

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, why a separate unit is being created?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: No separate unit is being created; this only refers to the Reserve.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Is a Gurkha Reserve to be created separately?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: A Gurkha Reserve did exist before the last World War started; that was depleted during that War. It is now again under consideration to recreate this same Reserve, though on different terms.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether there are Gurkha soldiers in the Reserves now?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Sir, I should like to clarify this point. There are Gurkha soldiers belonging to Nepal and there are Indian-domiciled Gurkhas. The two are different and separate.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, under what terms and conditions the Gurkha soldiers are serving now?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: So far as the Indian Gurkhas are concerned, they are serving on the same terms and conditions as the Indian Reserves.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether this step has been taken by the Government of India on its own or at the request of the Nepal Government?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: The Nepal Government does not come into this. It is entirely our own planning.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know, Sir, the terms and conditions under which the new Reserve is going to be built? In other words, what are the emoluments, etc. given to them?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: The salient features of the proposed Gurkha Reserve are: (a) it will consist of volunteers only; (b) only discharged

Gurkha soldiers will be eligible for engagement in the Reserve, if and when sanctioned; (c) the period of engagement will be for fifteen years, combined colour and reserve service, or up to 35 years of age, whichever is earlier, of which four years must have been spent with the colours; (d) the rank of the reservists will be the same as that of the regular Army Reservists; (e) they will be entitled to a retaining fee of rupees ten per month during the reserve period and to a gratuity, on termination of their engagement; (f) they will draw the pay and allowances of a serving soldier during periodical training periods.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: May I know, Sir, what considerations have prompted the Government to take up this question again? I understand that it is not the Nepal Government that wants this: then may I know what considerations have prompted the Government to take up this question?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Firstly, because this Reserve did exist and we feel that we should have this Reserve again. That is one of the considerations. Apart from this, it is our requirement and we have to plan accordingly.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: May I know, Sir, what is the necessity to have a purely separate Gurkha Reserve on a communal basis?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: It is not communal at all, Sir. It is because they belong to a particular class or rather region that they are called "Gurkhas". In this connection, I should like to add for the information of the House that we have Gurkhas belonging to practically all communities ranging from the Rajput to the Scheduled Castes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION AND THE GANDHIAN SEMINAR

***241. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY:** Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations made by (i) the Indian

National Commission for co-operation with the UNESCO at the conference held at New Delhi in January, 1954 and (ii) the International Seminar on the contribution of Gandhian outlook and techniques to the solutions of tensions between and among nations which was held at New Delhi in January 1953, have been considered by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; and

(b) if so, whether any decisions have been taken by that Organisation in regard to the implementation of those recommendations?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) (i) No.

(ii) Yes.

(b) Regarding the recommendations of the Gandhian Seminar, UNESCO has decided to study the possibilities of their implementation in its programme for 1955 and 1956.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Sir, did the Seminar make any recommendations and if so, what are they?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: As the hon. Member will see, there were two Conferences: one of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO; and the other was the Gandhian Seminar. May I know, Sir, to which of these the hon. Member is referring?

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Sir, I am referring to the Gandhian Seminar.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The main recommendation of the Gandhian Seminar was that in order to relieve international tensions in the world, Gandhian techniques might be adopted—the techniques of non-violence and truth.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Who is the authority to implement these recommendations and to what extent have they been implemented?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: As I have already said, Sir, we made that recommendation to the UNESCO and the UNESCO considered a Report of our Delegation in July 1953 at the Conference held at Paris and the General Conference considered the Report and adopted the following Resolution: "The General Conference decides to refer to the executive Board and to the Director-General, the Report of the Seminar on the contribution of Gandhian outlook and techniques to the solution of tensions within and among nations and study the possibilities of the implementation of the measures proposed by the Indian Government in the draft programme for 1955-56". Now, this will be taken up at the Conference in 1954.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: What steps would the UNESCO take in pursuance of that Resolution?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: As I have already said, Sir, the programme based on this Resolution will be discussed at the next conference which will be held in Montevideo.

*242. [Postponed to the 13th September 1954.]

ARMY DRIVERS TO BREAK STRIKE OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

*243. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent strike of transport workers in Uttar Pradesh the services of certain Army drivers were utilized to break the strike; and

(b) if so, whether this was done with the previous permission of Government?

THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE ORGANISATION (SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI): (a) Four Army drivers were utilized by the Uttar Pradesh Government Roadways, Bareilly, from 6 P.M. on 16th July 1954 to 11 A.M. on 17th July 1954. They were utilised to maintain some essential transport services.