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Wednesday, April 7, 1976
Chaitra 18, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 7, 1976/Chaitra 18,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diversification of Production by HEC

*421. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation proposes to diversify its production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to inadequate orders for Steel Plant equipment, to which HEC is mainly geared, it has become necessary for HEC to seek work load in other possible areas.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: From its very inception, from the days of its establishment, uptill now, how much loss the Heavy Engineering Corporation has incurred?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is a fact that HEC at Ranchi, from its inception, was not able to make profits and due to various reasons it was running at a loss. Last year the loss was to the tune of Rs. 4 crores. But

259 LS—1.

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I take this opportunity to inform this august House that for the first time this year, in 1975-76, the production of HEC has reached a level of 94 per cent of the revised target fixed even after the emergency. This year the production upto 31-3-76 has come to Rs. 80.2 crores. This year we are likely to make a profit of Rs. 25 lakhs for the first time in the history of HEC.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: There is a heavy investment of the order of Rs. 800 crores in the HEC and the Loss uptill now is Rs. 113 crores. May I know what are the main reasons for this,—is it because of mismanagement or what else? This is an industry in which the Government has invested an amount to the tune of Rs. 800 crores. The loss uptill now has amounted to Rs 113 crores. What is the main reason?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, an industry of this nature has got a long gestation period. That itself will account for the losses that might have been incurred during the first four or five years. This is an industry which is a mother industry for the steel plants and other heavy engineering units. We were rather new in this and I do consider that, in the beginning, there were some cases of not proper management. We have streamlined the whole system. That is why, in comparison to the production of Rs. 73 crores in 1974-75, this year, we were able to achieve a production of Rs 80 crores and make a small profit at least.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to recession and for want of orders, the

Heavy Engineering Corporation wants to diversify their production. So, I want to know whether any employee will be retrenched. I want an assurance from the Minister that there would be no lay-off in the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, this is an industry which is basically geared for manufacturing heavy machinery for the steel plants—the armoured position at present is quite good for 1976-77 and, partially, it will take us through 1977-78 and 1978-79. For an industry of this type that is not good enough. That is why we are thinking of diversification into other areas. Apart from steel, in fact, we have got ideas for further expansion in the field of mining and other heavy engineering requirements. But, Sir, our intention is that in spite of the difficulties not to retrench any employee at all.

SHRI N. E. HORO: There is a great scope for diversification in H.E.C. They have acquired a large area of lands and they could go in for diversification of industry. I would like to know whether it is or it is not a fact that because the present Chairman of the Corporation is against diversification although several of his colleagues are for it, that is holding up the Government to expand this industry.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the decision is not made by the Chairman alone. For an industry of this magnitude, the decisions in regard to productions are made by the Board and with the direction of the Ministry itself. That is not an industry which may cater to the needs of ordinary consumers. In fact this is a mother machine-building industry. The decision is taken at the highest level taking into consideration the requirements of the mining ministry, the steel ministry, petroleum ministry and all other ministries which are vitally concerned with this.

If at all an individual decision is there, it is of no consequence and I can assure you that the Chairman is also for the prosperity of the industry and he is very much in favour of diversification.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Services under Voluntary Agencies receiving Grants-in-Aid

*422. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for providing reservation of vacancies for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the voluntary agencies receiving grants-in-aid from Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Instructions have been issued in October, 1974 to Ministries/Departments that in the case of voluntary agencies receiving substantial grants-in-aid from them, they should include a suitable clause in the terms and conditions under which such voluntary agencies are given grants-in-aid to provide that the main features of the scheme of reservations should be followed by these agencies. The broad features of the scheme to be followed by the agencies were also circulated to them through the various Ministries who give them the grants-in-aid. The agencies are also required to be informed that the progress in regard to employment by them of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under them would be taken into account by Government while sanctioning future grants-in-aid to them. A copy of the instructions in question is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-10644/76.]

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, I would like to know from the Government how many scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are employed by

these voluntary agencies since you issued the instructions in 1974. Particularly, I want to know how many scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are under the employment of Ramakrishna Mission which is getting huge sums from Government as grant-in-aid.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Instructions were issued in October 1974. The year of implementation would be 1975-76 which is just over. We would require some time to collect this information from the various agencies which are receiving grants so that we can give the information to the House. But, however, I have got certain number of institutions where such reservations are made. I have a list of about 18 institutions which are receiving grants and the total strength of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employed. If the hon. Member wants that, I can place it on the table of the House.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Yes, Sir. I want this statement to be laid on the table of the House. I would particularly like to know what are the methods through which you collect the information regularly on how the funds are being utilised by these agencies and also whether they are implementing these instructions that you have issued; because, your issuing of instructions or sending the same to them and their saying that they are doing that, does not mean anything. What is the machinery through which you collect the information regularly and will you ensure that these agencies really implement the instructions that you issue?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The instructions have been issued to all the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and information has also been received from 41 Ministries/Departments stating that they have issued instructions to those institutions and organisations which are receiving grants from the Central Government and so far no institution has

refused to follow these instructions. It means all the agencies under these Ministries have agreed to follow the instructions issued by the Central Government.

SHRI N. E. HORO: My question is: Are they implementing the same?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: They have not refused to implement the instructions. The year 1975-76 is just over. We will call for the information from the various Departments and the Ministries and see how far they have implemented. We will supply this information if the question is put separately.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested to the Government to appoint one scheduled caste/scheduled tribe in every appointing authority including UPSC and Provincial Service Commissions. May I know the reaction of the Government to the above suggestion?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, it is a separate question.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : स्पीकर साहब, यह कारपोरेशन जो है वह तो गवर्नमेन्ट की इस्ट्रक्शन माननी नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जो रूम हैं उनमें यह क्लॉज इंक्यूड करने के लिए कहा है, दो साल इन इस्ट्रक्शन्स को गए हुए हो गए हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ किन्तों ने क्लॉज इंक्यूड किया है और क्या कोई ऐम भी हैं जिनके न करने पर आपने उनको पकड़ा है और सजा दी है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, the opinion of the Ministry of Law has been taken in regard to Article 12 of the Constitution and their opinion is that the word 'State' there covered Municipal Corporations but not other autonomous bodies and institutions like the Universities. But it was not

necessary to amend the Constitution. The purpose would be achieved by making suitable amendments in their statutes or the Articles of Association. The Ministry of Home Affairs have asked the Ministries and Departments in their Office Memorandum to take suitable action to provide reservation in the service of the autonomous bodies and institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Government of India by making suitable amendments in their statutes or the Articles of Association.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Sir, my question was different. I wanted to know whether there was any such agency which has been found at fault?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: So far no agency has been found at fault.

**Integrated Policy of Training,
Recruitment and Utilisation of
Human Resources**

+

*424. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of having an integrated policy of training, recruitment and utilisation of human resources; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). An important objective of our Plans has been to promote the fullest possible utilisation of human resources. The need for the development of appropriate skills through programmes of training has also been recognised. There are various programmes for training in Government, public sector enterprises and in the private sector for different categories of personnel.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The hon. Minister says that the policy is to utilise fully the human resources. In this context, I should like to know from the hon. Minister the magnitude of the problem of brain drain and unemployment, if possible in absolute terms and how far it has affected our economy and what are the steps that the government are taking to prevent this.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as unemployment is concerned, definitely it is a matter of serious concern. My hon. friend will agree that it is not possible for us to wish it out. A concrete effort has to be made to improve the economic situation in the country where the unemployed can be absorbed and more job opportunities can be created. This is the main thrust of the entire plan now whether we are talking in terms of having more agricultural inputs or better infrastructure or whether we are thinking in terms of wider industrial base; all these point towards creating more employment potential.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He has not answered my question about brain drain; I am however putting my second question and while answering that he should answer the brain drain part of my first question.

MR. SPEAKER: Brain drain is a separate matter.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the context of fully utilising human resources, it is a serious problem.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a serious problem, I agree; you put a separate question. It is too large a question to be taken up in this question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not want to argue but it comes out of this question. Since the hon. Minister says that the government is taking various measures to find a solution to the problem of unemployment, may I know what happened to the programme of the Planning Commission for half a

million employment? What are the results achieved and to what extent it has succeeded?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as half a million job scheme is concerned, the results have been uneven because in some states it has not shown good results; it is not the same everywhere universally. We have now instituted a study to assess its working and the future attitude towards continuation of this will depend on the evaluation and I am hoping that the evaluation will be over in a short time and therefore it will be possible to take an attitude towards the continuous of that scheme.

With your permission, Sir, I should like also to enlighten the hon. Member on the question about brain drain. It is a serious matter and I agree with you and that is why a concerted policy has been followed for this. There are many factors. There are certain areas of brain acquisition where we should like people to stay, people with high scientific knowledge, etc. For instance some doctors are going out and some persons have gone out for various other reasons. For scientists we have evolved a scheme, CSIR pool etc. I will be able to tell him more details about this; I will write to him. There is a concerted effort in this direction.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in our country the majority of the people who are on any job are not concentrating their energies on that job but they are in search of some other jobs and that is why it is said that more than 60 per cent of the applicants for any job are already in some job? Secondly, a major part of officers, employees etc. own landed property but never do cultivation and never train their children and grandchildren to do cultivation and that is why absentee landlordism and tenancy are increasing. In this background, I should like to know whether the problem of unemployment does not become highly inflated and insoluble under the present system. I should also like to know whether any inte-

grated approach is being evolved to ensure that one-man-one job policy is followed by giving promotional opportunities on a regular basis and to bar applications by anyone who is already in service for any other job without resigning. Similarly if anyone is in some job with an income of Rs. 200 or over that per month, his share in ancestral property may be seized so that cultivation in the countryside may increase and those people may resort to some small-scale industries, etc. after retirement. Only then the country can develop. Is the government thinking on those lines?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My friend has made somewhat generalised propositions. So far as the registrations in the Employment Exchanges are concerned.... (Interruptions).

I thought that is what he meant. If one man goes from one job, another looks for it. That is how we can quantify it. Otherwise how can we possibly quantify the number of unemployed on our registers?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Applications for any job are there. But even there about 60 per cent of those applicants are already on the job.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Well, it is very difficult to associate myself with this quantification, whether 60 per cent or 40 per cent are doing it. The main point is whenever... (Interruptions).

The main point is when a person applies for a job and if he is qualified, he should not be barred because he is holding a job which is not according to the qualification. This sort of mobility of intellect and mobility of the qualification should not be barred. It is essential for us to keep the mobility. So far as land ownership is concerned, I know as the Hon'ble friend knows, that the thrust on the land reform programme which is now necessary is also looking after the question of absentee landlordism which should be discouraged and eliminated with the help of political friends like him. But in principle I agree with him.

SHRI BOGENDRA JHA: The question was about a person who is already having job. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER He has already replied,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know whether the number of unemployed has increased with the growth of population. What is the present statistics about the educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed youngmen? What steps are being taken to give them training in the rural areas, in agro-industries where alone employment is possible?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Unfortunately this is a fact that the number of unemployed has increased. So far as the figures are concerned, as on 31-12-1974, the total number of job seekers on the Employment Exchange Register is 8.40 million.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). Many of them are already employed.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We do not have any other data available with us on the basis of which we should be able to say how many are unemployed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. You just can't have a data on this. These are only in urban areas.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I agree with you. There are certain areas of activity. It is impossible for us to quantify the unemployed. For instance, you have rightly said about the rural unemployment and rural under-employment. This has different names of poverty. That is why the problems of poverty exist and that is why our total thrust of planning.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: She has said that many of them are already on the job.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The main point is, we do not have any data or registers about the total number of unemployed or under-employed. The only data available is about those who are registered with the employment exchanges. But this also cannot be totally reliable.

SHRI VASANT SATHE What steps are being taken to give training in agro-industries to the rural unemployed?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Under the agro-industries programme, there are a number of schemes for training. I have with me nine schemes, which are now being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation at the Centre. Similarly, there are a number of schemes by the State Governments also. I will send the schemes to the hon. member instead of taking the time of the House by reading them out here.

Power Crisis in Gujarat

*425. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**
SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat is again facing Power crisis;

(b) if so, the percentage of power cut; and

(c) the names of the Districts affected?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). There are no restrictions on consumption of energy in Gujarat at present. Only staggering of holidays for industrial consumers in the various districts of the State is in force.

श्री अरविन्द एल० पटेल : स्टर्गरिंग आफ हावीडेज के बारे में आप मुझे डिस्ट्रिक्ट-वाइज प्रांकड़ बतलाइये ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—दो महीने पहले श्री बाबू भाई पटेल के भूतपूर्व मोर्चा सरकार ने 5 प्रतिशत में 10 प्रतिशत तक बिजली में कटौती की थी, आज उस कटौती को क्या स्थिति है ? वह कटौती रद्द कर दी गई है या अभी भी चालू है ? यदि चालू है तो कहा कहाँ चालू है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : स्टर्गरिंग आफ हावीडेज गुजरात के सभी 19 जिलों में है । रीट्रिबुशन 29 फरवरी में इम्पोज़ हुई थी, लेकिन 25 मार्च से हटा दी गई है । स्टर्गरिंग आफ हावीडेज फार इण्डस्ट्रियल कन्स्यूमर्स में 5 परसेंट कट था, जो अब नहीं रहा है । डिमाण्ड कट जो 20 परसेंट था, वह अब 15 परसेंट रह गया है । पहले लोड-गैडिंग आन करन फीड्स 6 घण्टे था, जो अब 2 घण्टे रह गया है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister said, at present there is no crisis in power as such in Gujarat. But, apart from the other crisis of power in my State, in the last couple of years is it not the experience of both the Government of Gujarat as well as the Central Administration when Gujarat was under President's rule that power crisis has been faced by various industries, both agricultural and industrial units, from time to time? From that point of view, do Government have any plan to augment the power generation in my State by (a) improving the plant at Tarapore and (b) setting up an atomic power plant in Saurashtra?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There were difficulties in the field of power in many States in the past. In some the position has improved and some are

still experiencing some difficulties. But in Gujarat, the position is reasonably comfortable and is likely to continue to remain comfortable till the end of the fifth plan. In fact, in recent months, Gujarat has been exporting energy to Maharashtra. So far as the location of the nuclear power station is concerned, that decision has not yet been finally taken.

राज्य के पिछड़े वर्ग का उत्थान

*426. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार 20-वर्षी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना आरम्भ कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कुल कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL). (a) A number of items included in the 20-Point Economic Programme would directly benefit the backward Sections of the society. Vigorous steps are being taken, both at the Centre and in the States, for implementation of the Programme and substantial progress has already been made. Implementation of the 20-Point Programme and other Plan schemes specifically designed for the weaker sections of the society would help in the socio-economic betterment of these sections.

(b) Only some of the schemes included in the 20-Point Economic Programme call for financial outlays and a sum of Rs. 2337.74 crores has been provided for such schemes in the 1976-77 Plan. Financial support for some items would be available from

institutional sources. A number of items of the Programme call essentially for legislative and administrative action and do not entail financial outlays.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा स्पष्ट प्रश्न है कि पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को बढ़ाने के लिये आप का कोई टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम है कि नहीं जिस से कहा जा सके कि बैकवर्ड लैकेशन के लोगों को इतने सालों में हम ध्यान जनता के बराबर ले आयेंगे। ऐसी कोई धाय के सामने प्लान है कि नहीं। इस का उत्तर दें। क्या आप ने कोई प्लान बनाया है, या सर्वे किया है इस बात का ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष जी, इन चीजों में सालों और महानों में बाध करना मुश्किल होता है। लेकिन यह कि प्रोग्राम ऐसा बनाया गया है कि जिस में पिछड़ी जातियों और इलाकों की मदद की जा सके। 20 पाइंट प्रोग्राम या मिनिमम नीइस प्रोग्राम सब उसी इन्फ्लेक्शन में है। तो बुनियादी तौर पर हमारी इस बक्त सारी प्लान्स पिछड़ी जाति और पिछड़े इलाकों को उठाने के लिये हैं। लेकिन यह कहना मुश्किल होगा कि इतने समय में वह हो जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का मतला बहुत ज्यादा और बहुत फैला हुआ है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अगर इस तरह में सभी बातों पर ध्यान न दिया तो कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। मैं जनाना चाहता हू कि इन के आवास के बारे में चाहे गांव में हो या शहर में हो, कोई एक स्कीम धाय ने हाथ में ली ? उत्तर प्रदेश में जो हरिजनों की हालत देखी है वह जानबरो की माफिक गावों में रहते हैं, जिन के लिये कोई अभी तक प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। तो एक प्लान लीजिये अपने सामने कि हम गावों में इतने

आवास की सुविधाएँ इतने समय में कर देंगे। ऐसी कोई धाय की योजना है ? अगर स्टेट्स को फाइनेंस की कमी हो तो उन को पैसा दीजिये। यह तो धाय को डिस्टर्बिनेशन करना पड़ेगा। कि किसी चीज को धाय अपने हाथ में लें।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : यह बात ठीक कही है कि इस बक्त हरिजन भाइयों की हालत में सुधार करता बहुत जरूरी है, इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये धाय इनने प्रोग्राम बने हैं, मसलन हाउस साइट्स का प्रोग्राम जो टाइम बाउन्ड भी है और जिसके जरिये इस साल के अन्दर-अन्दर यह प्रोग्राम खत्म हो जाना है ताकि इस मुल्क में जितने लोगों के पास घर बनाने की जगह नहीं है गांवों में, उन को जगह मिल जाय। और अधिकतर इन में पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग ही हैं।

इसी तरह से चाहे जमीन को फिर बांटने की बात हो, चाहे मरिजिनर कामर्स की बात हो, ये सब कदम उसी तरफ हैं जिस तरफ धायने ध्यान दिनाया है।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I think, both the question as well as the answer seem to confuse the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the backward. As far as I understand, the backward classes are those which are socially and economically backward but have not been exempted under the special privileges and priorities laid down for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately, as far as I understand, our Constitution has not defined by name the backward classes or backward castes. May I know whether the identification of these so-called backward classes or castes has been done in all the states of this country? (b) For the expenditure of Rs 2337 crores that has been earmarked for the next year and for the amount that has been expended during the current year since the Prime Minister announced the 20-Point Programme on 1st of

July, 1975, what is the machinery for evaluation and whether such an evaluation has been done and what are the broad results obtained by the Planning Commission?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as identification of the backward sections of the society is concerned, my friend will agree that it has been done to a large extent. When we talk in terms of backward areas or backward sections of the society, to a large extent the identification is available. But it also remains a fact that since poverty is so widespread, there are certain sections of the society which feel that they should also be included. Therefore, from time to time this is being paid attention. But I would say that obviously, this is an exercise which is very difficult to under-take every now and then. Obviously also, the main effort should be to create circumstances whereby poverty on a wider plane can be fought back; and only then will circumstances be created whereby the backwardness will not be something to be proud of. It will become a matter of national difficulty for us. So far as investment and its evaluation are concerned, I can say that the evaluation of the 20-point programme is constantly being done. We are looking after these things, getting the figures and feeding them back. In the discussions during the last session, I had tried to give point-by-point evaluation made. It may be difficult for me to give such a reply, in answer to this question, I am quite willing to give the Member any particular information that he might want.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिले में स्टेट लेबिल पर हरिजन कल्याण समिति बनी हुई है, जायद ऐसा और जगह भी हो, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस हरिजन कल्याण समिति को रूरल सेक्टर एण्ड ग्रामर वेलफेयर बोर्ड का नाम दे कर और अधिक मजबूत बनाया जाय

ताकि पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के जितने काम आज चल रहे हैं, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा, उन को इस संस्था के अधीन कर दिया जाय और इस सम्बन्ध में खर्च होने वाला साग पैसा इस रूरल सेक्टर एण्ड वेलफेयर बोर्ड को दिया जाय जिस से यह संस्था अधिक सक्षम बन सके और हरिजनो के कल्याण के कार्यों को पूरा कर सके। क्या ऐसी कोई योजना है।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष जी, सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड सब स्टेट्स में बने हुए हैं और वह अपना काम भी देखते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य रूरल वेलफेयर बोर्ड की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : माफ कीजिये मैं सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड समझा था। जहाँ तक रूरल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में सब ऐक्टिविटीज को इकट्ठा कर सके। यह एक इन्होंने राय दी है, इस पर मैं गौर करूँगा।

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: A huge amount has been allotted for the implementation of the 20-point programme. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the special programmes for the uplift of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and what is the amount specially allocated for them? Secondly, is the Government aware that the lands are to be distributed amongst people who have no homestead-lands; but in many parts of the country, specially in Bengal, only *pattas* are being distributed; but the actual possession of the land is not being given to them. Is the Government aware of this fact?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the first part of the question of my hon. friend is concerned, the allocations for 1976-77 made for the welfare of the backward classes and other sections are: Rs. 48 crores in the State sector and Rs. 48 crores in the Central

Sector; total Rs. 96 crores. For the social welfare of these very sections, another Rs. 13 crores and for nutrition programme, a further amount of Rs. 21 crores is given.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member says that only pattas for homesteads are given, and no possession.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is something which the State Government is dealing with. But I am making a note of his observations.

श्री राम हेड्कार: समापति जी, जो आदिवासी एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र के नहीं है उन को आदिवासी नहीं माना जाना। क्षेत्र बन्धन के कारण उन्हें आदिवासियों की सुविधाये नहीं दी जाती है कोई आदिवासी देहात से यदि शहर में आ कर के पढ़ाई करता है और उस के बाद यदि नौकरी के लिये उम्मीदवार बनता है तो उस को आदिवासी नहीं माना जाना। इस क्षेत्र बन्धन के कारण आदिवासियों पर जो अन्याय हो रहा है इस को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या करने वाली है ? यह रैस्ट्रिक्शन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये नहीं है, बल्कि शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये लगाया गया है और 28 साल में भी इन को न हटाने के कारण शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का आदमी वही का वही है और उन का कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र बन्धन का हटाने के लिये सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आप होम मिनिस्टर में कीजिये।

श्री राम हेड्कार : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बात की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और अगर इस बात की उपेक्षा की जाती रहेगी, तो आदिवासी हमेशा आदिवासी बना रहेगा। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कहीं का भी हो, उस को पूरी सुविधा दी जाती है लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आदिवासियों के साथ अन्याय

किया जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में कहा जाता है कि हम इन का विकास करना चाहते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह बात ही रही है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिया जाये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, kindly see the question. It was addressed to the Home Ministry. Then it was transferred to the Ministry of Planning. So, it arises out of this

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): So far as the Area Restriction Removal Bill is concerned, as I stated in my reply to the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, the matter is under active consideration and it is very likely, if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs could find some time, it will be brought before the House this session.

'रिजर्व फॉर्म सर्विस'

†

* 428. श्री जिव कुमार नास्त्री :

श्री मोहिन्दर सिंह गिल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैनिफेस्टो के कल्याण के लिये 'रिजर्व फॉर्म' मैनिफेस्टो में कोई सुधार किये गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्संबन्धी स्पष्टता क्या है और उस में मैनिफेस्टो को क्या लाभ होगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Benefits to army service personnel forming the Reserve under the new Reserve Policy will be as follows:—

- (1) The reserve liability period will[†] in most cases be reduced from 5 and 3 years to 2 years.

