much as possible to the good cause which the Ministry is trying its best no doubt to further under very difficult circumstances. "With this view, Sir, I wish to first draw the attention of the House to the fact that on repeated occasions the assurance from the mouth of the highest person in this Republic that has come to us in the shape Of repeated emphasis is that while we shall never think of encroaching on the territories of others, we shall not tolerate encroachment by others on our own territory. It has been my duty all along and my pre-occupation in this House to keep the Government and the Members of the Rajya Sabha alert to the principles of this assurance. Today, it is troubling us to think as to how far we have succeeded in observing this tenet in the strict interests of this country and its people. India has always throughout the ages been opposed to conquests as well as to aggressi'on. It is not our intention nor is it in the Indian Constitution

that is, make-up. The Prime Minister has echoed all our sentiments quite rightly today by saying that India is always after peace and always will be after peace. She derives inspiration from that sentiment which is respected today throughout the world. At the same time, Sir, we who are votaries of peace, live as it were in a jungle consisting of citizens who are far from peaceful, how are we then to orientate our thoughts, our policies and our actions so that the principle enunciated by us originally—that while we shall commit no aggression on the territories of Others, we shall not permit others to commit aggression on our own territory—may be followed and how best are we going to serve those tenets is a point on which I shall be glad if the Government can illustrate to us clearly and in concrete terms; since the achievement of independence, there is aggression in Goa. In Goa, which we have repeatedly declared to be Indian, we believe it to be Indian, there is immense suffering and immense sacrifice has taken place quite in vain, quite futilely. The situation remains quite unchanged; we are unable to do anything about it and all that we can say' is, "Oh, what is to be done in a case like that? We have either to think of going to war straightaway or bear everything smilingly as best as we can".

SHRI N. M. LINGAM (Madras): What is the hon. Member's suggestion about Goa?

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Why should I suggest anything? That is up to the Government.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM:: The hon. Member is part of the Government.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Part 'of the Legislature.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: I want light from the Government regarding