(ii) Refresher training during the reserve liability, which was irksome to ex-Service personnel, inasmuch as it interfered with their post-release employment, has been done away with.

) Compared to the maximum reservist's pension and related emoluments of Rs. 45 per mensem, the corresponding emoluments after completion of colour service will hereafter, be a minimum of Rs. 91 per mensem. Servicemen will now also be entitled to death-cum-retirement gratuity.

Incidentally, apart from the above benefits for reservists as such, the army Servicemen's colour service has also been lengthened in most cases from 10 years and 15 years to 15 years and 18 years respectively.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वस्तुतः ये सुधार प्रशंसा के योग्य हैं। आप कृपा कर के यह भी बताइये कि क्या ये सेना के सभी अंगों पर लागू होंगे और ये सुधार कब से लागू होंगे।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहना हू कि इन सुधारों से कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित होंगे ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: This has come into effect from 1st February 1976. The reserve liability is compulsory for all servicemen.

500 MW Sets for Thermal Power Stations

*430. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on using 500 MW sets for the proposed thermal power stations; and

(b) whether these sets will be manufactured indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) It is proposed that after 210 MW sets the next higher rating sets to be utilised in thermal stations would be 500 MW.

(b) Technical collaboration possibilities are being explored with a view to manufacturing 500 MW sets indigenously.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The 20-Point Programme provides for the setting up of four super-thermal power stations. May I request the hon. Minister to let the House know when the Department would be energised to provide for these super-power stations which we have promised to the nation? What about the designing of such plants, the training programme of personnel for the maintenance of these plants and the training programme of the manufacturing units? Could he give some idea as to the dates by which these items are going to be attended to, particularly when the world is already producing and installing a large number of sets of undertakings of 1,000 kw and above, and, when transmission is at 1 million volts and above?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is true that in the world very large sets have been established, but in India we are going to commission our first 200 MW set later this year. So, we have first to stabilise ourselves at the 200 MW level and familiarise ourselves with the operation and maintenance of the 200 MW set before we go on to the next stage. That applies as much to operation and maintenance as to manufacture. The 200 MW set manufactures will just be completed and the first set is going to be commissioned. Other sets have been ordered. After they are fully settled at that level, they will go in for the 500 MW set. That is bound to take some time. So, in our planning for the super thermal power stations, the first few stations will continue to be 200 MW sets, and then there will be units of 500 MW. This applies to

Singrauh and Korba which will be the first and second units, and the other two, as at present conceived, will be 500 MW sets, and the total capacity will be about 12,00 MW.

SHRI D. D. DESAI The economy of our industry essentially depends on the cost of power. As the hon. Minister is well aware, the cost of the installation and the operating cost are inversely proportional to the size of the sets. I asked for the dates. He could not give them. I can understand his difficulty. But would he kindly see at least that the power problems that we have been facing during the last three or four years are eliminated and the high cost economy which we have had and which has been contained is not inflated but deflated by providing one of the components, namely power, at a reduced price? Taking this aspect into consideration, would he not move to 500 MW sets for which we have already the necessary manufacturing plants installed? There is no real difficulty in going ahead with this programme except that our people have to go in for this sort of thing seriously and expeditiously. The argument that we have to stabilise at the 200 MW level is not valid.

MR. SPEAKER Please do not argue about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT It is not correct to say that we can straightaway go in for the manufacture of 500 MW sets. The technical knowhow agreements will have to be entered into. Talks are going on, and I hope that soon the BHEL, which is primarily conducting these talks will come to a final decision in the matter. So it would not be right to say that we are ready to go through with the manufacture of 500 MW sets.

Secondly, while I agree that there are economies of scale in larger sets, unless we are well prepared to operate and maintain them, the availability of the sets goes down and that would sometimes operate against the eco-

nomies of scale. Therefore, one should not look at economies of scale alone, but the availability of the plant also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the concept of having 500 MW capacity of thermal plants in the country is very much disputed by the technicians and technocrats, and, if so, does Government propose to have a second look at it? As the Minister has said just now, unless we stabilise at the 200 MW level, having 500 MW sets will be risky from operational point of view and from the point of view of efficiency. Keeping this in view, may I know whether the Government has taken a final decision to have Super Thermal plant in Andhra Pradesh since there is abundance of coal and other raw materials in that area?

SHRI K. C. PANT There is really no dispute amongst the experts as such. Dr. Sathna has made a statement at one time. Later on, he clarified it to say that he only meant that the timing of the introduction of 500 megawatt unit should be such that the production capacity in the country is raised sufficiently, transport is strengthened, the manufacturing capacity in other sectors is strengthened and also the operation and the maintenance capacity is raised which will be needed for the 300 megawatt set. There is no divergence of opinion. I do not want to take the time of the House. Since 1971, there have been various symposia and committees which have gone into this question and the consensus definitely emerged that we should go in for 500 megawatt set as the next higher stage after 200 megawatt set. This is well established by now. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the two projects which have been projected to the World Bank are from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and no final decision has been taken about that yet.

Training in Tailoring and Sewing to families of low-paid Central Government employees

*432. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for giving training in tailoring and sewing to help the families of low-paid Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government are already operating a scheme of imparting training in cutting tailoring and embroidery to families of Central Government employees. The scheme was first started in 1957 and is being run through the Grih Kalyan Kendra, a wing of the Staff Welfare Organisation of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms. The training is conducted at 55 Centres situated in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and three other places. A nominal fee of Rs. 3 per mensem is charged from families of Class IV employees and Rs. 6 per mensem from others. The intention of the scheme is to help these families to utilise leisure hours gainfully as well as to enable them to supplement their family income with the skill gained as a result of the training.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH: The Minister has stated in his statement that there are 55 Centres situated in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and three other places.

क्या इसमें हरियाणा भी शामिल है या नहीं ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have corrected that in my statement. There are six places in all like Delhi, including New Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Dehra Dun, Nagpur and Jaipur. Haryana does not come. I might point out that these centres are opened only where the quarters of the Central Government Employees are situated and they are concentrated so that it may be bene-

ficial for the families of the Central Government Employees.

श्री विभूति शिख : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा गया था। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लॉयीज हैं, उन में बिहार खास कर उत्तर बिहार को संख्या कम है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुई हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की पापुलेशन 6 करोड़ है और उम में उत्तर बिहार की पापुलेशन 3 करोड़ है उस के लिये क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of course, these centres are opened where there is a concentration of Central Government Employees' quarters so that they could be used by the families of the Central Government Employees.

श्री विभूति शिख : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुई हैं, बिहार के खास कर उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयीज में जो संख्या कम है उम के लिये क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We will look into it; we will examine it.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH. I belong to Haryana,

हरियाणा पर प्रधान मंत्री जी की बड़ी मेहरबानी है। क्या मैं रिक्वेस्ट कर सकता हूँ कि हरियाणा पर घाय भी मेहरबानी करियेगा।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We will examine that also.

State Plans for Development of Scheduled Tribes

*433. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have chalked out plans for intensive development of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Scheduled Tribes residing outside the Scheduled area have also been covered; and

(c) whether the plans have come into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Sixteen States have prepared Sub-Plans for Tribal Development. They are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) In addition to the Scheduled areas, all areas having more than 50 per cent tribal concentration are covered by the sub-plans.

(c) The Sub-plans are expected to be finalised shortly by the Planning Commission. Advance action, however, has already been undertaken in the sub-plan area under which core economic programmes are covered.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I find contradictory answers here. In reply to part (a) of the Question, it is stated that 16 States have prepared Sub-Plans for Tribal Development and the names of 16 States are given. In reply to part (c), it is stated that Sub-Plans are expected to be finalised shortly by the Planning Commission. This is the contradictory answer given by the hon. Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the position of tribal people in the tribal areas in view of the contradictory answer given by him?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no contradiction.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There is no contradiction at all.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer given by the hon. Minister is that the State Governments have prepared Sub-Plans and the Planning Commission will

finalise them shortly. There is no contradiction. You ask second question, if you have any.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the outlines of the Sub-Plans and what are the programmes adopted in the tribal areas where the percentage of tribals is below 50 per cent? What is the action taken in these areas?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Sub-Plan for tribal development presents an integrated view of the problems of tribals and identify the broad objectives and strategies which are to be adopted. The Sub-Plan gives an outline of the physical programmes, the financial outlays and the legislative and administrative framework necessary for implementation of a new approach to tribal development. The Sub-Plan presents a total picture of the development of the region. It includes all activities of the State Governments, Central Government and the Centrally sponsored schemes, activities of financing and credit institutions and the special Central assistance from the Government of India.

श्री राव हेड्डाउ : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के 'ख' भाग का उत्तर स्पष्ट नहीं दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एरिया-रेगुलेशन हटाया जाने वाला है? यदि हाँ तो कब तक?

MR. SPEAKER: That is different. Next Question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Q. No. 434.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, Q. Nos. 434 and 439 deal with the same subject. I request that both may be taken up together. Let him answer both the Questions together.

MR. SPEAKER: Is Q. No. 439 the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): No, Sir. It is the same type, not the same Question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: They are similar.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I can answer both the Questions together, if you want.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You may answer both.

C.I.A. Links of various Organisations

***434. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the functioning of some internationally affiliated organisations like World University Service (WUS), Indian Assembly of Youth (IAY), Moral Rearmament Association (MRA) and Prajapita Ishwari Bramha Kumari; Mahavidyala of Mount Abu;

(b) if so, whether it was observed that many of these organisations received foreign aids and some are known as CIA organisations; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the functioning of these organisations and their receiving financial aid from foreign sources also. There is, however, no specific information to suggest that some of these organisations function as C.I.A. organisations in this country.

(c) Necessary vigilance is maintained in this matter, having regard to the needs of national security. The provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill which has been recently passed by this House will be helpful in this regard.

Funds received by a Charitable Society from abroad

***439. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on the 10th March, 1976, and state:

(a) whether scrutiny of the seized documents and account books and investigations into the specific sources, nature of receipt and application of funds have since been completed:

(b) if so, the findings thereabout and action taken;

(c) whether some persons have been arrested in this connection; and

(d) if so, their identities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). The scrutiny is still in progress.

(c) No person has been arrested in this connection.

(d) Does not arise.

I may add for your information that so far as contributing money from our Government sources to the AVARD is concerned, it has been kept in abeyance.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I am surprised to hear the answer of the Home Minister. In 1967, during a debate in this House the Minister had admitted that these organisations were getting their resources from the CIA and in reply to an un-starred question No. 1225 on 28-2-1973 the Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting had admitted that the Indian Assembly of Youth was indirectly receiving funds from the CIA and the Asia Foundation which was wiped out in 1968. I had specifically cited the names of four organisations and I would like to know from the Minister whether he can say which are the organisations getting money from the CIA and which are not getting it direct-

ly. If not, I would like to know whether these organisations are engaged in any anti-national activities in the country and if so, why they are not banned like the Anand Marg and others.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The World University Service was named in 1967—it was a press disclosure in America—as one of the organisations which received funds from the CIA. So far as the World Assembly of Youth (and its affiliate body the Indian Assembly of Youth) is concerned, this was named by the U.S. Press as one of the conduits through which the CIA channelised its funds. So far as the Moral Re-armament Association is concerned, there is no information and so far as the Prajapati Ishwari Bramha Kumari and the Mahavidyalaya of Mount Abu are concerned, there is no information about them also.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over ...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSII: This is an important thing. These organisations are working against the interests of the nation and if Anand Marg can be banned, why not this Prajapati and others.

MR. SPEAKER: You may seek some other device, the Question Hour is over. (*Interruptions*) There are other ways in which you can do it. (*Interruptions*). Now, Papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of an Institute of Energy Studies

*423. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Institute of Energy Studies;

(b) whether Government have formulated an integrated national plan on Energy; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Fuel Policy Committee had in their interim report of May, 1972 recommended the constitution of an Institute of Energy Studies. The Committee had, however, recommended in their final report the setting up of an Energy Board and had stated that if the Energy Board was formed, the functions of the suggested Institute of Energy Studies might be entrusted to the Board. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir. The question of preparation of an integrated national plan on energy can be taken up after the formulation of an overall energy policy, which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Station in Karnataka

*427. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested for the establishment of a nuclear or thermal power station in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Project Report for the Mangalore Thermal Power Station was received from the Government of Karnataka on the 6th April, 1976.

No formal request for the establishment of the Nuclear Power Station in the State has so far been received.

Issue of Letters of Intent for Industries in Kerala

*429. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of letters of intent issued in 1975 to start industries in Kerala; and

(b) the names of those industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). 25 Letters of Intent have been issued during 1975 under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 for setting up new undertakings in Kerala State. These relate to Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipment, Telecommunications, Chemicals, Textiles, Paper and Pulp, Food Processing Industries and Rubber Goods.

Comparative Cost per Unit of Energy generated

*431. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative cost per unit of energy generated by means of thermal, hydro-electric and atomic plants; and

(b) the comparative rate per unit of the three categories of energy, at which these can be made available?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The cost of generating power depends upon a large number of variable factors which make it impracticable to determine a set of cost figures which could hold good universally. Like-wise the supply rates also vary a great deal not only according to the cost of generation but also on account of various other factors including the extent and cost of transmission and distribution.

Indo-Soviet Joint Ventures

*436. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) names of Indo-Soviet joint ventures which have been cleared or are pending clearance by the Planning Commission; and

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(b) their location and the shares of the two countries in each of these ventures and the expected output from each of the ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) and (b). The following projects being set up in India with Soviet-co-operation have been approved and are under implementation:—

- (i) Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant upto 4 million tons of annual steel capacity.
- (ii) Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant upto 1 million tons of annual steel capacity.
- (iii) Construction of Mathura Oil Refinery upto 6 million tons per annum capacity.
- (iv) Dum-dum-Tollyganj Rapid Transit Line.

Other projects viz. The Malanjkhand Copper Complex in Madhya Pradesh, Sarguja Alumina Plant in Madhya Pradesh, and Troposcatter Link are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Heavy Industries in Backward Areas

*437. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up heavy industries in the backward areas; and

(b) if so, the areas selected for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Market Position and Safeguards to Consumers

*438. SHRI BAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to sustain the buyers market in the country;

(b) whether Government are also considering the measures to see that there is no return of the sellers market in which industries and profiteers could exploit the consumers as in the past, and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The measures contemplated are essentially similar to those adopted in 1975-76 namely augmentation of production of items of mass consumption removal of transport bottlenecks expansion and streamlining of public distribution system, enforcement of anti hoarding measures monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities and strengthening of consumer cooperative activities These are being re-inforced by reliefs announced in the recent Budget and through frequent dialogues with the industry and the trade with a view to ensuring consumer oriented production and distribution

Expansion and Setting up of Public Sector Units in Fifth Plan

*440 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state-

(a) the names of public sector units proposed to be expanded in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the names of new heavy industries which are proposed to be set up in public sector in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL): (a) and (b) The names of public sector units proposed to be expanded and the new heavy industries proposed to be set up in the public sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan are indicated in the relevant chapters of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document, Part II presented to Parliament Brief particulars regarding the important expansions/new projects included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10645/76]

Setting up of Advance Mineral Development Laboratory by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Madhya Pradesh

2106 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research propose to establish an advance Mineral Development Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) A proposal for the establishment of a Regional Research Laboratory/Complex at Madhya Pradesh is under consideration Mineral development may form a part of the programme of the Laboratory at Madhya Pradesh

Progress achieved in execution of programmes in first year of Fifth Plan

2107 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether an appraisal has been made of the progress achieved in the execution of the programmes in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan by the Central and the State Governments; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The annual

plan document published every year also contains an appraisal of the progress achieved regarding the execution of plan programmes in the previous year. Such a review of the progress achieved in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan was included in the annual plan document for 1975-76 which had been presented to Parliament

समाचार एजेंसियों का विलय

2109. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) चार समाचार एजेंसियों के विलय के बाद 'समाचार' की प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या विलय के पश्चात कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं में कोई वृद्धि की गई है और यदि हा, तो वह क्या है ; और

(ग) विलय के बाद चारों एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों में समन्वय के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है जिस से 'समाचार' का कार्य सुचारु रूप से चलता रहे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) :

(क) में (ग) . समाचार सोमहट्टीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत पञ्जीकृत एक गैर-सरकारी और स्वायत्त संगठन है। तथापि, यह पता चला है कि 'समाचार' ने तार सेवा वाली चार समाचार एजेंसियों का परिवालन सम्बन्धी कार्य संभाल लिया है और वह चारों एजेंसियों तथा उन के कर्मचारियों के पूर्ण एकीकरण के लिये धाव कदम उठा रहा है।

Paper projects in Nowgong and Cachar (Assam)

2110. SHRI NOORUL HUDA, Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made of the two paper manufacturing projects proposed to be established in the Nowgong and Cachar Districts of Assam;

(b) the sources of finance for the two projects;

(c) the schedule of machinery and equipment procurement and construction and proposed target date of commencement of production; and

(d) the impediments being encountered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):

(a). The Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited has acquired 175 acres and 760 acres of land respectively for the integrated pulp and paper mill, proposed to be set up in the Nowgong and Cachar Districts of Assam. A pre-investment survey of forest resources has been made and it has been established that there is adequate raw material available on a sustained basis. Detailed project reports have also been prepared and land for the projects has already been substantially acquired. The HPC have already selected suitable sites and are in readiness to start civil works. Other infrastructural facilities like water supply and communications are also available. Site offices have been opened to take care of the preliminary work for the projects. Conceptual lay out of the projects have been drawn up

(b) to (d). In the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 102 crores was approved for both these projects. However, in the Annual Plan for 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for these projects. The final investment decision in regard to these two projects

is being processed. The schedule of equipment procurement and construction and the date of commissioning of the project will be finalised after the investment decision is taken in respect of these projects.

Setting up of factory in Sidhi District (M.P.) by Indian Explosives Limited

2111. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state-

(a) whether a letter of intent or a licence was issued to the Indian Explosives Limited to set up a factory in the backward district of Sidhi, M.P.;

(b) whether the site of the same is now sought to be shifted to the already developed area around Satna, M.P.;

(c) if so, whether such a shift has been scrutinized and cleared by Monopolies Commission; and

(d) the time by which work on the factory is likely to start and by when shall the factory go on stream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) to (d) Government have received an application from the Indian Explosives Limited, for the grant of an industrial licence for the setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of industrial explosives in one of the backward areas in Central India or Western India. This has been referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, for scrutiny and recommendations.

मणिपुर में आत्म-समर्पण करने वाले विद्रोही नागा तथा कुकी

2112. श्री हुजूम बाबू कज्जाबाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मणिपुर में विद्रोही नागाओं तथा कुकीओं ने बड़ी संख्या में आत्म-समर्पण किया है, यदि हा, तो समर्पण करने वाले इन विद्रोहियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और क्या इन्होंने आपातकालीन स्थिति को बांधपणा के बाद ही समर्पण किया है,

(ख) ऐसे कितने विद्रोही शेष हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक आत्म-समर्पण नहीं किया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विद्रोही नागाओं तथा कुकीओं द्वारा आत्म-समर्पण करने के लिये कुछ शर्तें रखी थीं और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने आत्म-समर्पण करने वाले व्यक्तिओं के पुनर्वास के लिये 50 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की है और यदि हा, तो उनका पुनर्वास किन-किन क्षेत्रों में करने का प्रस्ताव है और वे वहां किन-किन संख्या में बसाये जायेंगे ?

गृह विभाग में उप-सची (श्री ए.क.ए.ब. मोहम्मिन) (क) मणिपुर में भूमिगत नागा और मिजो-कुकी समस्या-समय पर स्वेच्छा से बाहर आते रहे हैं। मणिपुर सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1965 के बाद भूमिगत 947 नागा और 179 मिजो-कुकी बाहर आये। इनमें से 109 नागा और 55 मिजो कुकी जून, 1975 में आपात स्थिति की उद्घोषणा के बाद बाहर आये।

(ख) और (ग) : उन लोगों की संख्या के बारे में जो अभी भूमिगत हैं, कोई प्रामाणिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

भूमिगतों की गतिविधियों पर पूरी पूरी निगरानी रखी जानी है और कानून तथा व्यवस्था की समस्या पैदा करने के उनके प्रयत्नों को बिकर बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से सुरक्षा प्रबंध किये जाने हैं। मणिपुर सरकार ने भूमिगत नागाओं और मिजो-कुकिमों से बाहर आने, शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से रहने और विभिन्न कार्यों में भाग लेने को अपील की है। अपील में यह भी कहा गया है कि यदि वे बाहर आ जायेंगे तो उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी। महायत्ना की मात्रा प्रत्येक मामले के गुण पर निर्भर होगी।

(घ) 1975-76 वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मणिपुर सरकार को भूतपूर्व भूमिगतों के पुनर्वास के लिए 5 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी थी। उनके पुनर्वास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट क्षेत्र निर्धारित नहीं किये जाने हैं क्योंकि उनमें से अधिकांश लोग अपने ही गांवों में बसने और सामुदायिक जीवन की मुख्य धारा में शामिल होने का अधिक पसन्द करने हैं। जो लोग योग्य पाये जाते हैं उन्हें सरकारी नौकरियों में भी रख लिया जाता है। पुनर्वास महायत्ना नकद धन और वस्तुओं के रूप में भी दी जाती है।

Pension to Journalists

2113. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make a Central legislation on the lines of Kerala Government decision on pension to old journalists; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inquiry into Foreign Aid received by various organisations

2114. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made regarding foreign aid received by the World Peace Council, Afro-Asian Conference, and organisations known as Friendship Associations; and

(b) if so, the findings of such inquiry or inquiries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Integration of Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

2115. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to integrate Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

Forged certificates for Recruitment in Armed Forces

2116. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARBHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3244 on the 22nd August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether cases of cheating by means of producing forged certificates of educational qualifications and/or date of birth for obtaining recruitment in the Army, Navy or Air Force have come to the notice of Government after the retirement of the personnel from the Armed Forces;

(b) whether action has been taken against all such offenders; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

वर्ष 1975-76 से मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों को श्रमबारी कागज का आवंटन

2117. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण लोढेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों को कितने श्रमबारी कागज का आवंटन किया गया,

(ख) क्या कुछ दैनिक समाचार पत्रों द्वारा श्रमबारी कागज के कोटे का दुरुपयोग करने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कर्नवीर सिंह) : (क) 1975-76 के दौरान राजस्थान के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों को 1485.48 टन श्रमबारी कागज और मध्य प्रदेश के समाचार पत्रों को 3913.30 टन श्रमबारी कागज आवंटित किया गया है।

(ख) इस प्रकार के आवंटन के बारे में श्रमबारी कागज के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Weekly Employment Bulletin

2118. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposed weekly bulletin on employment opportunities in departments of Central Government and Public Sector enterprises is likely to offer help to the large number of educated unemployed in the country, particularly in the skilled and technical fields;

(b) whether the bulletin would cover the job opportunities in the private sector also which offers a large and wide scope of employment; and

(c) the action taken to eliminate the time lag between the notification of vacancies and their actual filling up which at times extends to about a year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). There is no one newspaper or journal advertising vacancies from all the sectors at present. 'Rozgar Samachar' and 'Employment News' will endeavour to fill this gap by providing, at one place, infor-

mation on employment opportunities (both technical and non-technical) available under the Central Government, Public Sector Enterprises, Autonomous bodies and other agencies including non-governmental enterprises. Arrangements have been made to sell this journal in all parts of the country through trade channels so that the information reaches all who are looking for jobs or seeking to improve their prospects. The price of this newspaper (twenty five paise) is very nominal and less than most of the newspapers.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c): Efforts are always made by employers to fill up vacancies, as early as possible, in accordance with the prescribed procedure. However, some timelag between the notification of vacancies and actual filling thereof is inevitable since it involves scrutiny of applications, conducting of written tests and or interviews, etc for selection of suitable candidates.

Reorganisation of Coal Mines

2119 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA ·
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise, modernise and expand the existing coal mines in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the reorganisation, modernisation and expansion of the coal mines during the Fifth Plan are:—

(i) The production from existing mines which was about 7½ million tonnes in 1973-74 i. e. the last year of the

fourth Plan, is programmed to be raised to about 115 million tonnes through full utilisation of the capacity and through expansion. An additional 20 million tonnes will be obtained from opening and development of new mines.

(ii) The Coal India Ltd. have reorganised the nationalised coal mines by amalgamation of small units and grouping the mines on a rational basis.

(iii) In reorganisation of underground mines the emphasis will be of horizontal expansion of the existing workings by deployment of existing infrastructure by the maximum and thereby increasing the coal production. In the opencast mines the emphasis is to enlarge the size of mines by better design and better equipments.

(iv) Planning for maximum extraction.

(v) Introduction of suitable equipments.

(vi) Centralised handling and loading of coal wherever necessary.

Border Agreement with Bangladesh

2120. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a border agreement has been concluded with Bangladesh recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In the meeting held at Dacca from 11th to 13th February, 1976 between the Director General, Border Security Force and Director General.

Bangladesh Rifles, the following agreement was reached:—

- (i) while rejecting any suggestion or insinuation that any miscreants on Mymensingh border were operating from Indian territory, DGBSF assured that vigorous efforts would continue to be made to maintain peace on the border.
- (ii) Common guidelines agreed upon in the Conference of the Home Ministries officials held in Calcutta in April, 1975 should be ratified by the two countries.
- (iii) A Joint Enquiry team consisting of the DIG BSF Shillong and the Director, BDR would enquire into all alleged border incidents and submit a report within 15 days of its commencement.
- (iv) As envisaged in the common guidelines, regular meeting would be held between Sector Commanders and Wing Commanders of the two countries for dealing with any border incidents
- (v) The DG BDR agreed to take back all Garo refugees who had crossed over to India and who were Bangladesh nationals

Allocation to States under the 20-point Economic Programme

2121. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount allocated to States for the implementation of 20-point economic programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Only some of the schemes included in 20-Point Economic Programme call for financial outlays. A Statement indicating the provision made for such items in the State Plans for 1976-77 is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10646/76]. For some items, financial support would be available from institutional sources. A number of items of the Programme call essentially for legislative and administrative action and do not entail financial outlays.

Fall in National Income

2122. SHRI B. N REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the downward trend in the national income from the increase of 3.1 per cent in 1973-74 to the increase of 0.2 per cent in 1974-75 as reported by Central Statistical Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes According to the latest estimates released on First March, 1976, national income increased by 5.0 per cent in 1973-74 over 1972-73 and by 0.2 per cent in 1974-75 over 1973-74.

(b) The negligible rise in national income during 1974-75 was mainly due to the shortfall in the production of food-grains from 104.66 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 101.06 million tonnes in 1974-75. This resulted in a fall of 4.3 per cent in the net domestic product of the agriculture sector. All the other sectors registered some increases but they were just enough to off-set the shortfall in the agriculture sector.

Export of Salt

2123. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which manufacture salt; and

(b) the names of the countries to which salt is exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Most of the countries in the world produce salt. The major salt-producing countries are United States of America, China, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom, France, Canada, India, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, Austria, Rumania, Poland, the Netherlands and Japan

(b) India exports salt mainly to Maldives, Africa, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, Hongkong, Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia, Thailand and Bangla Desh.

राजस्थान में आदिवासी तथा जनजातीय लोगों का विकास

2124. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान राज्य के विभिन्न हिस्सों में, आदिवासी तथा जनजाति के लोगों को बहुमुखी उपनिधि के लिए कोई प्रयास कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नत्संबंधी मुख्य रूपसे क्या है ?

सह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक०एच० मोहसिन) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) राजस्थान में आदिवासी विकास प्रयास का मुख्य रूप से दो भागों में विभाजित

किया जा सकता है, अर्थात् (1) आदिवासी जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों के लिए कार्यक्रम, और (2) इधर उधर बसे आदिवासियों के लिए कार्यक्रम ।

इधर उधर बसे हुए आदिवासियों के लिए कार्यक्रम राज्य योजना स्कीमों में आते हैं जिनमें (1) शिक्षा (2) आर्थिक विकास और (3) स्वास्थ्य, आवास इत्यादि की स्कीमें शामिल हैं । राजस्थान सरकार ने आदिवासी जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए एक उप-योजना तैयार की है । ये इन क्षेत्रों के लिए किए गये कुल विकास प्रयास है जिनमें विशेष बल आदिवासियों की समस्या पर दिया गया है । इसमें राज्य की योजना, केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित स्कीमों, सम्पन्न वित्त और आदिवासी योजनाओं के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय स्हायता के पर्याप्त समाविष्ट हैं । मशःषित उप-योजना योजना आयोग के विचारगर्भित है और इसे शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दिः जाने की आशा है । इन कार्यक्रमों में अतिरिक्त, प्राचीन आदिवासी समुदायों के लिए स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कोटा जिले में सहायियों के लिए भी एक विशेष कार्यक्रम विचारगर्भित है ।

Constitution of Committees in States for implementation of 20-point programme

2125 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have constituted the committees for implementation of 20-point programme;

(b) if so, the pattern of these committees; and

(c) the names of States which have not yet done so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Committees for overseeing the implementation of 20-Point economic programme have been set up in all States. States have generally set up Committees both at State and District/Taluk levels. Some States have also set up separate committees for some specific items included in the Programme.

Annual Plan Outlay for Andhra Pradesh

2126. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total plan outlay for Andhra Pradesh during 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76; and

(b) what will be the total plan outlay for 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The outlays approved for the Annual Plan 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and

1976-77 for Andhra Pradesh are indicated below:—

	(Rs. crores)
1973-74	71.35
1974-75	137.78
1975-76	175.14
1976-77	262.35

Disbursement of Subsidies in Backward Areas

2127. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the agencies responsible for disbursement of the subsidies in backward areas and how much money has been disbursed so far under each head during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The following agencies disburse subsidies in Backward areas of the country:

Central Institutions/States	Agency
1. Central Institutions	Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
2. Andhra Pradesh	Director of Industries.
3. Assam	Director of Industries, Assam Small Industries Development Corporation and Assam Financial Corporation.
4. Bihar	Director of Industries.
5. Gujarat	Director of Industries and Gujarat State Financial Corporation.
6. Haryana	Director of Industries.
7. Himachal Pradesh	Director of Industries, H.P. Financial Corporation
8. Jammu and Kashmir	J & K Financial Corporation.

1	2
9. Karnataka	Director of Industries.
10. Kerala	Director of Industries.
11. Madhya Pradesh	Director of Industries, M.P. Financial Corporation.
12. Maharashtra	Director of Industries, State Financial Corporation and State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.
13. Manipur	Director of Industries.
14. Meghalaya	Director of Industries, Assam Financial Corporation, Shillong.
15. Nagaland	Director of Industries.
16. Orissa	Director of Industries, and Orissa State Financial Corporation.
17. Punjab	Director of Industries.
18. Rajasthan	Director of Industries and Rajasthan Financial Corpn.
19. Tamil Nadu	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. Madras.
20. Uttar Pradesh	Director of Industries Pardeshiya Industrial & Investment Corpn. of U.P., U.P. Financial Corporation.
21. West Bengal	West Bengal Industrial Corpn. and West Bengal Financial Corporation
22. Goa, Daman and Diu	Director of Industries.
23. Pondicherry	Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corpn., Ltd., Pondicherry.
24. Andaman and Nicobar	Director of Industries and State Financial Institution.
25. Arunachal Pradesh	Do.
26. Tripura	Do.
27. Dadra Nagar Haveli	Do.
28. Mizoram	Do.
29. Lakshdweep Amindive & Minicoy	Do.
30. Sikkim	Do.

2. The following amount of subsidy has been disbursed in the last three years :

(Rs. in Lacs)

Subsidy	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme, 1971.	58 90	400 27	600 00
Transport Subsidy Scheme	Nil	Nil	Nil

Functions of NSIC and SSIC

2128. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has decided to convert itself into a purely refinancing institution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what will be the functions of the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Small Industries Corporations under the new set up particularly in relation to hire-purchases and refinancing of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Super Thermal Stations in Singhranti and Pench Areas

2129. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether in view of the extensive coal deposits in Madhya Pradesh, needed for Thermal stations, Government propose to establish Super Thermal Stations in Singhranti and Pench areas to meet the shortage of power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) The proposed site for establishing the first Super Thermal Station in the Western Region is Korba in Madhya Pradesh.

सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को रियायत

2130. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के बच्चों को सैनिक स्कूलों में भिन्ना पाने के लिए कोई रियायत दी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे०बी० पटनायक) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्न में पूछी गयी सूचना लाकनवा में 29-3-73 को पूछ गये अतारकित प्रश्न मध्या 5267 के उत्तर में सदन में दी गई थी। उन समय जो स्थिति बनाई गई थी वही अब भी है।

समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापनों में नवन चित्रों का प्रकाशन

2131. श्री मल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापनों में नवन चित्रों का प्रकाशन किया जाता है जो कामुक होते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बसंतरी सिंह) : (क) और (ख). समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं में अश्लील प्रकाशन को निन्द्यमान्य करने और उन्हें रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। परिणामस्वरूप इस दिशा में सुधार हुआ है। अब, आक्षेपणीय माननी प्रकाशन निवारण अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत शब्द, संकेत या

दृश्य रूपकी के माध्यम से कोई भी अ-जीन प्रकाशन प्रपराय है। सभी सम्बन्धित क अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि वे अ-जीन प्रकाशन में रत समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के विरुद्ध इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई करें।

Central Assistance for Economic Projects in West Bengal

2132, SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though the per capita development investment in West Bengal has shown a marked increase during the last five years yet the average is below the national level;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to increase its quantum of Central assistance to help the State at least to come upto the All India level and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what are the Central economic projects that will be taken up in West Bengal during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Taking the figure of population as in the 1971 Census, the per capita development investment in West Bengal under the State Plan has increased from Rs. 20.26 in 1972-73 to Rs. 52.37 in 1976-77. This is an increase of almost 158 per cent. During the same period, the average per capita development investment in the Plans of all States has increased from Rs. 31.48 to Rs. 65.57. This gives an average increase of approximately 109 per cent. The rate of increase of investment in West Bengal is, therefore, markedly higher than the average for all States.

(b) In accordance with the formula determined by the National Development Council and keeping in mind the overall availability of resources, the Central Government constantly endeavours to provide maximum possible assistance to all State Governments in their development effort.

(c) Information regarding Central economic projects which will be taken up in West Bengal in the remaining 2 years of the Fifth Five Year Plan is being collected from respective Central Ministries and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available. Economic projects to be undertaken by the Central Government in the first three years of the Sixth Plan period will be determined when the Sixth Five Year Plan is finalised.

Theft in Government Higher Secondary Co-education School, Badarpur, New Delhi

2133, SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5519 on the 9th April, 1975 regarding theft in Government Higher Secondary Co-education School, Badarpur, New Delhi and state the report of the investigation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): 2 cases FIR No. 867, dated 28th October, 1974 u/s 457/380 IPC and FIR No. 169, dated 25th February, 1975 u/s 380 IPC registered at Police Station Kalkaji, were sent as untraced. However, on 5th May, 1975 the police re-opened the investigation of case No. FIR 169/75 u/s 380 IPC and arrested 2 persons. 13 ceiling fans were recovered.

Accident in New Kendu Colliery

2134. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether another accident occurred in New Kendu Colliery, about 15 km from Asansol, killing a miner and injuring several others, when a portion of the roof caved in; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). An accident occurred in the New Kendu Colliery, under the Eastern Coalfields Limited, on 20th February, 1976, in which one person was killed and another seriously injured. After blasting a portion of the roof and after the place was dressed down, the loaders were allowed to load coal. While in this process, a mass of coal fell from the roof, causing this accident.

Supply of Power to Industries and Agriculture

2135. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the quantum of power supplied to industries and agriculture during last ten months in the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Information of the type asked for is maintained in a scattered form in the various offices and units of State Electricity Boards in the different States. This information is consolidated on an annual basis for the financial year as a whole. As this involves collection of data from all the States, there is a time lag between the completion of a year and the availability of consolidated figures pertaining to it. The information for

the year 1975-76 will become available after a time lag. The information will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

State-wise Allocations for Tribal Uplift Programmes

2136. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation of funds for implementing tribal uplift programmes in the year 1975-76; and

(b) the State-wise allocations of such funds for the year 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The State-wise allocation for 1975-76 is given in the Annexure.

(b) The tentative allocation for the year 1976-77 is as follows:—

	(R. in lakhs)
1. Special Central Assistance for sub-plan	4,000 00
2. State Sector	1,500 00
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	270 07
4. Fixed grant to Assam	13 33
Total	5,783 40

The provisional allocation of Special Central assistance to different States is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10047/76]. The State-wise allocation for Centrally Sponsored and State Sector Schemes are not available as yet.

Issue of Letters of Intent

2137. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of letters of intent issued during this year;

(b) the number out of them which are for new undertakings and public sector undertakings separately; and

(c) whether the backlog of industrial licences application has been cleared by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Data regarding letters of intent and industrial licences is maintained calendar year-wise. 92 letters of intent were issued during the calendar year 1975 and 114 during the calendar year 1976 (Jan.—March).

(b) Out of the letters of intent issued during the calendar year 1975, 604 have been issued for New Undertakings and 80 have been granted in favour of the public sector undertakings. Similarly, out of the letters of intent issued in the calendar year 1976 (Jan.—March), 62 relate to New Undertakings and 8 to public sector undertakings.

(c) Yes, Sir. Only 19 pre-SIA applications are pending for disposal.

वर्ष 1976-77 में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए उपाय

2138. श्री कल्याण विश्व 'मन्वकर': क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1976-77 में बिजपुर पर खर्च के लिए 31 प्रतिशत अधिक उपकरण किया है और बिजपुर कार्य में विद्युतीकरण पर अधिक खर्च किया गया है?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) बिहार में कितने नए गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1976-77 की वार्षिक योजना में विद्युत् के लिए 1453.40 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। पिछले वर्ष के परिव्यय से यह 31.9 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

उपर्युक्त परिव्यय में 1976-77 के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए 114.07 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय भी शामिल है।

(ख) 1976-77 की वार्षिक योजना में बिहार में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए 11 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

राज्य का सामान्य विकास

कार्यक्रम	3.00 करोड़ रुपये
न्यूनतम आवश्यक कार्यक्रम	3.00 करोड़ रुपये
ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम का सामान्य कार्यक्रम	5.00 करोड़ रुपये

11.00 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 1976-77 के दौरान 2435 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने के लक्ष्य की सूचना दी है।

पूनापुर के उर्बरक कारखाने में भर्ती

2139. श्री नरेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या उद्योग और मन्त्रालय द्वारा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूनापुर के उर्बरक कारखाने में कर्मचारियों को भर्ती की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें भर्ती के लिये क्या प्रवृत्ति प्रयत्नाई गई है; और

(ग) इस कारखाने में उत्पादन कम तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) फूलपुर का कारखाना निर्माणावस्था में है और इस समय पर्यवेक्षी, तकनीकी तथा मानिट्रिंग कमचारियों की भर्ती की जा रही है।

(ख) कनिष्ठ पदों पर भर्ती सार्वजनिक विज्ञापन द्वारा की जाती है। कनिष्ठ पदों पर भर्ती सार्वजनिक विज्ञापन द्वारा तथा स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय को इस बारे में सूचना भेजकर की जाती है।

(ग) इस कारखाने द्वारा 1979 के प्रारम्भ में उत्पादन शुरू किए जाने की उम्मीद है।

Rural Electrification Scheme

2140. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the rural electrification schemes sanctioned and executed in various States during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. sanctioned during last 3 years, 829 rural electrification schemes of various State Electricity Boards for a total loan assistance of Rs. 327.32 crores. The schemes are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 8 years from commencement. The execution of the schemes sanctioned during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 is accordingly expected to be completed by the end of 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

Tribal Development Cell

2141. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Cell at the Centre with a view to ensuring proper planning and execution of tribal sub-plans in the country; and

(b) if so, main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The sub-plans for tribal areas are prepared by the State Governments and approved by the Planning Commission on the same lines as the State plans in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other Central Ministries.

The Home Ministry is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the sub-plans. The sub-plan areas have been divided into a number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The projects are prepared by the State Governments either through their planning or research units or with the help of other academic or expert organisations.

A central Coordination Committee for Welfare of Backward Classes has been constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs with Shri Om Mehta, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs as its Chairman. A Sanctioning Committee has been appointed by the Central Coordination Committee for detailed examination and formal approval of the projects. This Committee is serviced by the Tribal Development Division of the Ministry headed by a Joint Secretary. This Division is being suitably strengthened. It is proposed that it should have one Wing for Programme Administration and another for Plan-

ing Research, Evaluation and Monitoring. The officers in this Division will keep close touch with the implementation of the programmes through personal field visits, discussion with State level officers and periodical review of progress on the basis of feed-back in reports and returns

Cooperative Sugar Mills

2142. SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) total number of cooperative sugar mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) total amount of outstanding credit drawn by the mills from financial and banking institutions as on 31st December, 1975 and the rate of interest thereon; and

(c) whether most of the mills are defaulters in repayment of the credit and, if so, amount outstanding together with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) A statement showing State-wise number of cooperative sugar factories installed is enclosed.

(b) The term loans obtained by cooperative sugar factories from central financing institutions and outstanding on 31-12-75 was of the order of Rs 66.68 crores. The rate of interest varies from 7 per cent to 12 per cent according to the year in which the loans were taken. The loans from banking institutions are mainly for working capital requirements on hypothecation/pledge of goods and this amount would be varying from time to time depending on the stocks pledged/hypothecated.

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(c) No, Sir. Out of Rs. 66.68 crores outstanding to term lending institutions from 12 cooperative sugar factories as on 31-12-75, the amount of overdue of principal and interest was only Rs 1.87 crores in respect of only 8 cooperative sugar factories.

Statement

As on 31-12-1975

Sl No.	Name of the State	No. of Cooperative Sugar Factories installed
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	9
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	3
4	Goa	1
5	Haryana	2
6	Gujarat	9
7	Kerala	2
8	Karnataka	8
9	Madhya Pradesh	1
10	Maharashtra	45
11	O issa	2
12	Punjab	4
13	Rajasthan	1
14	Tamil Nadu	7
15	Uttar Pradesh	6
	Total	103

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by officers of Hindustan Sanitary ware and Industries

2143 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain officers of the Hindustan Sanitary ware and Industries, Bahadurgarh had been arrested

in Maryana in connection with the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations; and

(b) if so, present position thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No officers of Hindustan Sanitaryware and Industries of Bahadurgarh have been arrested by the Enforcement Directorate in connection with any Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident in Patmohna Colliery near Asansol

2144. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a miner was killed in an accident in Patmohna colliery, near Asansol (West Bengal) on 5th February, 1976.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) compensation paid to the family of the victim; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). One worker was killed in an accident on 5-2-76 in the Patmohana colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Limited, when a tub broke the wooden buffer, provided at the main haulage dip, derailed and hit him

(c) An exgratia payment of Rs. 1000 has been paid to the wife of the deceased. Action has been initiated for payment under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(d) Steps have been taken to ensure better maintenance of equipment, more stringent inspections, effective supervision of operations and educate the workers against such dangers.

Motivation to Farmer, to adopt improved practice,

2145. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd, has embarked upon any programme to motivate the farmer, to adopt improved package of practices including applications of fertilisers to increase crop yields; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is implemented by qualified and trained field representatives of IFFCO. About 200 of them are placed in selected points in the areas where the Society markets its products. These field representatives lay demonstration plots, hold block demonstrations, adopt total villages, conduct farmers' meetings and take part in agricultural melas. The Society also trains cooperative personnel, who, in turn, will take up extension work among the farmers.

Cooking gas through pipes in Delhi

2146. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide cooking gas through pipes to 1000 households in Friends Colony in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) how long will it take to supply the piped gas to all the cooking gas consumers in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) At the instance of Delhi Administration, the Central Electricity Authority has prepared a project report for the supply of sewage gas from the Okhla Sewage Works to domestic consumers within a distance of 4 kms. from the Sewage plant. The Scheme is likely to benefit Friends Colony etc.

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 148 lakhs and is proposed to be developed in two phases. The first phase of the project envisages distribution of gas to about 1000 houses and in the second phase it is proposed to extend supply to a total of 10,000 houses. The project is expected to be completed in two years after approval.

(c) No such proposal has been drawn up.

Seamless Tube Project in Tiruchirappalli

2147. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given its approval for the proposed seamless tube project to be set up in Tiruchirappalli;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether work on this project has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is for the manufacture of 40,000 tonnes per annum of Seamless Steel Tubes in size ranges from 19 mm to 159 mm diameter for meeting the requirements of BHEL's High Pressure Boiler Plant and of other boiler manufacturers in the country. The project is estimated to cost about Rs 53 crores and is expected to be completed in 42 months.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Production capacity of Britannia Biscuit Company

2148. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total licensed capacity for bread production of the units under the control of Britannia Biscuit Company;

(b) whether this foreign company has been producing bread far in excess of the licensed capacity;

(c) if so, licensed capacity, installed capacity and actual production of bread by the units under the control of above mentioned foreign company, year-wise;

(d) whether Government have regularised this excess production by the units of this company; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (e). Manufac-

ture of bread is held to be an item outside the purview of the Industries (Deve. and Regu.) Act, 1951, and in consequence, no licence for manufacture of bread is required to be obtained under the said Act.

'Capacity registered' by M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd. for their different units with the Directorate General of Technical Development for manufacture of bread and figures of production of bread in these units during the last three years are as under—

Unit at	Registered Capacity (M.T.)	Production (M.T.)		
		1973	1974	1975
Delhi	23328	21107	23029	24796
Madras	1944	277	332	259
Bombay	11664	8228	8543	8309
Calcutta	11664	(Not gone into production)		
Total	48600	29672	31904	34555

Accumulation of Coir stock in Kerala

2149 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Coir area of Cranganore, Chittattukara and Vadakkekara Panchayaths of Kerala;

(b) whether the stock of coir in godown is about 20,000 quintals, costing Rs. 60 lakhs;

(c) in view of the adverse impact on the financial position of Cochin Central Coir Marketing Society No 423, whether Central Government propose to help the coir industry; and

(d) if so, to what extent and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA). (a) Central Govern-

ment have not received any representation in this regard. However, it appears from the report of the State Government that they had received some representations from Coir Co-operatives in Trichur and Ernakulam Districts of Kerala;

(b) A stock of 23933 quintals of coir yarn valued at nearly Rs 55 lakhs was lying in the godown of Cochin Central Cooperative Coir Marketing Society on 1-3-76. The position has since improved as stocks worth Rs 4 lakhs has been sold during March 1976.

(c) The Central Government is providing special central assistance of Rs 431 crores to the Government of Kerala as a special case for the restructuring of the existing potentially viable coir co-operatives in that State. A sum of Rs 3 crores has already been released for the purpose. For the hardship of any particular society or for the general problems of the industry, it is for the State Government to consider what assistance they can provide out of its own funds.

(d) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Film Censor Board

2150. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for reorganisation of the Board of Film Censors; and

(b) whether some social workers are also proposed to be included in it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

Disability Pension to Ex-servicemen

2151. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main grounds for the sanction of disability pension to Ex-servicemen;

(b) the number of cases regarding the disability pension which are pending for decision for over (i) 5 years (ii) 4 years (iii) 3 years (iv) 2 years and (v) 1 year for the three wings of the Armed Forces, separately; and

(c) the likely dates by which all these cases would be decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK). (a) Servicemen, who have to be invalided out of service on account of disability, which is assessed at 20 per cent or more, are granted disability pension.

(b) A statement showing the position is attached.

(c) All efforts are being made to finalise the outstanding cases expeditiously.

STATEMENT

Number of cases of disability pension of ex-servicemen (including officers) pending for decision as on 31-3-1976.

Service:	Over 1 year	Over 2 years	Over 3 years	Over 4 years	Over 5 years
Army	140	20	..	..	..
Navy	4	..	..	..	..
Air Force	4	1	..	..	..

Involvement of Panchayats in Rural Electrification Programme

2152. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved by Government for involvement of Panchayats in rural electrification programmes of the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No such scheme has been evolved by the Government. However, there have been some discussions with the All India Panchayat Parishad in this regard.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by persons engaged in Film Industry

2153. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few persons engaged in Indian Film Industry either as studio owners or producers or distributors and directors have been found guilty of violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations; and

(b) if so, what action Government took against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Between 1-1-1973 and 29-2-1976 penal action has been taken for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations against some persons connected with the Indian Film Industry.

मध्य प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता के आरोप में दंडित व्यक्ति

2154. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानूनों के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों में कितने व्यक्ति सरकारी तथा अर्द्ध-सरकारी पदों पर हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 1974 के कलेक्टर वर्ष में अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन जिन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध

कार्यवाही की गई है उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या 152
चालान किये गये मामलों की संख्या 103
उन मामलों की संख्या जो:—

(i) दोषसिद्ध हुए 21
(ii) समझौता हुआ 53
(iii) दोषमुक्त हुए 22

(ख) ऐसे कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये गर-भारतीयों को प्रोत्साहन

2155. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने राज्य में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए गर-भारतीयों और तकनीकी उद्यमियों को और प्रोत्साहन देने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को राज्यों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता दी गई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पुति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उद्योग स्थापित करने में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान इन्दौर ने 419 बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों की और राज्य उद्योग निदेशालय ने 359 इंजीनियरों की सहायता की।

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली की सलाई

2156. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली देने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी. नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Conducting of Recruitment Examinations in English by N.C.D.C.

2157. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment examinations carried out by the NCDC management in Singrauli Coalfields in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh even for Class II and III category posts are in English;

(b) steps proposed to be taken to conduct the examinations in Hindi; and

(c) when it is likely to be effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No written examination has been held, in connection with the recruitment to Class II posts in Singrauli coalfields under Central Coalfields Limited. As regards recruitment to Class III posts, written examinations are held both in English and Hindi.

Commissioning of Radio Transmitter at Rewa, M.P.

2158. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Radio Transmitter at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh will start relaying AIR programmes; and

(b) the time by which it will start broadcasting through its own studio facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). It is now proposed to set up interim studio facilities at Rewa by October 1976, when it will be possible to relay as well as originate limited programmes from the transmitter at Rewa. The permanent studios are likely to be ready in 1978.

Coal Stock Pile-up at Pitheads

2159. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is alarming coal stock pile-up at pitheads;

(b) whether there is any danger of spontaneous fire at pitheads as indicated by BCCL Director (Technical); and

(c) if so, steps taken to move the coal immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Wherever there is coal stock, there is risk of spontaneous heating. Arrangements are being made to spread out the coal stock

wherever space permits. Water pipe lines are being laid to quench heating, in case of such occurrence. These steps will minimise spontaneous fire.

Export of Indian Technical Know-how

2160. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about export of technical know-how in the current year;

(b) the countries which sought it and the projects taken up thereunder together with names of parties in our country who were assigned the jobs; and

(c) the benefits to our country thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Know-how from India is being made available to other countries in many ways such as by setting up joint ventures abroad, by undertaking turn-key projects, by undertaking consultancy/contract engineering services by way of technical collaboration agreements between Indian and foreign parties, by sending Indian experts abroad and by training foreigners in India, etc.

While requests for making available Indian know-how are in some cases received from other countries at Government level, in majority of the cases terms of cooperation between the parties in India and other countries are negotiated by these parties direct. Approvals of the concerned Government Departments/agencies are sought by them to the extent required. Some of the countries in which Indian firms have collaborated for setting up of industrial ventures are Abu Dhabi, Afghanistan, Argentina, Canada, Cyprus, Dubai, Ethiopia, Fiji, Hong

Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and Zambia. In 1976, 12 proposals have been received upto end of March, for setting up of joint ventures in Ireland, Canada, Indonesia, Muscat, Dubai, U.S.A., Kenya, France, Malaysia, Abu Dhabi. The fields covered by these proposals are organic chemicals, synthetic bristles anti-biotics, consultancy and engineering services, restaurants, hand tools, building construction, wood pulp and paper.

(c) Besides making known to the other countries technological advances made by India in the various fields, the export of know-how from India results in earning of foreign exchange in the form of payments for know-how fees and export of machinery, etc.

De-Salination of Sea Water

2161 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand of fresh water for industrial purpose can be met by de-salination of sea water; and

(b) if so, steps taken to de-salinate sea water along the sea shore of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The needs of big coastal cities and urban centres where water is consumed for industrial/municipal use and where conventional water resources are not of right quality or are depleted could be largely met by de-salination of sea water. A number of feasibility studies were conducted and R & D work is in pro-

at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar and other CSIR laboratories. IITS and Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research etc

Civil Defence Organisation

2162. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of each civil defence organisation in the country; and

(b) the weapons supplied to them and training given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The authorised strength of the Civil Defence Organisation is 4.75 lakhs and its present strength is 3.91 lakhs.

(b) Civil Defence is an unarmed organisation and hence no training in the use of weapons is given to them

Standardization Agreement with USSR

2163. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on standardization has been recently concluded with USSR; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). An

agreement for cooperation between India USSR in the field of applied Science and Technology was signed in October, 1972. In pursuance of this Agreement, a programme of cooperation in various fields including those of Standardisation and Metrology was drawn up in February, 1973. The State Committee of Standards of U. S. S. R. Council of Ministers was nominated as the coordinating organisation of U. S. S. R. and the ISI, as the coordinating organization of India.

The coordinating organisations of both sides were required to arrange meetings or experts for working out concrete plans of joint research. A meeting of experts of the two countries was held in March, 1973, in New Delhi. This meeting agreed to the various areas of cooperation in relation to standardization and metrology. It was also agreed that additions and amendments to these areas could be made if necessary with the consent of both the parties. It was further agreed that a Working Group should be set up to plan, programme and review the progress of collaboration under the Agreement. A Statute for the Working Group was also prepared. According to this Statute, the Working Group, for the purpose of organising cooperation will—

—determine the scope and forms of cooperation;

—approve annual plans for joint and coordinated activities;

—establish Sections for particular projects;

—assign organisations responsible for realizing the projects;

—hear the reports of Sections on work progress.

The decisions taken by the Working Group shall become operative right upon their signing, unless otherwise specified by the very decisions.

So far three meetings of the Working Group have been held; one meeting was held in New Delhi and two meetings in Moscow. The fourth meeting of the Working Group is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in November this year. The Indian Standards Institution, the National Physical Laboratory, and Directorate of Weights & Measures are associated with the Working Group, 16 specific themes in 6 different Sections have been initially identified by the Group. Accordingly, 6 different Sections have been constituted under the Group. The detailed working programme for each Section is worked out year by year. Exchange of information/experts has taken place on all the themes.

Deterioration in Employment Situation

2164. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE—Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deterioration in employment situation, as mentioned in para 3.21, page 14 of the Economic Survey of Government of India (1975-76) to be 7.1 per cent more than a year ago, is due to the slow growth of industry; and

(b) if so, how does it tally with the statement in the said Economic Survey that the index of industrial production recorded an increase of 25 per cent in 1974-75 and of 3 per cent in first six months of 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (b). Slow growth of industry in 1973-74 and 1974-75 has been partly responsible for the deterioration in the employment situation as indicated by an increase in registrations at employment exchanges by 7.1 per cent during October, 1974—September, 1975 compared to 5.4 per cent during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Relatively slower industrial growth failed to generate adequate employment opportunities to match

with the number added to the labour force. In 1974-75, employment in the organised sector increased by only 3 per cent which is not inconsistent with the recorded rise in industrial production in 1974-75.

Allocation to States under Additional Employment Scheme

2165. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been allocated to States under additional employment scheme since 1971 upto December, 1975; and

(b) how much money is proposed to be given in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The amounts allocated (Central assistance released) to the States/Union Territories under different Employment Programmes for generation of additional employment opportunities since 1971-72 to 1975-76 is indicated below programme-wise:—

Programme	Central assistance released (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (1971-72 to 1973-74)	12262.83
(ii) Programme for Educated Unemployed (1971-72 to 1973-74)	10266.39
(iii) Special Employment Programme (1972-73 to 1973-74)	4888.84
(iv) Half-a-Million Jobs Programme (1973-74)	5515.10
(v) Employment Promotion Programme* (1974-75)	1346.24
Total	34279.40

*Includes spill-over assistance given in 1975-76 for this programme.

(b) Draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides for employment opportunities to be generated by implementation of various sectoral programmes. Employment promotion programme (1974-75) was thus not continued during the year 1975-76. Spill over assistance amounting to about Rs. 5 crores was, however, released during the year 1975-76 in respect of schemes taken up by 31-3-1975. During the year 1976-77 there is no provision for giving central assistance for such schemes.

Increase in the rate of Water distributed by D.V.C.

2166 SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the rates of water distributed by D.V.C.;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is a uniform policy of Government to increase the levy on water; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. In respect of non-agricultural uses.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Irrigation is a State subject. However, as the water rates in many States are not adequate to meet even the operation and maintenance costs of the projects, the Central Government have emphasized upon the State Governments the desirability of increasing the water charges to enhance their resources. The States of Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already notified upward revision of water rates since 1974.

Use of Chemicals produced from Coal

2167. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the chemicals produced from coal can be used in the manufacture of Fine Chemicals, Drugs, Dyestuffs, etc; and

(b) whether they can gainfully be substituted for the Chemicals at present being imported, and if so, the anticipated saving in valuable foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Chemicals, produced from coal/coke oven complexes can be used in the manufacture of the fine chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs etc. depending upon the comparative economics of raw materials from other sources. These raw materials are available mainly from three sources (i) alcohol-based chemicals; (ii) coal/coke oven products and (iii) petrochemicals-based items. While these form the starting point, subsequent operations depend on the end-products in view and technology involved. As such, it would be difficult to indicate the extent to which the chemicals produced from coal and from other sources can be used in the manufacture of drugs etc.

Import substitution is one of the main objectives pursued by the Government and import of chemicals is restricted only to the items not produced in the country. As the raw material supply may come from various sources, it is difficult to quantify the anticipated savings in foreign exchange with respect to each

Manufacture of Rigs for Drilling Oil

2168. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of rigs for on-shore and off-shore drill-

ling for oil has been undertaken in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have undertaken the manufacture of drilling rigs for onshore drilling. They have entered into a collaboration agreement with a US firm for acquiring know-how for the following two sizes of drilling rigs—

(i) 6,000 meters, and

(ii) 3,600 meters

They have already started manufacture of 7 Nos of onshore drilling rigs for which they have received an order from the Oil & Natural Gas Commission. The capital investment for the project will be nominal because it is not intended to set up a separate facility for the manufacture of the different components of the rigs. Instead these components will be manufactured in the different units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd and other public sector enterprises with the basic idea of utilising the spare capacities available in the existing units.

BHEL is also in a position to manufacture the basic portion of the rigs for offshore drilling but not the mast and substructure which is of a different type and is not covered by the collaboration agreement.

Reopening of closed Mills

2169. R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Government to prepare a feasibility report for reopening of the closed mills;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments, (hereon); and

(c) number of mills lying closed as on 1st March, 1976, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The concerned State Governments were asked to prepare feasibility reports for reopening of two textile mills in UP, two textile mills in Gujarat and one textile mill in Tamil Nadu

(b) Feasibility reports in respect of two textile mills in U. P. have been received.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Expansion of Damodar Valley Corporation

2170. SHRI H N MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the Damodar Valley Corporation could meet the power supply of West Bengal and Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) At present Damodar Valley Corporation is meeting demands of its own consumers including the State Electricity Boards of Bihar and West Bengal to the extent of 496 MVA aggregate and 996 MVA aggregate respectively on an average.

T.V. Stations in Gujarat

2171. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to setting up of the TV. stations in Gujarat State, and

(b) the time by which these will be completed and start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Due to financial constraints, it is not at present possible to set up a regular TV Station in Gujarat. However, a TV transmitter at Nadiad, about 48 K M. south of Ahmedabad, and Studios at Ahmedabad, set up for experimental work during the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment will continue to function on conclusion of the Satellite Experiment

T.V. Stations in India

2172 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL.
SHRI VEKARIA.

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV stations functioning in India with their location;

(b) the number of TV. stations proposed to be installed during the next three years; and

(c) the places or sites selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(a) Eight TV Centres are at present functioning in the country as under :—

TV Central, Delhi

TV Central, Bombay

TV Centre, Srinagar.

TV Centre, Calcutta

TV Centre, Madras.

TV Centre, Lucknow.

TV Transmitting Centre, Amritsar

TV Relay Centre, Poona.

In addition three Base Production Centres at Delhi, Hyderabad and Cuttack have been set up to produce programmes for the SITE

(b) and (c) Ten TV Centres are proposed to be installed during the next three years as follows —

(i) TV Relay Centre, Mussoorie.

(ii) TV Relay Centre, Kanpur.

(iii) TV Centre, Jullundur.

(iv) TV Realy Centre, Kasauli

(v) TV Transmitting Centre, Jaipur

(vi), TV Transmitting Centre, Hyderabad

(vii) TV Transmitting Centre, Rajpur

(viii) TV Transmitting Centre, Sambalpur

(ix) TV Transmitting Centre, Muzaffarpur

(x) TV Transmitting Centre, Gulbarga.

Compensation to Mine Owners

2173. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9865 on the 10th May, 1973 regarding compensation to mine owners and state :

(a) the dates on which the amounts referred to in Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 were paid to Commissioner of Payments; and

(b) the dates on which the net credit balance were paid to the Banks or Commissioner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SUDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The amount referred to in the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 were paid to the Commissioner of Payments on 30-3-1973.

(b) The amount of net credit balances in the accounts of the owners of the coking coal mines/coke oven plants under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 was drawn in the name of the Commissioner of Payments on 31-3-1976.

New Newspapers and Magazines

2174. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies have come out after the Emergency was proclaimed; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) According to the information available so far, the number of newspapers that have come out after the Emergency was proclaimed, categorywise is as follows:—

Dailies	33
Weeklies	173
Fortnightlies	103
Monthlies	297
Total	611

Prices of H.M.T. Watches

2175. SHRI B. B. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of H.M.T. watches of all types have been continuously rising for the last two or three years; and

(b) whether in view of economic improvement in the country, the prices will be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The prices for H. M. T. Watches were increased in January, 1974, due to the increase in the cost of raw material and components and increase in the wages paid to the employees. The average increase in January, 1974, was 15 per cent as against 17 per cent inflation observed in Indian Economy during the year 1973. Again in January, 1975, the prices of watches were revised due to the increase in the cost of manufacture both in material and labour and it was about 10 per cent only against the inflation of 30 per cent noticed in Indian economy during 1974. Due to the additional levy of 1 per cent Excise Duty with effect from 1-3-75 the prices were raised again to convey this statutory levy.

(b) In view of the economic improvement H. M. T. have been able to hold their selling prices for watches during 1976. Normal increase in wages payable to employees have been absorbed by the Company itself.

Post of Head Peon in Government Offices

2176. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for creating a post of Head Peon in Government offices; and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision is expected in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration and effort will be made to expedite decision.

Orders with H.E.C., Ranchi

2177. SHRI S. R. LAMANI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the order book position of the Heavy Engineering Corporation as on 29th February, 1976; and

(b) how much of it is for export and to which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES: (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The order book position in the three plants of the Heavy Engineering Corporation as on 29th February, 1976 was as follows:—

Name of Plant	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Foundry Forge Plant	13,371 tonnes	19.25
Heavy Machine Building Plant	106,826 tonnes	206.69
Heavy Machine Tool Plant	79 Nos.	8.32

(b) In February this year, HEC received an export order worth Rs. 3.75 crores for electrolyzers for an aluminium plant for an USSR assisted project in Yugoslavia. Apart from the above there are no significant export orders as yet.

statement of April-May-June, 1975; and

(b) if no steps have yet been taken, the reasons therefor?

Charges against a Brigadier and Two Lt. Colonels

2178. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). The case is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and appropriate action will be taken on receipt of their report and recommendations.

Harassment of Harijan Peasants by Landlords in Bihar and West Bengal

2179. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps his Ministry has taken against a Brigadier and two Lt. Colonels against whom C.B.I. registered a case of investigation regarding allegedly showing favours to two private firms for purchase of certain materials at exorbitant rates, as reported to Parliament in the

(a) whether a large number of poor harijans in Mouja Usmanpur, Bhagalpur district of Bihar who had been

cultivating 20 acres of "vested land" have been mercilessly beaten by local landlords' goondas and police during the last harvesting season;

(b) whether a number of tribal peasants in Kultore Mouja of Dubrajpur Police Station in Birbhum district, West Bengal who cultivated land under the official order of local Junior Land Reform Officer, had been mercilessly beaten by local landlord and police when they had been harvesting their crop from the "vested lands"; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such brutal treatment in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Governments.

Import of Uranium for Atomic Plants

2180 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state from which countries and in what quantities uranium is imported for our atomic plants?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): At present only the Tarapur Atomic Power Station requires imported uranium as fuel 18 tonnes of enriched uranium is being imported annually for this purpose from the USA, under an agreement for co-operation entered into with that country.

Ban on Export of Uranium to India

2181. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN;
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some clubs and U.S. Senators in the U.S.A. are agitating for a ban on the export of uranium to India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Some groups of citizens in the U. S. A. have raised objections before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of that country to the issue of an export licence for a consignment of enriched uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station which has resulted in a delay in the export of enriched uranium not only to the Tarapur Atomic Power Station but also to similar stations in some other countries.

(b) Government of India's position has been suitably explained to the U.S. Government which is committed to the fulfilment of the contractual obligations. The question of further supplies is presently under the consideration of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Financial Assistance to Orissa for Rural Electrification

2182. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the financial assistance to be given by the Rural Electrification Corporation in 1975-76 to the Orissa State for rural electrification programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): During

1975-76, the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. sanctioned 25 rural electrification schemes of the Orissa State Electricity Board for a total loan assistance of Rs. 11.19 crores. These schemes envisage energization of 5455 pumpsets and provision of electricity to 1624 small industries in 3255 villages.

Pre-Examination Coaching to S.C. & S.T. Candidates at Government aided Institutions

2183. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who got pre-examination coaching at Government-aided Institutions and how many of them actually qualified for I.A.S. examinations during the last two years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government thereon; and

(c) the facilities given to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who get pre-examination coaching by way of stipend, food and hostel accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) During the years 1973 and 1974, 442 candidates were given pre-examination training in the five Centres set up for the purpose at Allahabad, Madras, Patiala, Jaipur and Rau's I. A. S. Study Circle, New Delhi. 102 of them were selected for appointment to the I.A.S., I.P.S. and Central Services.

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(b) The total expenditure incurred on the running of these institutions during the financial years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was Rs. 16.39 lakhs.

(c) Hostel facilities, including free boarding, is provided in the Allahabad, Madras, Patiala and Jaipur Centres. In the case of the Rau's I. A. S. Study Circle, a maintenance allowance was paid to the trainees. In all Centres, the cost of tuition was met by Government.

Plan Outlay of Punjab for 1976-77

2184. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved Punjab's annual plan outlay for 1976-77;

(b) if so, the total outlay thereof; and

(c) whether Punjab Government have approached the Centre for funds for any additional schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 219 crores.

(c) Since the finalisation of the State Annual Plan 1976-77, the State Government have not forwarded any new proposals for inclusion in the State Annual Plan 1976-77.

सर्व हिन्दुओं द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की हत्या करना

2185. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गल तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने मामलों की सूचना मिली जिसमें सर्व हिन्दुओं द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की हत्या की गई है ; और

(ख) ये मांगें कि किस किस राज्य में हूँ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (बी एक० एच० बी०एसि०) : (क) श्री (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पढल पर रक दी जाएगी ।

इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड कोटा को प्राप्त हुए विदेशी क्रयादेश

2186. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा, को विदेशों से कितने क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या उसका और विस्तार करने का विचार है , और

(घ) यदि हा. तो कब तक और कितना ?

उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में सचिव मंत्री (बी बी० पी० सी०) : (क) इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि०, कोटा को (जो केन्द्र सरकार की एक पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी है) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से 40 आर्डर (क्रयादेश) प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अजित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि 115 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) और (घ). कम्पनी अपने निर्यात विध्यादन में सुधार करने के लिए प्रयत्न करती रही है । अनुमान है कि अपने

उत्पाद की किस्मों का अद्यविकीकरण कर लेने पर, जो इस समय विचाराधीन है, कम्पनी को निर्यात के और अधिक आर्डर (क्रयादेश) मिल सकेंगे । फिर भी, इस समय यह बता सकना कठिन है कि कम्पनी किस सीमा तक अपना निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ा सकेगी ।

Export of T.V. Sets

2188. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Indian Television sets are competitive in quality and price in foreign markets;

(b) if so, whether any export avenues have been explored; and

(c) if not, what is the strategy of Government to utilize the built-in capacity of this industry?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Though comparable in terms of quality, domestically manufactured TV sets are not price competitive in foreign markets at the present time. This is primarily because the domestic prices of a number of high value components going into a TV set e.g. the Picture Tube, Deflection Components and Multichannel Tuner, are much higher than international prices. However, if a TV receiver manufacturing unit were located in the Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), it would be aided by duty free and comparatively liberal imports and so would be able to manufacture TV sets at internationally competitive prices.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some units proposed to be set up in the Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) have been exploring export avenues for TV sets though with little success up till now.

(c) While the licensed/approved capacity for TV sets in the country is 3 lakhs, the effective built-in capacity is only in the region of 1 lakh sets per year. This capacity is already being utilised fully to meet the domestic demand.

Use of Cargo Ships for Atomic Power Plants

2189. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to State:

(a) whether French designed flying cargo ships capable of flying loads of 900 tons in a single piece will be able to solve our infra-structure handicaps like weak bridges in erecting thousand Mega-watt power atomic power plants as envisaged by late Dr. Sarabhai in his profile for the next decade; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking a fresh look at the atomic plants which are at the drawing board stage?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The feasibility of utilising French designed flying cargo ships for transporting heavy equipment will depend upon the dimensions and weight of the equipment that can be transported in such flying cargo ships. In any case, it will still be necessary to strengthen and improve bridges and roads between the manufacturers' workshops and the nearest airports for loading and between the air-ports of landing and the sites of the atomic power stations along which route the equipment will have to be conveyed. Apart from this other constraints like the small size of the grid and the inadequate industrial back-up have contributed to a postponement of the decision to introduce larger sized atomic power reactors.

Centralised Production for Industrialisation

2191. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centralised production system and Small Scale Industries using appropriate technology are necessary for over-all industrialisation and economic growth; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Both large scale as well as small scale industries have an important role to play in the industrial and economic growth of the country. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 30 April, 1956 recognises the role of heavy industries and an expanding public sector as also the role of small scale industries. The aim of the State Policy is to ensure that the decentralised sector acquires sufficient vitality to be self supporting and its development is integrated with that of large scale industries.

Machine Tool Industry

2192. SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is taking any steps to cut machine tool imports;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry is taking any steps to ensure that machine tool industry is able to compete in the international market; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). As a result of

continuous efforts made by the Government during the last two decades to indigenise production of machine tools, imports are limited only to a small number of machine tools, manufacture of which is not economically viable considering the local requirements.

(c) and (d). As a result of steps taken by Government which include a liberal policy for import of proto-types, drawings and designs, diversification, cash assistance and import replenishment, machine tool exports have been going up steadily. At the end of the Fifth Plan, it is expected that export of machine tools will be of the value of Rs. 14 crores.

Diversification Facilities to Industries

2193. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Industrial Undertakings engaged in 29 selected industries have been allowed to fully utilise their installed capacity subject to certain conditions;

(b) if so, what are those conditions;

(c) whether Government have allowed diversification facilities to manufacturers of industrial machinery steel castings, machine-tools and steel forging; and

(d) what has been the result upto now of the diversification facilities given to the manufacturers of passenger cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). With a view to achieve the twin objectives of containing inflation and fuller utilisation of installed capacities, Government have decided that medium entrepreneurs will be allowed to utilise their installed capacities without limit even though this may be in excess of their

licensed capacity in 29 specified industries. Industrial undertakings coming within the purview of MRTP Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are, however, not exempted from the operation of the licensing provisions and these undertakings will have to submit their applications which would be considered in the Administrative Ministries. While giving approval in such cases, the Administrative Ministry can impose such conditions regarding the disposal of the additional production, as considered appropriate and necessary, which is sought to be achieved by fuller utilisation of installed capacity and without the addition of any equipment, indigenous or imported.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One of the passenger car manufacturers has been permitted to manufacture general utility vans within its overall approved capacity for passenger cars.

जयपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र

2194. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार का विचार इस बारे में किस प्रकार सहयोग देने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बरबरी सिंह) : (क) "नासा" उपग्रह की वापसी के बाद उपग्रह सैद्धिक दूरदर्शन प्रयोग के अन्तर्गत घाने वाले क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने की योजना के अंग के रूप में जयपुर में एक टेलीविजन ट्रांसमिटर 1977 के आरम्भ में स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार सामान्यतया स्थान और बिजली की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने में सहयोग देती है ।

करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है । 1979-80 के अन्त तक इनके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

राजस्थान में गाँवों का विद्युतीकरण

राजस्थान में कुओं को बिजली देना

2195. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

2196. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में तहसीलवार ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किस-किस तहसील में कितने-कितने गावों में तथा कितने-कितने कुओं को बिजली देने का कार्य चल रहा है ?

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के उदयपुर क्षेत्र के किन-किन गाँवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है ,

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड ने राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की क्षेत्रों पर आधारित 88 परियोजनायें स्वीकृत की हैं और एक ग्राम बिजली सहायता परियोजना स्वीकृत की है । इन योजनाओं में 5477 गावों में 70,455 मिचाई पम्पसेटों को बिजली दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जा रही है, और

ज। विभिन्न योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई हैं उनमें अन्तर्गत बिजली का विस्तार तथा एक या एक से अधिक तहसीला या पंचायत समितियों के गावों में पम्पसेटों का बिजली देना शामिल है । इनका जिला-वार ब्यौर नीचे दिया गया है —

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1975-76 के दौरान, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड ने राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को उदयपुर जिले में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की दो योजनाओं के लिए 81 305 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता मंजूर की । इन योजनाओं में सम्मिलित गावों के नाम विवरणों (उपाबन्ध एन और दो) में दिए जाते हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [देखिए संख्या LT—10648 /76] ।

(ख) इन योजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित पूरा वित्तीय खर्च उक्त निगम ने ऋण-सहायता के रूप में मंजूर किया है । राज्य सरकार से कोई सहायता अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

(ग) योजनाएं चालू होने के समय से लेकर 4 वर्ष तक की अवधि में उन्हें पूरा

जिला	गावों की संख्या	पम्पसेटों की संख्या
अजमेर	283	3468
अलवर	411	5316
बसवाडा	315	1697
भरतपुर	449	5829
बीसवाड़ा	225	4888
बूंदी	67	340
चित्तौड़गढ़	343	5961

जिला	गांवों की संख्या	पम्पसेटों की संख्या
डूंगपुर	64	1437
जयपुर	603	9549
जानौर	59	520
झुनझुनू	143	1379
झालावाड	158	2362
जोधपुर	44	240
कोटा	415	5461
नागौर	171	1903
पाली	364	3145
सवाईमाधोपुर	176	2674
सीकर	200	2846
सिरोही	329	1747
श्रीगंगानगर	34	574
टोंक	129	3058
उदयपुर	495	6061
	5477	70455

हस्तम ट्रैक्टर फॅक्टरी बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा)

2197. श्री लालजी साई : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) स्थित हस्तम ट्रैक्टर फॅक्टरी छोटे किसानों के लिये ट्रैक्टर बना रही है ;

(ख) इस फॅक्टरी के निर्माण में कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई और कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) इसकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1975 में किसानों को कितने ट्रैक्टर बेचे गये तथा किस मूल्य पर बेचे गये ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लगभग कुल 5 लाख रुपये खर्च किया गया है । कार्रवाई के निर्माण में दो वर्षों का समय लगा ।

(ग) प्रति वर्ष 120 ट्रैक्टर ।

(घ) उन्होंने, 1975 में 10,500 रुपये प्रति ट्रैक्टर के कारखाने के निकलते समय मूल्य को 54 ट्रैक्टर बेचे ।

Setting up of a Picture Tube Glass Shell Factory by Bharat Electronics Limited

2198 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2984 on the 21st August, 1974 regarding setting up of a picture tube glass shell factory in public sector and state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision of setting up of a Picture Tube Glass Shell Factory by the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Pending investment decision on the feasibility of setting up a plant for the manufacture of Glass Shells for TV picture tubes, the application for Industrial Licence received in this regard from M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. has been treated as 'closed'.

(b) Does not arise.

Rationalising the Pricing Policy of Electricity

2199. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directives to the States to rationalise the pricing policy of electricity to ensure that these public sector units yield a return sufficient to finance the bulk of their needs of expansion;

(b) if so, reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The importance of increasing the revenue earnings of State Electricity Boards in order to ensure a viable rate of return has been recognised by the Centre and States alike. In meetings and discussions it has been agreed that steps such as the revision of tariffs, maximising generation, collection of dues, efficient operations and reduction of inventories need to be pursued to generate internal resources to enable the Electricity Boards to improve their financial working. Most of the State Electricity Boards have made upward revisions in tariffs with this end in view.

कोयला खानों के निकट तापीय बिजली घरों की स्थापना

2200. श्री नानोश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला खानों के निकट तापीय बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे तापीय बिजली घर कहां-कहां स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) ऐसे प्रत्येक तापीय बिजली घर की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) प्राग्भूम में, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में तथा चरणबद्ध रूप में उत्तर, पश्चिम, पूर्व और दक्षिण क्षेत्रों में एक एक बृहत् पिटहेड ताप विद्युत् ऊर्जा निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है :-

	मेगावाट
(1) मिगरोनी (उत्तर क्षेत्र)	2000
(2) कोरवा (पश्चिम क्षेत्र)	2000
(3) फक्का (पूर्व क्षेत्र)	1200
(4) नेवेली/रामगुंडम (दक्षिण क्षेत्र)	1000

उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सर्वेक्षण

2201. श्री नानोश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का धीरे-धीरे दृष्टि से कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने-कितने जिलों को उपयुक्त पाया गया है तथा ऐसे उद्योगों, जिलेश्वर, नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) सरकार का पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने-कितने जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है तथा उक्त उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० जोषी) : (क) और (ख). नेशनल काउन्सिल आफ एप्साइड रिसर्च द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी पूर्वी जिलों का औद्योगिक विश्व सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि इन जिलों में स्वामीय कृषि पशुधन और वन साधन खात मौजूद है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सयुक्त क्षेत्र में इन उद्योगों के स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है जैसे बिलटों का उत्पादन मेफाइडस इलेक्ट्रोइस, हलकी छने, चीनी मिट्टी के सामान बनाने के एकक और चीनी मिलें। सरकारी क्षेत्र में कताई मिले फायर बले यूनिट और शाडी यार्न यूनिट स्थापित करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। भारत के औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के अध्यक्ष दल ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में अपने औद्योगिक विश्व सर्वेक्षण में भी उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में विभिन्न औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है। भारत के औद्योगिक बैंक द्वारा प्रकाशित "हेड बुक भाव इन्फारमेशन आफ इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट भाव बैंकवर्ड रीजन्स—जुलाई, 1974 के पृष्ठ 140—48 और 283—293 में यह जानकारी दी गयी है।

Setting up an Ancillary Industries Development Cell within the C.M.A.

2202. SHRI K. M "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up an ancillary industries development cell within the Coal Mines Authority; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee for development of ancillary industries

by Coal Industry was set up by the Government in July, 1975. Its report is awaited.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMDT.) RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 445 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10640/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 429 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976 containing corrigendum to the Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 272 dated the 19th February, 1975, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10641/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 252(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th

March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 277(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1976 together with an explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10642/76.]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 439 and G.S.R. 440 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10643/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 62-Customs [G.S.R. 288(E)] and 63-Customs [G.S.R. 289(E)] (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10644/76.]

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF TWO SURVEYORS
AND THREE CHAINMEN IN CHASNALA MINE

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported death of two surveyors and three chainmen in the Chasnala mine on 5th April, 1976 and the steps taken by the Government to prevent such occurrences."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV):

It is with great sorrow that I have to inform the House of an accident at the Chasnala Colliery of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd that occurred at about 13.30 hours on the 5th April, 1976.

The Chasnala Colliery was the scene of a major accident on the 27th December, 1975 when the mine was suddenly flooded. The colliery has now been dewatered and action is being taken to recommission it. The House will recall that the last accident occurred because a connection had been established between the mine and the old waterlogged workings nearby. It has now become necessary to construct an underground dam to plug this puncture-point between the old workings and the new mine. The erection of this dam has to be completed before the monsoon. It was considered necessary to undertake a survey to establish the exact extent of the old workings and also help in deciding on the location of the proposed dam. In view of the importance of the matter, a survey was ordered by the Director General of Mines Safety.

On the 5th April, 1976 at about 11.30 a.m., a survey party consisting of two surveyors, five chainmen and one mining sirdar went down No. 4 incline of the mines to fix a survey station for setting the survey instruments. It appears that at about 1.30 p.m. there was a sudden onrush of water through the number 4 incline and the water, flowing down at steep gradient, carried accumulated debris and also swept away the rail line. Out of the eight persons who had gone down, the mining sirdar had come out before the onrush of water. Two more were able to climb out to safety later, and they gave the first information of the accident. Others were unfortunately trapped. Till now three bodies have been recovered. The search work is continuing to locate the other two persons. The Director General of Mines

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

Safety and the local Civil and Police authorities were informed and they rushed to the site. *Ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1,000 is being made to the bereaved families.

The deaths appear to be from injuries received from impact of heavy material flowing with the onrushing water. The Director General of Mines Safety has already ordered an inquiry into the causes of this accident and the enquiry has commenced.

Sir, I must express my deep concern about this fatal accident within months of the earlier ghastly one. The Government have, therefore, decided that the one man Court of Inquiry, which is now going into the earlier accident, will go into this latest accident too. It is unfortunate that this second accident should have occurred at a time when all efforts were concentrated in providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of the earlier accident.

I am sure, Sir, the House will join me in conveying our grief to the members of the bereaved families for whom on behalf of the Government, I hold out the assurance that everything possible will be done to help them bear their terrible loss.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Chasmana tragedy is one of the greatest tragedies in the history of mining accidents in the world. Even before our memory of the recent Chasmana tragedy could fade away, another accident took place. This accident shows how callous is the attitude of the Administration as well as that of the Government towards human life and towards safety measures for the coal-miners. The tragedy becomes far grimmer, taking into consideration the whole background of not only the Chasmana tragedy but also of the fact that, after the Chasmana tragedy, almost weekly reports are appearing in the newspapers of a series of mine accidents. More than 50 deaths have taken place due to mining accidents after the Chasmana tragedy. This shows the

attitude which is still persisting—the old attitude of the employees, the capitalists and the bureaucrats—and the callous negligence towards safety measures. This shows that neither the Colliery Management nor the Government has drawn any lesson from the grimmest tragedy in the Chasmana Colliery. It is well-known that Chasmana is a mine which is called a 'watery mine' and in the statement of the Minister it has been stated that de-watering has been completed. If this is a fact, wherefrom does the water come? In the same statement that has been made by the Minister it has been stated that the onrush of water, all of a sudden, entrapped those people who went down for survey work. Wherefrom did that water come? Wherefrom did the debris come? I think, it was dumped just in the incline. This shows the utter callousness towards safety of the workers because the debris has been allowed to be accumulated in the incline and there has been seepage of water; it is a continuous process. In the statement it has been admitted that you want to construct one dam to plug the point where the puncture took place. To plug the puncture-point you are going to construct one dam, but before plugging that, what is the position? The water is flowing continuously. I had occasion to go underground in the first horizon and I have seen how the water is still coming there. So, I want to know why, without taking appropriate measures of safety, this team was allowed to go down and whether this was permitted by the Directorate of Mines Safety. So far as I know the accumulation of debris was not with the consent of the Directorate of Mines. Who was responsible for this?

It has appeared in today's newspaper, particularly the *Indian Express* that the two persons, who were fortunate enough to escape this tragedy, have lodged one complaint with the authorities, and the content of that complaint is that they demanded removal of water before they were asked to go inside this incline. I want to

know whether it is a fact and if a complaint has been lodged, what actually is the complaint, why was their demand not attended to and why, despite complaints, the workers were forced to go down into the incline for the survey work. Last time I raised a similar question because there were complaints that before that crash in the wall of Chasnala mine on the 27th the workers warned that there was every danger of there being a crash because of the heavy seepage of water. Now, various reasons are being supplied to cover up the real failure of the management and the Government. While one Court of Inquiry is in session, another tragedy has occurred. This is a very serious negligence which calls for serious criticism and which also calls for serious thought on the part of the Government.

After the Chasnala tragedy, I visited Chasnala for the second time and I saw posters about safety-cum-production fortnight. I got a report that, during that safety-cum-production fortnight, production jumped up. The workers have been forced to do more production, but no attention has been paid towards safety measures. During this fortnight, there have been several accidents, and several deaths have taken place. There has been a total negligence so far as safety measures are concerned; the Directorate of Mines Safety has been totally ignored.

I was also informed by some reliable source that the persons who, unfortunately, died due to trapping, were important witnesses before this Court of Inquiry which is in session. If that is a fact, doubts may crop up in the minds of people whether there is any mystery behind this to suppress the evidence. The Minister will have to satisfy us on this and also tell us whether, before the survey team was sent down, the consent or permission of the Directorate of Mines Safety was taken. In general, the Minister's statement says that, for general survey and constructing a dam, the clearance was given by

the Directorate of Mines Safety. When the squad was being sent, they had lodged a complaint that unless dewatering is complete and debris is moved, they should not be sent inside, but their demand was ignored and the squad was sent. I would like to know, whether before sending this squad inside the mine, the Directorate General of Mines Safety was consulted and their permission taken or not. These are all serious things. Various recommendations of previous Commissions of Enquiry on various accidents have been totally ignored and that is why this tragedy has happened.

It is unfortunate that even till today, two bodies have not been recovered and we have no idea, what the actual position of those two bodies is, and whether those will be recovered or like the old Chasnala tragedy, these will remain buried for months together. I hope, the Minister will clarify all these points and gives an assurance that with the measures which the Government is now going to take, this type of tragedies will not be repeated.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I hope, the hon. Members will appreciate that working in this mine is very difficult because the entire mine is underground. After the last accident, people have been doing their best even at the risk of their lives to go underground primarily to see that proper precautions and safety measures are taken, wherever necessary to stop future accidents. They had to go underground in certain conditions. Really speaking, many important teams had visited already and had gone underground, including my colleague, the Labour Minister, because the whole mine is underground. Shri Marwah, Shri G. S. Karunakaran and four-five teams of the Directorate General of Mines Safety have also gone underground to take a proper survey, to locate those points where the accident took place, where the

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav.]

puncture took place and to take necessary steps—so that in future such accidents could be avoided. Basically, to take precautionary measures to avoid such accidents in future, the Director General of Mines Safety had ordered a proper survey to find out the place where the puncture took place, where the dam has to be erected, what steps have to be taken, how the water should be stopped etc. For that it was necessary to have a proper survey. This survey was mainly to be done from the safety point of view of the workers and the mine. It is not that the workers were working in that area. In this particular area No. 4 incline, it was thought that survey should be done there because the puncture had taken place in that area. They wanted to know the thickness of the wall between the old mine—the abandoned mine—and the working mine so that the same thing does not happen in future. It was, therefore, necessary that this area should be properly surveyed. It was unfortunate that this accident has taken place again, but as I said, for the last three-four months, people have been going underground continuously and taking the risk. Even the dewatering process and rescue operation was done at the risk of certain people because they wanted to help those people. In this area, as I said, the Director-General of Mines Safety has given a specific order that a survey should be done with a view that a proper place should be located and necessary safety measures taken to avoid any future accident.

श्री चिन्मणि मिश्र (मोनोहारी) : सत्री
 महोदय बनार्ये कि थिकरेस कितनी होनी
 चाहिए और कितनी बी ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: As to how the water came at this place, the hon. Member himself has said that there is a continuous seepage. It is happening in every abandoned mine.

More than a million gallons of water comes by seepage. Therefore, that process is a continuous process. The only thing is that precautions are to be taken so that the water is not able to cause any further damage to the wall and, from that point of view, it was necessary to erect a dam. What should be the thickness of the dam, whether one dam (or) more dams are necessary, what should be the point where the dam should be erected—these things could be done only after the survey.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that after the last accident certain steps were taken. Three top officers, the Chief Executives, the Area Manager and the Manager of the Mines, were asked to go on leave and a new executive has been appointed. All necessary steps of precaution were taken. But sometimes these things do happen unfortunately in spite of all precautions being taken. . .

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Why was debris allowed to be accumulated there? And before sending the squad why was not dewatering done?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. Member said that complaints were made earlier by Members that they should not be allowed to go and that debris was being accumulated there. These are matters to be looked into by the Court of Inquiry. That is why we have decided that these matters should be remitted to the Court of Inquiry and all the evidence will come before them. It is difficult for me to say at this stage what complaints were lodged by members. But immediately we have asked the officer-in-charge of that particular area to go on leave and certain other steps are also being taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ajit Kumar Saha. I would request you to be brief.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a very sad tragedy involving the death of a few hundred workers in the Chasnala mines and it is all the more unfortunate that after four to five months of this tragedy another accident should take place in the same mine leading to the death of five miners. On the 12th of January 1975 after the first accident had taken place the Minister for Mines in his statement made in this House had stated and I quote "After this tragedy it is not that we are shutting our eyes, May be that this tragedy itself has awakened us". He had further stated "One Committee formed by the Energy Minister has already started working. The Committee for the co-ordination of relief under my Chairmanship has started working. I want to assure the House that everything possible has been done and our effort will be to see that this kind of tragedy does not occur in future".

It is very unfortunate Sir, that even after this assurance to this House, a second accident took place and no less than five persons have been killed. In reply to the earlier question the Minister has stated that the Court of Enquiry already constituted in connection with the earlier accident will also go into the causes for the second accident also. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, firstly whether all safety measures were taken before the survey team of 8 was sent into the watery mine which resulted into the death of five. Secondly, as you know, Sir, the World Bank has invested crores of rupees in this mine. The original survey map of this mine was prepared by the foreign experts. It has been stated in many quarters that there was some defect in the original map. Such a defect, you will agree Sir, can lead to serious disasters as it had happened in the first accident. Therefore, I

would like to know whether the map of the mine had any defect and what was the thickness of the wall and whether any enquiry in these aspects of the matter has been made and if so, the findings thereof?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Most of the points I have covered earlier. Now, how the accident took place and whether the map was defective—all these things are matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry and I think it will not be proper for me to say anything at this stage.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): In the earlier case, there were permanent labourers whose names were given out. There were casual labourers whose names were not given out. In such a case there is a clear doubt that the court of enquiry is for those persons only whose names were given out and it is not for those who were engaged by the contractors and whose names have not been given out.

In this particular case I would like to know whether there were any other persons along with the seven persons. In the colliery work since risk is involved, generally Scheduled Tribes are engaged. The Scheduled Tribes people are the most wretched people. They are forced to work by the contractors through casual labour practices and in this case negligence can easily take place. I would like to know whether such factors are playing there.

I would like to know from the Minister about the earlier case as also this case and whether casual labour was engaged.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This time the number of workers of the survey team who went into the mine was eight. We have received all

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav.]

the names who went underground. It will not be correct to say that more persons went. Whether casual or permanent, the total number was eight.

The hon. Member has referred to the earlier case, though it has nothing to do with this Calling Attention. In that case also the total number of people who were victims in that mine was 375. To ascertain the proper number, everything possible was done. Even the names were published in all the newspapers including the local newspapers. Messages were sent to other States, and people were informed. It was checked and not a single person has approached us saying that there was someone else who was trapped in that mine except 375. The number 375 was correct and accurate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Before putting any question, I may request the Minister to add another paragraph before item No. 6 wherein you have expressed and desired—"That the House will join in conveying our grief to the members of the bereaved family." I will request you to add another para prior to that—

"We express our deep anguish and anger against this worthless management who performed all these things and because of whose negligence this accident took place."

From the reply you will see, he has said there is a continuous seepage and it is a watery mine and in view of the importance of the matter, survey was ordered by the Director General of the Mines of Safety. What was the importance of the matter, I want to know? The enquiry is still going on. You have not yet found out the actual reason of the accident. Just now you have mentioned that the matter is under investigation by the court of enquiry and in the meantime another accident is taking place of the same nature. I will say because the water gushed there was accumulation of the

debris and these unfortunate persons were tired. My question is this. Before sending any other teams inside the mines, underground, will you personally make sure that there is no danger, and not simply rely on some statement by any officer there? What steps are you taking in this direction? If an accident of the same nature takes place after two months more unfortunate lives will be lost. Knowing that the water may come out, still you have sent these teams. So, I want to know whether you will give any guarantee to the House that you will be sure that no accident will take place, at least, of the same nature, in future.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The main thing, as I said, is to ensure protective measures for the future. We should know the thickness of the wall all along the mine; we should locate the place where the dam had to be erected. Therefore, this survey was necessary. This survey is a basic thing for the safety of the workers. This is intended to take certain action for protective measures for the future. We should know the thickness of the wall, as I said and we should locate the place where the dam should be constructed. Therefore, this survey is a basic thing and this is the first step which has to be taken. But unfortunately this thing has happened. But one thing I would like to say and it is this. No Government can give hundred per cent guarantee that no accident will take place at all. The only guarantee which I can give is that every possible measure will be taken. Already certain measures have been taken to strengthen safety measures in future. Certain accidents in such coal mines all over the world do take place in spite of safety measures. All necessary steps, as I have already said, will be taken.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Are you re-starting the mine or thinking of abandoning it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There is no idea of abandoning it.

12.52 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Sir, I beg to present the Ninety-second Report of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-seventh Report on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Electrification Projects

12.52-1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the Two Hundred and Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report relating to Chapter I of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes.

12.53 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO ELECT A MEMBER

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on

Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Venigalla Satyanarayana from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Venigalla Satyanarayana from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(1) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1976, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May,

1976, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table

within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 32 relating to Ministry of External Affairs."

Demand for Grant, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Ministry of External Affairs	15,85,19,000	1,79,17,000	79,25,95,000	8,95,63,000

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we discussed Foreign Affairs last time, big developments have taken place on an international scale and a most significant development has taken place in South-East Asia—the complete routing of American imperialism from Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia throwing them into a difficult predicament. That has created an absolutely new situation in South-East Asia where the correlation of forces has changed in favour of the people and the people's struggle against neo-colonialism and for a democratic advance which has got tremendously strengthened. This is being reflected in various ways. But this does not mean that American imperialism has learnt the lesson from

their Vietnam debacle. They want to retain their hold in this whole region as they are after retaining their position of world domination. That is why they are hectically trying to penetrate through various forms into the economic and political life of the countries, particularly in areas of South-East Asia. So, the importance of India has increased to American imperialism after their debacle in South-East Asia. Their new conspiracies are aimed at subverting the democratic advancement of the people towards progress. In Bangladesh and various other countries the hands are quite clear and apparent and serious developments have taken place particularly in Bangladesh through the murder of Mujibur Rehman and his associates.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee.]

Now, in order to make their presence felt and also in order to gain a position to intervene with positions of domination they are creating tensions among the countries particularly among the non-aligned third-world countries and they are organising various provocations to create an atmosphere of war.

Now, the barrage of anti-Indian propaganda in Bangladesh and Pakistan has its background and you cannot isolate American imperialism from this barrage, of anti-Indian propaganda because the reactionary forces are being mobilised by American imperialism to create tension among the neighbouring countries so that imperialism gets the advantage to meddle in these matters and they are in a position to sell arms both to Pakistan and Bangladesh and they can even put pressure on India to become more dependent on American aid and help not only in the economic sphere but also in various other spheres

Very recently we have seen that after elections in Australia the new Australian Government declared openly that they want Australia to be the new base of America. The old policy of Australia is now completely reversed and in today's papers the hon Members might have noticed that Thailand's election results have come out and the new Prime Minister has already made the statement that all those 4,000 American army men should come back and have their base here. This shows that American imperialism is very active in this whole region.

Now, I have got a statement of the Foreign Ministry of North Korea. The statement says:

"Recently the United States increased the number of US troops in South Korea by over 4,000 men and provided in large quantities most destructive weapons and latest military equipment including nuclear

weapons and guided missiles. The US imperialists reached agreement with Japanese Imperialists on using Japanese bases including Okhinawa as operational bases for the provocation of a war of aggression against Korea and US Airforce units in Okhinawa are conducting terrain familiarisation, flight exercises and also exercises for dropping nuclear bombs for a surprise attack on areas in the northern half. Owing to the war-provoking manoeuvres of the United States today tension is being heightened all the more and the danger of a new war breaking out at any moment is increasing in Korea."

In Korea, war may break out any moment and that is the situation. We have seen the statement of Kissinger threatening Cuba and the report has appeared in the papers that American imperialism is preparing for attacking Cuba. All this shows that imperialism is very active and after his visit to China, Ford visited Japan and there he issued a joint statement which contains his policy called the Pacific Doctrine. It clearly states that America is not at all prepared to withdraw its forces from Asia, particularly South-East Asia. There is full scale preparation to develop Diego Garcia as a nuclear military base. It shows how they are prepared to defy international opinion and also the opinion of India and other littoral countries. Even the UN Resolution was for making Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Defying all this they are proceeding with their work of developing Diego-Garcia as a nuclear military base. What is the purpose? They want to blackmail others with their huge fleet and nuclear weapons and tempt by offers of aid and economic collaboration and various other means. They want to influence various governments who are not behind them. The Government of India are now favouring American monopolists and multinational

corporations and we hear about new Indo-American agreements and economic commissions. We repeatedly warn them that this is a serious danger to our independence, democracy and sovereignty. You know what roles the multinationals play, it is no secret now. All credit goes to the American public opinion; they have forced them to disclose those things. Conscientiously and heinously they are using all their agencies and the CIA to subvert democracy and topple the governments and bribe political parties and political figures and change the policies of the governments. If any government is not prepared to change the policy they work to change that government. President Ford had declared publicly that this was part of their strategy part of their foreign policy. This is no secret. But our government is unfortunately dependent upon more and more of American aid and American collaboration. Unfortunately the report about the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that it was a big landmark in this year's development that our Foreign Minister visited America and he was cordially received. No. When you allowed the multinational corporations to invest money here to influence our policies here both internal and foreign policies it means that you are bound to help them to act against the democracy. You are suppressing the working class movement here only to appease them and they are giving certificates that conditions in India are far more favourable for the investment of multinational corporations. The working class movement has been completely suppressed and cheap labour is available here and money can be repatriated huge profit can be repatriated without any restrictions. This is the political logic. But, we find in this report—it has been stated—that both the big powers are interested to create their influence in Angola, in some other Asian and African countries, in Portugal, etc. This parity between the American Imperialism and the Soviet

Union, equating together, is wrong. What does it show? What is the role played by the Soviets in Angola? The Soviets supported the liberation movement of Angola, and American people totally opposed this liberation movement with the help of White regimes. But our report says that both are interested in creating influence there. So, we are neutral. What role American Imperialism played in Vietnam and what role Soviet Union played in Vietnam? The Soviets helped the liberation movement in Vietnam and the Americans did the worst job of the aggressor and became enemy of the people, not only the people of Vietnam but whole of the world. But if we consider America and Soviet Union as equals both are interested in creating their influence. This shows that we are creating a position whereby we want to avoid any irritation to American Imperialism because our economy is tied with the American aid. In the Report, it has been stated that we have given recognition to the South Vietnam Government in April 1975. After the complete rout out of American Imperialism from the soil of Vietnam our Government came forward to give recognition to the South Vietnam Revolutionary Government and Mr Bipinil Das issued a statement. I remember that statement. Does it go to your credit? When others have given recognition long before your recognition came when there is no other Government excepting the Revolutionary Government on the soil of Vietnam. So to whom are you going to give recognition? And you tell that our Prime Minister has a great instinct as regards the choice of time. How the instinct acted here in case of South Vietnam? Is it because of the class character of the Government and because of our ties with American aid? That is why India stood the last to give recognition to the South Vietnam Revolutionary Government. We must have to give serious thought to it but what policy we are pursuing in relation to American Imperialism? The provocation is being engineered. What Esp-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee.]

pened in Bangladesh? Grenades were placed in the Embassy. Then Mr. Samar Sen was attacked. Fortunately, he escaped. But had there been a calamity, heat would have been generated between India and Bangladesh and American Imperialism was ready to take full advantage. Already there is rumour that the demolition of the road-side houses of the shop-keepers is only to make the roads ready for military march. So, Government of India is becoming ready for sending army into Bangladesh, though personally we have contradicted that. But that goes against the interest of the Government of India, apart from the Indian people. But this propaganda is going on.

We have also no explanation to give as to why within six to twelve hours notice, all houses should be demolished without giving alternative accommodation to the lakhs and lakhs of families who have been thrown into the streets. It cannot be the action of any democratic government. This can be the action only of a government which is anti-people, but this is happening

We saw how in the UN the Government of India voted against a motion sponsored by non-aligned countries to ask Indonesia to withdraw from military intervention in East Timor. I do not know why the Government of India opposed this. Indonesia is now under military rule, though they claim that they have a democratic rule. Lakhs of communists, democrats and their supporters have been butchered by the Suharto regime. They want to grab East Timor. The only fault of the people there was that they wanted self-determination. They were under Portuguese rule. Indonesia wanted to grab them. A majority of the UN Members wanted to prevent that. But the Government of India did not support them. Instead, they voted along with the American and some other western countries. Why? Is it an isolated fact? No. It is stated in this report that in the case of the UN Resolu-

tion sponsored by socialist and other non-aligned countries demanding the immediate withdrawal of American forces from South Korea, India abstained on the basis of a principle. What is that principle? The Minister should explain it.

Some of these actions indicate that you do not want to be in the bad books of American Imperialists. That is why you behave in such a way, so that you may get some certificate. Now you are very much pleased with the economic cooperation. But you know what roles the multinationals have played. Their role in Chile is well known. Lockheed and other scandals are daily coming in the papers. Despite that, you are in love with the multinational corporations. You have formed a statutory body with American monopolists and Indian big business. Now they will decide which type of industries will be started here, where the money will be invested, etc

Already you have given more and more concessions to them. Immediately after the declaration of the emergency, in the very first statement of the Prime Minister, the multinationals and big business in India have been assured that there will be no nationalisation. For this assurance, they fought for a long time. More and more workers, trade unions and the Indian people have been demanding nationalisation. Even from the floor of this House, demands have been raised by both sides that the jute, textile and sugar industries should be nationalised and foreign companies should not be given concessions. But immediately after the emergency, it was announced that there will be no nationalisation, that there will be liberalisation in the issue of licences and majority equity participation by foreign companies. They have been given full scope, all in the name of encouraging exports. Even in off-shore drilling they will get majority participation. By putting further pressure, they are confident now that they will be in a position to force the Government to

India to soften its policy towards American imperialism in relation to foreign affairs as well as internally. A demand has been raised that the Foreign Exchange Act should be revised. This is a very serious danger about which sufficient warning must be given and the entire people of India must be made vigilant. The Government of India must take appropriate lessons from the activities of the multinational corporations throughout the world.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to one or two points more. We welcome the move by the Government of India in giving recognition to Angola Government and also in expressing their desire to give material help to Mozambique for their re-construction. We also want the Government of India to extend their material help to South Vietnam for helping their full re-construction. We want that Government of India should take a policy decision to improve relations not only with Pakistan and Bangladesh but also with China. As regards China, this was my suggestion long before that the custom ban on Chinese literature should be withdrawn immediately. This will be a good gesture and Government of India should send an Ambassador to China of their own and create an atmosphere so that some dialogue can be started with China and relations can be improved.

Improvement in relations with the people of Bangladesh, with the people of Pakistan and with the people of China must be our constant effort. The situation not only in Asia, particularly in South-East Asia but throughout the world is changing in favour of the people and of democratic forces.

Government of India must take up this issue of Diego Garcia base. Government of India must take full initiative to have immediately an inter-

national conference which has been stated in the resolution of the UNO so that U.S. imperialist efforts must be totally upset. In all these anti-imperialist actions, we want that the Government of India should remain in the fore-front.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to snap links with the Commonwealth (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to declare as hostile the American action in developing Diego Garcia as a base equipped with nuclear and other destructive weapons (2).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100" -

[Need to provide early and effective assistance for the reconstruction of the war-ravaged countries like Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Angola(3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take initiative in respect of Asian collective security(4).]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to put an end to extravagant spending of public funds by the Indian Embassies abroad(5).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure in creating a new diplomatic cadre who have a firm commitment

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

to the national policies of socialism, non-alignment, peace, friendship and solidarity(6).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to take prompt action against those U.S. diplomats working in the American Embassy who are alleged to be CIA agents(7).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to take concrete initiative to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between India, Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam by developing cooperation in various spheres(8).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for taking diplomatic initiative for isolating the US imperialist policy of "operation destabilisation" (9).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for further developing the cooperation between India and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for taking steps to provide positive help and assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people of their struggle for national liberation (11).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing greater help and assistance to the countries and people of Africa in the struggle against apartheid and racism and for the

liberation of South Africa and South ern Rhodesia(12).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

" [Need for taking more positive diplomatic initiative in Africa(13).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for having an Asian collective security system to ensure peace and security in Asia(14).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for taking more initiative both officially and non-officially to mobilise world public opinion in favour of keeping Indian Ocean an area of peace and against the Anglo-American attempt to set up a nuclear military base at Diego Garcia(15).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to take a stand against the inhuman treatment of the Chilean military junta against political prisoners (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for India using her influence for the release of Luis Corvalan, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, who is languishing in a concentration camp in Chile, and join the world public opinion (17).]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to declare the action of USA in building a nuclear base at Diego Garcia as an unfriendly act (18).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sever ties with the Commonwealth(19).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to adopt a definite policy towards Asian Security and to take initiative therefore (20).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to ally with Socialist countries in their war against imperialism (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a strong rebuttal of anti-India propaganda by Bangladesh (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make continued efforts for maintaining friendship with Pakistan in the spirit of the Simla Agreement despite her anti-India propaganda (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the efforts to establish friendship with China despite her anti-India stance (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater efforts for propagation of Hindi in foreign countries (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a passport office at Patna (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convene a conference of littoral countries against the U.S. nuclear base at Diego Garcia (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate abnormal delay in the grant of passports (28)].

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the turbulent times that have intervened between the time we discussed India's external relations and now when we are discussing it again, have brought about many changes. There have been changes in men who dominated the international arena and there have been changes in the policies that they propagated. President Nixon and Willy Brandt went out of the arena because they resigned. Premier Chou En-lai is no longer with us. We lost also a dear friend during this period Mujibur Rahman, President of Bangladesh. Mr. Harold Wilson has just opted out. But we are not concerned with men alone but with the trends they set and the trends that the future now has before us. I think, some of these trends have been very rightly incorporated in the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs and I would begin with the first point that they have taken, i.e., Helsinki Declaration.

The Helsinki Declaration does mark the turning point in the relations between us and West Europe. Not only does it make it easier for the countries of East Europe and

[Shri Dinesh Singh.]

West Europe to cooperate with one another, to trade with one another, it is not only a historical development but also a result of the dictates of the stages of economic growth. It sets certain trends and one of the important trends that would effect us is that it would give much greater capacity to West Europe to act on the international scene.

As far as we are concerned, we have very good relations with the countries of East Europe; our trade is growing and our cooperation is multiplying. With West Europe also, our relations are good. But they are now generating new capacities, which will require a greater effort to coordinate with the European Community as a whole and with the individual countries of Western Europe. The Helsinki Declaration also marks the peak of *detente*. It is possible that we may now drift towards the valley; and this is also highlighted in the Report of the Ministry, and is equally significant for us, because should there be a competition between the two Super Powers—and I know my friend the professor does not like the word Super Powers i.e., should there be a competition between the two most powerful countries in the world, it will undoubtedly affect us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allahpore): There is nothing wrong with peaceful competition.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: No; I am not against competition; and the word 'peaceful' is certainly inkeeping with the policy of our own party; but we have to find our place in a competition between two major countries with which we are very gratefully connected, in one way or the other; and that is what I have been venturing to say, viz., that despite the Apollo, the Soyuz and the rendezvous in space and a peaceful breakthrough in SALT, there can be a trend towards competition, in which

the non-aligned countries, the developing countries could be seriously affected; and we have to see how we are going to work in an area where conflict may develop. Fortunately, our relations with the Soviet Union are not only good, but very close; and this is not only a historic development, but is so because we have been able to identify the national interests of the two countries. Soviet Union and we are deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the cooperation between the socialist countries and the developing countries; and in working together in the international field. And, therefore, the development of relations between Soviet Union and India is both historical, born out of the realities of today, as also something which has tremendous possibilities in the future. Unfortunately, our relations with the United States have not been on the same basis, largely because we have not been able to identify common interests. And, therefore, it is my hope that in times to come, we shall make an effort, not on the basis of personalities or individuals who may be in Washington or in New Delhi; but on the basis of identifying the interests of the two countries, i.e. of seeing where they converge and on seeing whether there can be a working together both on a bilateral basis and on the basis of working in the international field. As the hon. gentleman who preceded me spoke just now (Interruptions)—I did not realize that an hon. gentleman could not be a Member—I mean Prof. Samar Mukherjee... (Interruptions)—Professor does not mean a teacher in a university. That is something which is added to people who might not deserve the qualification.

Anyway, the point that Shri Samar Mukherjee made about South East Asia is a very valid point. There have been tremendous changes in South East Asia. The emergence of Viet Nam as an independent country is not limited only to Viet Nam, or

to the former States of Indo-China. It is my feeling that Viet Nam represents the dynamic feeling of freedom in Asia, and this spirit has come out now to manifest itself, not only in the sense of war of liberation but also in shaping the Asian identity. Therefore, it is necessary for us to co-operate closely with Viet Nam, which is a country which has fought against aggression, which is a country which has fought many wars of liberation in the course of its history. It would not submerge its identity, or weaken its sovereignty, for any country, however close or powerful it may be. Therefore, it is in a position in which a new Asian Arrangement could be very greatly strengthened by Viet Nam, by Cambodia, by Laos, the countries which have just emerged from the wars of liberation. It has been my hope that it would be possible to work out a close relationship with these countries, not only for the mutual interest of India and the country concerned but for setting up new trends in Asia, following the decolonisation that has now almost completed itself in South and South East Asia.

You may have also noticed, Mr Deputy-Speaker, that the countries which were members of the SEATO have already decided to phase it out. The economic grouping of ASEAN is not in the same position as it was a couple of years ago. Therefore, there is need for a new Asian identity to emerge, and India has to play its role. We should not be afraid of playing our role, only because some country may feel that we are too big or we may wish to dominate. India's record of co-operation free from domination, India's adherence to the five principles of Panch Sheel are too well-known and too well-established for other countries to be afraid of India seeking a new Asian arrangement.

In this context, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you may be aware of the effort that has been made some time back to worm the Asian Council of Ministers. It is still there on pa-

per; I do not think it has been dissolved. But it has held, so far as I recollect, just one meeting in the last 8 or 10 years that it has been established. These new countries which have emerged could also find a place and a new Asian Council of Ministers under what was then the ECAFE should now be re-considered, as it could lead to greater co-operation between the Asian countries.

In this respect, I would emphasise again the need to try to evolve an economic community in South Asia. A South Asian Economic Community would not be in confrontation with any other grouping that may exist. There has been a plan formulated by India some time back, in which a working arrangement between South Asian countries could emerge on the basis of sharing all surplus. I would commend that to the Government again, to see whether that could be revived, and whether we could not make it a more effective organisation to deal with all the countries of South Asia, not only on a bilateral basis but on a multilateral basis.

Moving from South Asia, we see that the war in West Asia still continues. Asia has had the misfortune of having wars since the world war began, and the wars of Asia have not ended. The Powers which controlled the destinies of Asia in the days of colonialism fought and ended their wars more than two decades ago, but the legacy and the interests they left behind continue the flames of war in Asia. Fortunately we are free of war in Southeast Asia, but the war in West Asia continues, and it is a war which affects not only us, but all the developing countries as a whole because it defiects the new attitude of colonialism, the new garb of colonialism, neo-colonialism, economic colonialism and therefore, it is necessary for us to play an active role. I am glad to see that there has been a special reference to it in the Report of the Ministry, and I am quite sure that the

[Shri Dinesh Singh.]

Minister of External Affairs is taking a keen interest in what is happening in West Asia, but I think it would be useful to think in terms of some kind of an Asian solution of what is going on in West Asia. We have depended far too long on the Europeans or the major Powers to solve our problems. Perhaps the time has come when we can think of an initiative to bring together the countries of Asia which could attempt to find a solution of this problem. I am aware of the realities in the sense that a purely Asian solution does not necessarily mean an immediate end of the war, because there are interests beyond Asia in this region, but I do believe that if the Asian countries can get together to find a solution, it would have its impact even on those countries which might be interested in inflaming wars in Asia.

We have seen the silver lining broadening in Africa. The liberation that had taken place some time back is now more or less coming to an end. Colonialism has been wiped out of Africa, but a more dangerous form of colonialism as racialism still exists and does not only exist, but threatens to trouble not only Africa, but the rest of the world. And, therefore, we should not back out of whatever efforts we can make to try to find a peaceful solution to this problem. Obviously, if a peaceful solution is not possible, some other solution will emerge, as it did in Angola, and I would not wish to comment on it, but since our policy is a policy of peaceful changes, a policy which wants to bring about changes by dialogue, we should leave no stone unturned to see that there is a possibility of these changes. I think we have depended in many ways on the British Government alone to bring about peaceful changes, and I am not quite sure of the efforts the British Government made in this regard, but I think that it should be possible for us to involve not only the African countries which are already involved

in trying to find a peaceful solution, but other countries which could have an influence on the racist regimes both in Rhodesia and South Africa, because I am quite confident that once there is a firm decision by countries like the USA, UK and their allies in Western Europe to force these countries into a dialogue, they cannot keep away from it for long, but the difficulty has been that the will to force these countries into a dialogue has been lacking on the part of the Western countries, and it should be our effort in these countries to try to bring pressure on these two regimes to bring about a settlement.

Another heartening feature is the recognition of the possibility of a new economic order.

More and more people, I think, are beginning to appreciate that like peace, prosperity is also indivisible. Nobody wants to lose one's prosperity, and therefore, there is still some reluctances and hesitation in taking the action which could bring about a new economic order. But I think there is certainly a recognition as is marked by several Special Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations on international economic cooperation and also the Paris Ministerial Conference on international economic co-operation.

These are steps which are in the direction of finding a solution, although these directions may be terribly motivated in favour of the rich wanting to pressure their riches. But at least there are trends towards which we must try to push, as hard as possible, the international community for a solution. Unfortunately, as these conferences take place, as we debate these subjects in various forums, the disparity between the rich and the poor continues to grow and it is growing at a rate at which it can pose a very serious danger to the peace and the security of the world as a whole.

Our own effort in this direction has been a laudable one. I wish to congratulate the Government and particularly the Ministry of External Affairs and others connected with it in the effort they have made towards a peaceful transfer. Some of the issues brought forward by them, some of the points raised in the international community have been ones which have made an impact. Even the rich countries have found it difficult to refute it or to oppose it. There is a growing concern that something has to be done to bring up the poor countries at least to the point at which a conflict could be avoided. In this regard, I would wish to make a suggestion that perhaps it would be better if we could think in terms of some institutional arrangement in the Government of India where the activities of various Ministries in this regard could be co-ordinated.

At the moment, a number of Ministries are concerned, dealing with the international organisations involved with this problem. Obviously, there will be a number of Ministries, because in the Government of India, it is spread out in different departments. But that is there. Some kind of coordinating agency located either in the Ministry of External Affairs or at any other appropriate Ministry should be created to see that the total action is towards specific points that we may have in our mind. It is not only a question of generalised moving forward but certain specific points have to be picked up, highlighted and pressed so that the movement could be more rapid instead of trying to carry the entire gamut of international co-operation.

Sir, now I think they have been very well summed up in the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, which says on page 9 of the Report, after it has talked on India's foreign relations:—

"In sum, during the year under report, India showed active interest in the need for a new international economic order based on equality and justice and the necessity for cooperation among the developing countries and unity among the non-aligned countries to meet the economic and political challenges confronting the world community."

Unfortunately, this is a very long sentence and perhaps some of the points are lost in that, but the idea is there in sum and substance. We attempt the economic diplomacy and as such, there would be need for greater specialisation, both area specialisation and discipline specialisation. I hope that the Minister of External Affairs would see that there is an emphasis on specialisation so that our members of the Foreign Service have the necessary equipment to deal with this subject in the international community. Now that we have a Foreign Secretary from the Foreign Service, it is my hope that—and also that he was once the Head of the Policy Planning Division of the Ministry—it would be possible for him to concentrate the effort in specialisation, both, as I said, area-wise as well as in discipline so that there could be a more coordinated effort and effective functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a little unusual, that we are having this discussion with my hon. friend, Mr. Bipinpal Das, deputising for the Foreign Minister and this absence appears to me to be nearly a record in the budgetary history. Of course, I know, perhaps, our Foreign Minister has got an engagement and has gone along with the Prime Minister....

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I say for the information of the House that the Foreign Minister is perhaps held up at the airport where he had gone long with the Prime Minister to receive Dr. Tulsi Giri?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said so.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have no grouse. I was only making a statement in regard to what was noticeable a little too conspicuously and I myself said that, very probably, the Foreign Minister has got an engagement. I am glad my hon. friend, Mr. Bipinpal Das is deputising for him.

Sir, when I was listening to my hon. friend who has just spoken, in the beginning, I have shut my eyes and I seemed to hear the tones of someone speaking from the Treasury Benches. I had a premonition that, perhaps, all being well and weather permitting, he would make a journey back.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May be, old habits die hard also.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Yes, old habits die hard. But in the case of my good friend, I have said something with genuine conviction and, I do hope, he would make his journey back.

I must say that the Government of India has in recent months taken some positive steps and I wish I could begin with a few good words for the Government in this regard... (*Interruptions*) I do not know if some astral influences are at work to anticipate what I am going to say. I am happy that the Foreign Minister has come. I welcome the presence of my good friend, the Foreign Minister. I was going to say that I could say a few good words about the positive steps taken by the Government in this regard. On the eve of Budget discussion, they always circulate a report which is

this time more than the usual painful reading. But in the conditions in which we live today, I fear that apart from the virtues and vices of our political leadership, the foreign service cadre is perhaps still largely Indo-Anglian, uncommitted to national policies of non-alignment, peace, socialism, solidarity and all the rest of that sort of thing.

In the name of so-called maturity, I find that this report gives a catalogic idea and, as my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, pointed out, appears to make no distinction, so to speak, between South Korea and North Korea, they do not seem to know that Indonesia and Cuba are two very differentia difference between our approach to Iraq or to Saudi Arabia. We profess in this report a sort of vapid friendship with all the countries of the world. It may be noised about but nobody would ever believe it. It is better we shed this catalogic habit of enumeration at public expense. This is a document which, I am sure, foreign representatives would look forward to reading and finding something in it. Maybe, it is to hoodwink them that it is produced. But it is unnecessary, it is a complete waste of public money.

I also find that there are philosophical observations in this report by implication. Vietnam is referred to as if it was only a nationalist victory. They would never understand the glory of Vietnam. Possibly the Foreign Service does not care to know the name of a man called La Duan who is Secretary of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee. He made a statement wherein he said:

"Our victory is a vivid demonstration of the greatest truth of our time namely national independence, democracy and socialism being inseparable".

This is the one thing which makes Vietnam a shining example. It is no good your merely praising Vietnam, Mr. Dinesh Singh or anybody else; it is important to learn why it is that

Vietnam has succeeded in writing with a sun-beam in the scrolls of history. They could do so because they could combine these three elements and it is exactly that and not merely a stress on nationalism that is important. Nationalism is important enough for national liberation, but national liberation should lead to its fulfilment in socialism. If you forget all that, then, for Heaven's sake let us not go on talking unnecessarily about the one or the other.

Now I must turn to say something good about the Government also because I must be fair. I have read in some of the words uttered by the Prime Minister something in which, I can say, is capsuled the current politics of India. I don't mind paying her this compliment because, quite frequently in this House, I have criticised her whenever I thought she warranted it. She has warned this country over and over again—at the Pugwash Conference in Madras in Calcutta, Kharagpur and elsewhere, at public meetings and at the Chandigarh meeting of the Congress, and as stated by Shri Samar Mukherjee Government seems to have disregarded the warnings. She has warned the people of the atmosphere of danger around us. The Prime Minister of India never talks of an atmosphere of danger all around unless it is pretty serious. Yesterday even the Defence Minister said something about the atmosphere of danger around. She said at Chandigarh, for example—

“When I first raised the question of foreign intervention at the Delhi A.I.C.C. some M.Ps. and other leaders and the press made fun... you will find them revealing how they overthrew governments in other countries, how they penetrated among journalists, how they infiltrated among intellectuals and how they carried on their propaganda. They wanted to remove governments, they wanted other things, they wanted policies to be changed, and they carried on their propaganda and got what they wanted”.

She went on to say that instigation comes from these foreign sources strength is derived from them and they put up some stooges. She said that we had to see that in our own country there were no such stooges. She talks about dangers around and she actually identifies the sources from which danger comes. She 'thanked those foreign countries who helped us to grow strong industrially' making her position very clear. Her accusing finger was definitely turned to USA which had cut off all aid in 1971 during the Bangladesh liberation war. I could go on quoting so many things, but here are statements in which you will find the quintessence of the evidence on which you base your foreign and economic and other national policies. Therefore, this is a matter to which I wish attention is seriously drawn and action follows accordingly.

Both my friends who spoke before me have referred to the question of economic independence. So far as this goes, my impression is—and I shall be happy to be corrected—that most of the commercial counsellors in the Indian Embassies and Missions abroad are a waste of money. They do nothing at all in so far as our economic policies or the organisation of exhibitions abroad or the purchase of stores and our other requirements abroad are concerned. They don't even have the economic information which is very necessary in order to process the matter and help the Administration in this country. They do initially nothing at all. When the Americans sent *Dhatura* seeds mixed in the milo that we imported from them, nothing was done by our own people at the other end, so much so that the Americans say openly that the developing countries can never find out these things as they have not got the mechanism to discover these discrepancies.

About economic independence, as early as September 1973, in Algiers, the Prime Minister had said at the Non-Aligned Conference—I am quoting her words:

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

"As the economic struggle becomes more acute, the long suppressed voices of the people sharpen, but with every step forward, the resistance of entrenched groups, often aligned with foreign interests, specially the faceless multinational corporations, becomes more vehement, unscrupulous and at the same time more subtle. In India we see these constraints every day."

* The Foreign Minister himself, on 2nd September, 1975, told the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly that it was both irrational and harmful to the interests of the developing countries to draw investments in resources and technology through the trans-national firms.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee referred to the trans-national corporations and said that nothing was being done against them. It is a wonderful under-statement to say that nothing is being done. On the contrary, they are being assisted in spite of all that we know about them.

We should know, therefore, by this time who are our friends and who are our enemies. I do not mean that we should not, therefore have normal co-operative relations with those who are not our friends. Whether it is the United States of America or the fraternity of China and Pakistan and whoever else it may be, we know their intentions, they have unmasked themselves. I do not mean that you should not have relations with those countries. Do have cooperative, friendly, normal, civilized, international relations. But let us know who are our friends and who are not our friends. Let us know where exactly we stand. We are not a boneless wonder of a country, pathetically trying to be friendly to all but being snubbed by everybody whenever they have an opportunity to do so.

In so far as our friends are concerned, I think, nobody should grudge it if I quote the words of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, at the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party where he had stated:

"Some regimes and political organisations that have proclaimed socialist aims and carry out progressive changes have come under strong pressure from internal and foreign reaction. The recent rightist campaign against the government of Indira Gandhi... are examples of this course of events."

Then he added:

"We attach special importance to friendship with that great country..."

That is, India.

"In the past five years, Soviet-Indian relations have risen to a new level. And even this short period has clearly shown its tremendous significance for our bilateral ties, and its role as a stabilising factor in South Asia and the continent as a whole.

"Close political and economic co-operation with the Republic of India is our constant policy.

"The Soviet people appreciate and more, are in solidarity with India's peace-loving foreign policy and the courageous efforts of her progressive forces to solve her difficult socio-economic problems."

Let us not bedevil the relationship which we all applaud by equating, so to speak, what we call 'the big powers' over and over again in this report of the Ministry. Even in relation to the Indian Ocean region and Diego Garcia, it says that the 'big power rivalry' would make relaxation of tension in this area very difficult and, therefore, we are concerned. No, our liberation prospects are endangered, which is why we are concerned. Thank Heavens, the Soviet Union is a powerful State, but it is not a super power, it is a class socialist power, with a policy which gives assistance to national liberation because national liberation in the twentieth century leads, automatically, in a socialist direction, because without socialism, fulfilment of freedom cannot

come. Therefore, this sort of political education should come to our people in power, in Government or in the administration.

I find, for instance,—and this is something really stupendous—when we are told by as highly-praised a person as Gerald Ford—he spoke at Washington on the 27th November announcing generously and I am quoting his words—

“I have issued specific instructions to US Intelligence Services to avoid any attempts to assassinate foreign leaders in the future’

In his generosity, the President of United States—may his tribe increase, they are also liable to assassination themselves—said that he had given specific instructions that foreign leaders should not be sought to be assassinated. Perhaps the blood of Mujib was on his hands, or may be in his dreams, astral-influences are there perhaps also at work and possibly he got some premonition. This is the kind of world where we live in and where the American President, after all that has come out in the revelations in his own country says that he had now given instructions that CIA and others should desist from assassinating foreign leaders

We find these people arriving on machinations in the Middle East. I do not expect anything in this Report, but I would like the Foreign Minister, when he replies, to tell us a little more about the Middle-East situation. I think, it is a great pity that Egypt—the Egypt—of Zaghul Pasha long ago, and the Egypt of Nasser, not so very long ago, is now playing a role which seems to be a betrayal of the aspirations of the Arab world for the achievement of the kind of freedom that they need from neo-imperialism.

The protagonists of the point of view of the United States and all its friends and auxiliaries are saying that they have lost a pawn in Angola and they have gained an ace in Egypt! It is a good thing that Government of India

did recognise Angola, I wish they did it a little while earlier. I wish they did not need the visit of President Nyerere to our country and very sustained talks with him before they could make up their mind

Before I forget, I would like the Government of India, particularly the Foreign Minister, to invite Agostinho Neto, who is a poet *he'lás*, in Portuguese. He is a poet as also a patriot. He could come here, and could give the Nehru memorial lectures, or you could give him the Nehru award or something like that. You could likewise give an award to Madame Binh and to Fidel Castro, but perhaps you would not.

They say that they have lost a pawn in Angola and got an ace in Egypt. I cannot believe that Egypt can continue to be untrue to her traditions. I know that in Egypt they have started doing things, like the CIA character assassination of Gamal Abdel Nasser in line with what happened in Bangladesh and elsewhere. Character assassination of Jawaharlal Nehru was also a part of that game, a long-standing game in order to reestablish the ideas of people, the loyalties of people, the convictions of people and aspirations of the people in the former colonial world.

The Americans have their bases ringing the world. The Soviets never had one single soldier stationed anywhere abroad and John Foster Dulles once wondered how it was that without a single Soviet soldier anywhere else in the world, they got the support of people from different parts of the globe. The world is not merely composed of stooges and mercenaries but the world is composed of warm-hearted people, who only if they are not misled, can change the pattern of our life nearer to the heart's desire of the common man. That is something for which we should go ahead. You just cannot imagine how much can be done by people when they truly rise and awake.

I find a statement here by Fidel Castro, Mr. Chavan, I know, likes

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Fidel Castro and I think, it is a mutual feeling. He said the other day at Conakry, the capital of Guinea, I think:

"We can never forget Patrice Lumumba, we can never forget the shameful role of the white mercenaries in Zaire, we can never forget the shameful role of the white mercenaries in Nigeria, we can never forget the crimes of the white mercenaries on this continent."

And these are the people whom we have to bring to book and they have as their weapon only such things as the Lockheed and the others have in their chest—Lockheeds, Boeing, IBMs, Bechtels and who else? The Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company, Abbott Laboratories, the General Telephones and all the rest buying up the consort of the Dutch Queen or political big-wigs in Japan and Italy and all the rest of them. It would be all futile, in the long run it would be all futile, but in the long run we shall all be dead. And in the short run they are doing damage to the world around us and therefore, we have to be a great deal more careful than we have been in regard to these matters.

I said earlier that with the United States we must have a correct relationship and we must have a friendly relationship to the extent possible, but we must make them know what is what. As the late Krishna Menon used to say, "You have to kick them to get something out of them." I do not mean that we do it in a vulgar fashion. But we are not a country which is going to be pushed about. The Prime Minister has said over and over again that we are not going to be shoved about in the world and that we shall follow our own policy.

In regard to China, of course, it seems that there is no response. But, even if there is no response, let us try, to the extent possible, to have normal relationship. They have succeeded to flaw somewhat our friendship with

Bangladesh. It is a tragedy which some of us feel a little too keenly for expression, but we shall not allow this flaw in our friendship to be continued. On the contrary, we shall revive the real friendship by harping upon what Mr. Dinesh Singh also said, namely, the contacts which we should form with our neighbours and other countries in Asia, in particular even though there may be ideological differences. We can have bilateral and multilateral relationships with those countries near to us and also those who are far away. Then if you do not like—expressions like the Asian Collective Security System or such other highfalutin designations, let us go ahead at any rate with bilateral and multilateral understandings. And, in so far as that goes, the Nepalese Prime Minister is here. Naturally you will have talks with Sri Lanka whose relationship with us has recently found expression in a rather pleasant form. With Burma and with Afghanistan we can easily have our friendship consolidated and we are perhaps doing it. With Bangladesh we can go ahead and, of course, Nepal and Bhutan are part of the same family, so to speak. So we can go ahead in this manner and bring about something which would mean a genuine approach towards liberation. By liberation, I mean the fulfilment of liberation in so far as our advance towards socialism is concerned.

We were glad to hear the other day Mr. Das saying that Mozambique is going to be assisted. Perhaps, in fact, to all the newly liberated countries we are going to give as much assistance as we can. But let us not send them footling little presents of book packets or a few lakhs of rupees—how many lakhs of dollars for Mozambique he has announced, I forget it—but was it something to write home about? Let us go ahead and help these countries not in the spirit that America tries to help and takes it back by the backdoor a hundredfold, not in a spirit of patronisation but almost in a spirit of paying our debt to history, a debt to our

own brothers and sisters who have been fighting for freedom against imperialism which is a world phenomenon and as long as it lasts, it would also impinge on our freedom and make it impossible for our freedom to flower.

I am glad the Prime Minister has thought it fit to send a personal representative like Mr. Yunus to go around from country to country. He is a sharp-spoken, frank-thinking sort of person and I am sure he would be able to put across what Indian policy naturally and necessarily means and not with a diplomatic flair which sometimes these people in Africa are not very easily capable of understanding.

Therefore, I am glad that certain things are being done about our assistance to the newly liberated countries. In this regard the work of our external publicity must improve. They do not seem to know at all as to what exactly is happening in these countries. They do not report back and in this connection I refer to the talk of Julius Nyerere, before the Government of India could make up its mind. It was a good thing because he is a very sensible and insightful person. But at the same time we should have our own insights, and we do not often happen to have those insights largely because our diplomatic representation is inadequate and our external publicity is incompetent and the result is that we do not know what to do.

I do not wish to end on a note of pessimism. We have no fear in so far as the West is concerned. The decline of the West about which books were written in the 20's is now such a patent fact of life and this patent fact came to my notice rather amusingly. The other day in Parliament Library where I looked up a copy of Political Quarterly—October—December, 1975, a prestigious journal run largely by the intellectuals of the British Labour Party—a peculiar conglomeration which Harold Wilson and that kind of tricky people of all sorts led. I saw an editorial commentary with the caption

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'Lament for India'. They are lamenting for India because India, the largest democracy in the world has opted for dictatorship and it goes on to add—India is now going in for *coup d'état* after *coup d'état* in an African manner. Of course the 'burr sahib' are superior. We in Asia and Africa are not up to their mark. We are of "the lesser breed without the law. So, India is going to have *coup d'état* after *coup d'état* because dictatorship is installed here. The "Political Quarterly" adds that ironically, this dictatorship has been set up "under the leadership of the daughter of the Mahatma Gandhi".

You can find it from the Parliament Library's copy of the journal. I take it as the latest illustration of the decline and deterioration of the so-called 'West' which so vounts of its power that it tries to cling to its authority in Zimbabwe and elsewhere. They will be pushed out of the forum of history. The imperialism which has come along with western dominance would be absolutely pushed out of this slate of history, and the whole world including our country in particular which has a shining role in contemporary history, will have a new kind of life. But how far we are truly and really preparing for it, is a matter which raises so many questions and misgivings in my mind. It is better that you have rung the bell. So, I need not say anything more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER It is my unpleasant duty again to draw the attention of the members of the Congress Party to the limitation of time to their speeches. There is a balance of three hours and thirteen minutes to their party. If the Minister takes about 45 minutes and there are twenty other speakers according to that it will be seven minutes each. But all the same I will allow ten minutes to each. They may kindly bear that in mind.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooh-Behar): Prof. H. N. Mukerjee has given both bouquets and brickbats to the Government in regard to External Affairs as the foreign policy pro-

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

ceed, along. The point has been rightly emphasised by my senior friend Shri Dinesh Singh that there is approach in this international policy and the foreign policy before the world. There was a time when the foreign policy was to be determined by the military strength of a nation, but the events in the last two decades have brought a dramatic change. It is true that most of the areas which had not been liberated earlier have been liberated now and the remaining areas are going to be liberated soon. In view of this context, the main approach, the philosophy to maintain cordial relations in this international atmosphere and to have better international relations, must be maintained on the basis of the international economic order. I have been hearing Shri Dinesh Singh for the last two or three years. The one singular point that Mr. Dinesh Singh has been emphasising is that we must have a sort of Asian Economic Comity particularly with the South East Asian Region.

We have seen how these approaches have taken definite shapes. Regarding the policy of non-alignment, our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was the architect. Although this was seriously questioned and rather ridiculed at one time, today, what do we see? We see today that even half of the world nations or even more have become members of the non-aligned. There was a Non-aligned Conference at Lima and if you read the reports of this Conference published in newspapers you will find that they recommended some sort of New International Economic Order, to allow all liberated areas and freedom-loving people to have freedom coupled with peace. Freedom and peace are indivisible things. They must have economic development. Economic development in this world of interdependence will have to come through a New International Economic Order.

. Of course, a right direction has been given by the Government. I would

say about the immediate danger which we have to face. No doubt, the danger is known to all of us. The axis is formed by USA, China and Pakistan. Pakistan is also penetrating into the affairs of Bangla Desh. The USA has not only taken the Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean but it has taken Gwadar in the Arabian Sea. What it has done is against the Resolutions passed by the United Nations. Military base is formed in Diego Garcia after the inhabitants were forced to vacate that island. They have also taken the Gwadar port from Pakistan in the Arabian Sea. In this way, the USA is building up its military bases encircling India.

China is the country which has recognised Bangla Desh immediately after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father and founder of Bangla Desh. They have started penetrating into the internal affairs of Bangla Desh. They have taken responsibility for developing the Chittagong Port. Further in the North-Eastern region of India, they are no doubt trying to create trouble. If I remember aright it was last year, on the 4th October 1975, that the Chinese fired upon and killed four of our jawans. This was strongly and appropriately protested by the Government of India. The reply of the Chinese came however that those soldiers were within the Chinese territory.

Therefore, all these four points which I have mentioned, Diego Garcia, Gwadar bases which they are using as military bases, the trouble in the eastern area, the fact that they are coming into the scene of Bangla Desh, all these factors face a big question before us. The question is this: How are we to preserve ourselves and also maintain our national security? This point has to be seriously viewed. Notwithstanding the steps

taken by the Govt. of India to create a sort of consciousness and awareness among other littoral States in the Indian Ocean, regarding military base at Diego Garcia, what we feel is that necessary consciousness has not yet been aroused among them. I would say this that there seems to be a sort of failure on the part of the Government of India.

14.00 hrs.

Although it is not a total failure, they ought to have aroused a serious consciousness and awareness against military build-up, that sort of emotional feelings among the countries has not been aroused so far. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to do something and take some positive steps either by the process of persuasion of littoral states or by having a joint conference or by having some conferences which are of interest to both or by having bilateral agreements with these countries as far as possible. Some awareness must be there in a vigorous manner.

Now, I would like to mention the new developments that are taking place in these African countries. By now, almost all those areas excepting two or three—small areas in the continent—have become States. If I am not wrong, their numbers are roughly about 45 or 46—practically one-third of the total world States. Now, this is a new area in which we must exercise our influence—not in the sense of creating any sort of influence that we are superior to these small nations, but, in the matter of influencing of friendship which will automatically develop between friends and friends to our mutual benefit, so that we have a sort of new order before the whole world and before the inter-national scene that this new society is coming up and this new society along with the society of Asia and South-East Asia region including the West Asian Region, will be no less powerful than any others.

If we are in a position to take the entire African continent as our friends minus one or two—not South African regime, the black regime—and, if we are in a position to cement our friendship with the non-aligned countries which we do try—Shri Nehru was the originator—then the total population will roughly be 3/5th of the population of the whole world, then we would certainly be in a position to give a new direction, a new social and economic international order where all countries will live peacefully with their peace, freedom and self-respect.

My last point—I am finishing within a minute—is this. It is a strange thing that in 1945 when the United Nations Organisation was born, there were five nations as permanent members of the Security Council. India being the largest democracy and second largest in relation to the world population, I do not know why, in a strange logic, India has not been given a permanent seat in the Security Council; I know that there are certain vested interests which are working against it. I would simply urge upon the hon. Minister to seriously consider measures to change the U.N. Charter, and, if it is necessary, with all like-minded forces and non-aligned countries who are also Members of the United Nations, a powerful debate should take place—the matter has been debated upon long ago to see that the entire United Nations Charter is re-drafted and the UNO is reconstituted in a manner that India being the largest democracy and the second largest populated country in the world, should be given a permanent seat in the Security Council.

Lastly, Sir, there was a threat given by Dr. Kissinger after the Lima Conference that if any country does not toe the line of the U.S.A., it will be deprived of all sorts of economic aid. In the next session either in the Non-aligned conference like the Lima Conference or in the next session of the United Nations, this point should be raised that this statement made by

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

Dr. Kissinger goes against the very principle of the United Nations Charter. As a matter of fact, in the year 1970, the U.N. General Assembly passed a Resolution that no threat of stopping all sorts of economic aids should be made in order to subjugate the aid-receiving States. We should be careful about this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with these words, I support the Budget Demands of Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with the former Minister of External Affairs sitting together with the present hon. Minister for External Affairs, may I begin by expressing a hope that out of a meeting of their minds, we shall advance from the indications in this Report to a better and collective wisdom in the conduct of our External Affairs in future?

Situated as we are, it is the developments on this sub-continent that are of major, and indeed of vital importance, to us in India. It was not long ago that all of us were both hopeful and expectant that at last we had reached a stage, where peace and collaboration, rather than confrontation and strife, would be the tune of the future. This, Sir, was in a large measure due to the fact that not long ago, to add to the democracy in India, we had at last a democracy in Pakistan and in Bangladesh, and we expected that representative governments would concentrate on development rather than on defence. But since then we have had that tragic events in Bangladesh, and I must say that I am very sorry to see that the lesson of these events—the lesson that the response to autocracy eventually does become extremism—is being lost on our Government. I would strongly urge the Government to give this a thought.

With the changes in Bangladesh, and with what has happened in our own country—and Pakistan seeming to go the same way—it looks like relations

are getting colder and we seem to be entering into a new arms race.

Particularly, Sir, in the relations with Pakistan we seem to be going back to the days when Pakistan blamed us for all manner of small things and we reciprocated in full measure. I will try to illustrate my point from the Report. I would like to ask the Minister whether it was really necessary to mention in this Report—as an adverse factor—the fact that Pakistan filed a candidature in April for election to the Security Council after India had announced her own candidature. Whether it was necessary to mention this fact when the whole unhappy incident had ended, and not only had it ended but it had ended with declaration by Pakistan of “the sincere appreciation for the spirit of accommodation,” and also Pakistan regarded India’s decision to withdraw as “not only clearing the way for the election of Pakistan, but also strengthening the unity of the Asian group.” This is the attitude we must get out of. If we keep on picking at each other, there is no way in which we can improve our relations.

With things sliding back as they are, to my mind, this would have been the right time for the Government of India to take an initiative to enlarge the scope of relations on this sub-continent from merely bilateral, to multi-lateral, with an initiative for the formation of a common market, among the countries of this sub-continent. But, Sir, as our Government insists on ruling beyond its term, unfortunately, to my mind, this initiative will have to wait.

What I am trying to demonstrate is that the refusal to hold elections that are due, does have effect, even in external affairs, which to my mind is against the interests of this country, and I would appeal to the Government to go to the elections as soon as possible, and let us have a representative Government.

Having said this much, I would also like to compliment this Govern-

ment for having been able—in the developments in Bangladesh—to treat them strictly as internal affairs of Bangladesh, notwithstanding the pressure there was on us, to do otherwise, from a friendly super-power.

Recently, Asia and the world have lost a great statesman, Mr. Chou En-lai, and across the coldness of the Himalayas I would like to pay to his memory the tribute it deserves. With the emergence of Viet Nam, and with the development of the internal situation in China, I wonder whether it is not time for us to make yet another attempt to stretch the hand of friendship to China. I should like to leave this as a suggestion with the government, for early consideration.

In international economic relations, it is a welcome thing that the world has realised the need for a new economic order, and I particularly welcome the declaration and plan of action that came out of the second general UNIDO conference at Lima. It is accepted in this declaration that by the year 2000 the developing countries should have a share of at least 25 per cent of the world industrial production. This is something which will be a major change in the order of today, where we provide raw materials, and they sell us very expensive finished products in return, also, this should not be merely by sale, but very much by transfer, of technology.

I would like to congratulate the people and the government of Sweden for having been the first country to achieve the target of one per cent of the gross national product as aid commitment. I hope that all the other countries, especially the developed countries, and we also, will soon move as far as we can towards this goal. I would like to thank Britain for the announcement that aid will henceforth come, not as a loan, but as a grant. To the Soviet Union our thanks are due, for the ready and speedy way in which they helped us in the Chasnala tragedy.

Much has been said about multinationals and I agree that what is coming out today in the American investigations, is startling.

I am sure that the government has already got an investigation of its own, into the question whether anything is happening in our country as well. The only thing that I would request the government is, that when examining the multinationals, it should also have a close look at whether anything is happening with local agencies, with regard to rupee payment trade.

There are two matters in trade, which I think require speedy attention. I was happy to read in the report, that considerable success was achieved in October 1975 with Jute International. This is something that requires to be finalised as soon as possible. I hope Mr. Chavan will see that something is done. The Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries, of which we are the repository of the treaties for the first time, is also something which must not remain on paper. I notice that since the first flush, things are not moving; this is something again where the government must see that it does not remain on paper, and that it becomes quite an effective institution.

Following the events in Angola, we must congratulate the people and Mr. Neto's government. Though they have achieved and consolidated their freedom, there is talk of a possibility of a racial war in Africa. Nobody among the developing countries wants a racial war, and I am sure that our government will do whatever it can to prevent it. God forbid, if it does take place, I hope that the Government will not hesitate to help, even physically, to ensure total freedom in Africa.

The unhappy experience of the elections to the Security Council gives us an opportunity to see naked the success and failures of our foreign policy. I hope the Government is looking at it. I trust that it will decide to change from a policy of automatically support-

[Ehri Erasmo De Sequeira]

ting any country or group, which does not guarantee automatic support in return to a policy which examines issues as they arise and where India's support is actively sought in each case and selectively given.

And may I end by praising Mr. Harold Wilson for setting an example worthy of being emulated?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main test of the success of the foreign policy of a country is its ability to decide each issue on merits and the ability to resist the imposition of the will of another country on its own policy. Sir, viewed in this context and tested on the anvil of this assessment, I would say that the foreign policy of India has been a success and particularly so in recent years. Sir, Mr. Sequeira, my colleague, has sought to survey the developments of our foreign policy in our sub-continent. We know that every country will have to pass against certain assets and liabilities. The fact that we are a great country in terms of population and size is itself an asset as well as liability. For example, as a case study, let us take the case of Nepal. Ethnically and for many other reasons, there are so many things in common. It is a fact that in the minds of the people of Nepal, our country is a colossus to the south of Nepal. So the size of our country really creates problems for them. But how can we help it. This militates against developing good relations. Same is the case with Sri Lanka. Although, for many reasons we have many things in common, they feel that the colossus of the north is a menace to them. So, we have to take this aspect into consideration when we think of developing healthy relations with that country. In spite of these handicaps, India has been able to build up rather a healthy relationship with Nepal. Our Foreign Minister, without wasting time, took pains to visit Nepal to normalise the relations between the two countries which yielded rich dividends. Today the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. Tuli

Giri, is in India. I am sure that his meeting with our leaders will yield fruitful results.

Again take the situation of China. Let us have a frank discussion. A student of Chinese history knows that China always believes in a messianic role. In a way there is some justification in this assumption in that there is so much of homogeneity in the body politic in terms of race or language and so many things. Obsessed with their notion they have assumed that they have a right to be the arbiter of the policy of Asia, perhaps the world. They seem to have developed hegemonic aspirations. India with its own right to a role in international field, particularly in Asia, has to contend against the Chinese postures and attitudes. So, in developing our foreign policy towards that country, we have to take into account this aspect—national personality and national behaviour pattern. Against this background we have to assess the success or the failure of our relationship with China. We know that they had imposed a war on us at a time when we were trying to consolidate our freedom after our liberation struggle. But we exercised maximum restraint. They are still occupying our nation's territory. We are trying to avoid confrontation but they are trying to build up tension and they themselves are in trouble now. Read today's newspaper. Succession question is there and let us see how they stabilise themselves. We are watching the development there and as and when the right time comes, I am sure we will extend the hand of friendship with China and in the years to come, they will also realise that the future of Asia lies not in confrontation between her brothers and sisters in Asia but in mutual understanding, trust and confidence. I am sure our foreign policy will rise to the occasion, at the appropriate time to normalise our relation with China.

About Bangladesh, everyone knows it is facing still a tragic situation. We have done our best. When we were

ourselves facing a severe economic crisis after repeated years of drought, when our own people were hungry, we sent supplies to them. We fed 10 million refugees from there. But international conspiracies and many other factors have created the present situation. Our posture today is that by and large it is their internal matter. But at the same time, we are not oblivious of the international conspiracies hatching, taking advantage of the fluid situation there. I am sure our foreign policy will take care of the situation. In the meantime, there is at least an element of outward normalcy and in spite of some hostile press, they know India's attitude to them. So, I do not think we have to worry for the moment.

Coming to Pakistan, which other country except India in the long history of the world has stopped a war which it was about to win? We had occupied the whole of the then East Pakistan. We captured large chunks of West Pakistani territory. If we had waited for a few weeks, we could have captured the whole of West Pakistan if we wanted, but it militated against our concept or international relations. We never sent our soldiers outside our country. That is our history. We would not do that with Pakistan. Once we have accepted that India should be divided, we wanted them to live in peace and harmony. We withdrew from the territory we occupied. We could have bargained with them in regard to Kashmir territory under their illegal occupation from a position of strength at that time, but we did not do it. We released one lakh Pakistani soldiers without any *quid pro quo*. We fed them and spent a large amount of money on them. If was in tune with our foreign policy to cultivate our neighbour and generate goodwill. Historic reasons created a mood of hostility, but we wanted to mitigate it and melt it over the years. That is why we gave up their territory which we had occupied, released their soldiers and signed the Simla Agreement. But the national psychosis of Pakistan is something different. It is out of tune with our concept of foreign policy.

They want to ensure their security not by cultivating India but by cultivating the imperialist powers and finding security in cultivating friendship with America, China and other countries. That is why Pakistan is sinking and their economy is not in good shape. It is becoming very difficult for them to maintain internal stability. Instead of improving their relations with India in the light of the Simla Agreement, they are seeking security by building up armaments and having alliance with Turkey and Iran. We are aware of these moves. They have to get themselves out of this psychosis of fear. It is to study these trends perhaps that our Foreign Minister recently made visits to that area. We are trying to cultivate Pakistan by assuring them that we have no aggressive intentions towards them.

With Afghanistan, we have developed healthy relations. With Burma also, our relations are pretty good. Whether it is South-East Asia or West Asia or Africa, these areas are of immediate and vital concern to us. We are projecting our image within the framework of our foreign policy in South East Asia. We know in Vietnam the irrepressible spirit of humanity unfolded itself by almost a quarter century of undaunted fight against imperialism. The Vietnamese people have become the very symbol of the free spirit of man. Now that the situation has normalised, they will see that for the economic development of their region, they will require the help of India. I am sure we would be able to develop healthy economic relations in that region because our natural attraction is first towards the east. I am sure we would be able to have a healthy economic relationship with that region. To that extent, our foreign policy is already devoting time and energy.

We have helped the African countries against racialism. In Angola, we have helped them and in Mozambique, we are extending material help. I am sure, if a war breaks out against racism, we will exercise maximum restraint but at least our sympathies will be with those countries who are fight-

(Dr. Henry Austin)

ing against this menace. Whatever may be the difficulties, my own view is—I am not reflecting the view of my Party—that we should support African countries against Minority Rule in Rhodesia & South Africa; there is no place for racialism in the world. Regarding South Africa and Rhodesia, whatever may be the consequences, we must send our moral sympathies to the African people who are struggling for Majority Rule.

We have developed healthy relations with the Soviet Union and that was reflected in the speech of the Soviet leader Breznev at the 25th Communist Party Congress when he said that the relations with India were very friendly and cordial and that Indo-Soviet relations were of a special nature.

The Western countries have now come to understand that in India, there is a strong leadership under our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and nobody can impose his views on it. We decide each and every issue on merits and this is the achievement of our foreign policy. This has been possible because of the deft handling of our foreign affairs by our able leaders, particularly Shri Y. B. Chavan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the time to analyse the successes as well as failures of our foreign policy. When I entered in this House about a decade ago, I had my own reservations about the policy of non-alignment. I think, we have to admit that by and large, the policy of non-alignment has succeeded and we can now proudly announce it to the world. The credit must go to the successive Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers and particularly to the present Foreign Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan who carries a tradition of moderation and his wide experience has really enthused the greatest degree of realism in our foreign policy.

After Emergency, I think, the country is now poised for gaining economic

strength. Once we are economically strong, our voice will be heard, we will be recognised and we will be respected in the international arena.

Let me take up the neighbouring countries. After the take over of the Ministry by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, we are glad that our neighbouring countries are becoming more friendly, at least in the southern part of India. Treaties with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma and Indonesia have been concluded and I am happy to say that without hitch all agreements have been concluded. Our relations with Nepal are improving. They have agreed to the establishment of hydel projects. The Prime Minister of Nepal is here. I think, our relations will improve further after he talks to our leaders.

There is a change for the better in our relations with Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan. We have already a good friend in Iraq.

After the murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, there is some deterioration in our relations with Bangladesh. Unfortunately some people are trying to internationalise the issue of Farakka Barrage which is a bilateral issue. I think, Bangladesh will also come to understand that it is a question which has to be dealt with separately and it should not be a stumbling block in our cordial relations. I am happy that Government of India has taken a unilateral decision in reducing the water which we were drawing from the Ganga to Farakka Barrage. It will help in normalising completely our relations with Bangladesh.

At present, Pakistan is headed by a very un-predictable gentleman. It is very difficult to understand him. After the 1971 war, we entered into a very great agreement, which is hailed all over the world viz. the Simla Agreement; and certain things were agreed upon there, e.g. road and rail links, telecommunications, trade, travel, cultural exchanges etc. No follow-up ac-

tion has been taken on those things which have already been agreed upon; but he writes to the Prime Minister asking for a summit conference, so that the world might think: "here is a reasonable man who is asking for a summit meeting; and here is the other obstinate government which does not agree to it." There must be follow-up action on those things which have already been agreed upon. And there is a provision for a summit meeting in the Simla Agreement. The London 'Times' wrote at the time of the Simla Agreement, in 1972:

"Mr Bhutto might recognise the value of a final settlement and might genuinely seek it; but he must play for time."

I do not know whether there was need for playing for time in 1972. But why should that need be there in 1976? Pakistan must also understand now that normalisation of its relations with India would help both the countries—India, as well as Pakistan.

Our desire to have normal relations with China has not met with any response. Their reaction is almost 'Nil'. No doubt we want to have cordial relations with China also; but they consider that India is a friend of the Soviet Union—whom they now consider as their enemy number one. I don't visualize any possibility, in the near future, for good relations, unless there is a change in their hearts and in the leadership of that country. In Soviet Union, we have a real friend. They are not only a friend in need. They supply us whenever and whatever we want. For example, the satellite which we prepared, was launched with Soviet help; and the entire people of India are very happy. At the same time, we have the other super power—whom other friends also dealt with—viz the United States. There, the pro-Pakistan lobby seems still to be quite powerful with the Administration. Even though the people of the United States and a number of Senators and Congressmen would like to have friendly relations

with India, the pro-Pak lobby is still a stumbling block in our relations with the United States. Lifting of the embargo and the supply of arms to Pakistan is really a hitch in our relations. Again, we want that the Indian Ocean area should be a zone of peace. It is disturbed by the United States by its having not only a naval base, but a full-fledged military base in Diego Garcia. Not only that. The U.S. was thinking that it was a world policeman. At least now, they seem to realize that they are no longer so. Very recently, I read a speech of the Secretary of State of the United States, Dr. Kissinger. He has attacked the entire Third World, the non-aligned countries. In a Boston speech, he has attacked almost everybody in the world. I quote:

"Dr. Henry Kissinger has charged the non aligned countries with forming a 'rigid, confrontationist coalition of their own' against the industrial democracies and attempting to 'extort what has been freely offered'."

In his speech,

"He challenged the Republican as well as Democrat Presidential candidates,...."

"He attacked Congress...."

"He chastised America's West European allies .."

"Dr. Kissinger accused the Soviet Union...."

Except China, he has castigated every country. I do not understand why, instead of understanding the people of the non-aligned countries, the U.S. Administration is trying to accuse them. I think that the people of the United States hereafter will elect a government or an Administration which will understand the people of the Third World, the non-aligned world. They were thinking that they can change any government they wanted to. Chile was their last testing ground. U.S. must now put an end to the forces of destabilization and to the activities of the CIA. As regards West Asia the

[Shri G. Viewanathan.]

situation in Labanon is very disturbing. As Mr. Dinesh Singh has pointed out, India must also play a vital role in bringing about peace in Labanon. Already, countries like Syria and Egypt would like to interfere. So, it will further complicate the problems.

In West Asia, we support the Palastinean cause, not because of a particular religion, not because they are opposed to a particular religion. Still, we notice that religion seems to plague the politics of West Asia. This was exposed to the world when a voting was taken in the India versus Pakistan contest for a seat in the Security Council.

Our support to the Arabs or the Palastineans is based on principles. Because the cause is just, we support them. It is not based on any religion.

If there is any place where our attention is urgently required, it is Africa. I am happy that the Government is giving its fullest attention to African problems. We notice that policies of racism and apartheid are still going on unabated. We have to support the freedom-fighters of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia. The racialist regimes should be completely wiped out and in that fight we should give them all possible help.

I had an opportunity to visit some of the Embassies along with other members. We noticed that the staff in the Embassies have problem with regard to the education of their children. Especially in some of the countries where they do not have English medium schools, they find it very difficult to give education to their children. In fact, most of them represented to us in the matter. I would request the Government to go into this problem and see that our employees are enabled to give proper education to their children.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-para): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the opportunity provided by the

debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs; because I would say with a certain amount of regret that the discussion on the conduct of foreign affairs has become a rare thing in this House, and it is unfortunately so. Therefore, the opportunity provided has to be utilised and we should be content with it!

The year under review has been a year of considerable gains, gains which if not spectacular, are still far-reaching and substantial. It has been a year of quiet and principled diplomacy and significant achievements. I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister, Shri Chavan, for these achievements, because these achievements have to be viewed in the context of the many challenges that we faced at home, and I would say, viewed in this context, these gains have been substantial. They were also in consonance with our own principles, principles not merely of the policy of non-alignment and the foreign policy that we have pursued since independence, but also these in terms of our quick response to the rapidly changing trends in the international scene and also to the demands of the situation.

I would particularly congratulate the Minister on the quick response his Ministry showed in the case of recognition of Angola, and earlier Mozambique. This is in contrast with our own performance earlier, when we faced similar situations, may be on account of certain difficulties. I am glad that after a demand was made in this House and outside by some of us a number of times, regarding the recognition of PRG, it has been done. All this shows that the responses have been quicker during the last few months than earlier, and also in consonance with our own principles, principles that we have adhered to since independence, in our conduct of foreign policy, and also the principle held aloft by the national movement before independence.

I refer particularly to Angola because Africa has ceased to be a dark continent. It is now a continent of hope. What went on in Angola, according to some, might have been the establishment of "a beach-head for communism" facing the Atlantic, but we did not take such a view. It was very important from the point of view of our foreign policy that we did not get pressurised by various speeches or threatening and menacing postures adopted by some of the statesmen of the Western world. What we have done, in the context of developments in Africa, was to help the process of national liberation and democratisation. This is also in continuation of what we began in 1961 with the liberation of Goa which was, even according to Dr. Neto and various other leaders of the then Portuguese Colonies, a great inspiration to them. So, I congratulate the hon. Minister and say that we expect similar creative gestures or initiatives with regard to Africa which are opposed to the interests of imperialism or the racist regimes of Rhodesia or South Africa. I would expect the hon. Minister, Yeshwant-raoji, who is not only a Foreign Minister and administrator but also a great freedom fighter, to continue with similar initiatives in Africa.

Similarly, I am very happy to note our policy of supporting the Arab cause, the cause of a hundred million people, a vast chunk of humanity, inhabiting an area of crucial strategic importance, important not only politically but also in terms of resources. We have been following a policy of supporting the Palestinian cause. It is also because of the national bonds and emotional affinities and our own moral commitments that we continue to support the Palestinian cause, and it further strengthened the concept of non-alignment.

The world has seen many challenging tasks before it. The way anti-imperialist forces have got strengthened during the last few years; which was, in a remarkable way, manifested in the

great liberation struggle of Viet Nam. Our relationship with Viet Nam must be further strengthened. It is not merely in terms of paying our tribute to a heroic people, but because a new power centre has emerged in Southeast Asia which is not merely the result of an anti-imperialist struggle and a certain amount of self-confidence and self-respect with which they fought and carried on their struggle. Also, it is worthwhile to note that here is an independent country which has struggled and sacrifice for independence and it is a country which would also fight for its independence even if there are further threats to it from north, south, west or east.

Some time ago, I had a talk with a Vietnamese friend and I was told that they had sought certain assistance, small assistance, like coconut seedlings, power tillers etc., but we were not, I was told, quick in our response. I do not know if it has since been rectified. They do not want many more sophisticated things because they are acutely short of hard currency. There is no reason why we should not go in a big way to assist Viet Nam because it is in our own vital national interests to do so.

Similarly, I am very happy that our Foreign Minister has further strengthened our relationships with our neighbouring countries. He has himself paid a visit to Afghanistan and so on, but unfortunately certain developments have taken place in a neighbouring country to whose liberation we contributed with men and material. I do not want to go into details, but I am sure everybody in this House will not merely agree but would say that the events in that country were a great shock to us. It was not, as suggested in certain Western mass media, a setback for our foreign policy, but it was undoubtedly a setback as far as that country was concerned, for certain commitments which we thought will be honoured, which were the corner-stone of Independence not only of this country but the entire sub-continent, that

[Shri K. P. Ummakrishnan.]

is, secularism and democracy; that undoubtedly received a shocking set back when the Father of the Nation himself became a martyr. He (Banaganahthu) became a martyr for the same cause, and I am sure, the cause will triumph, whatever might happen or whatever certain vested interests might say or do in Bangladesh or elsewhere.

Similarly, we have pursued a principled policy with regard to Pakistan and I would like only to point out something. There is not just a question of our age-old differences, as is made out by the Western commentators, of the two-nation theory; it is not merely a question of conflict between the Islamic system and a secular system, but there is something fundamental and contemporaneous to what is happening in Pakistan. That is a question that is also linked up with the question of the problem of the Indian ocean area. As long as imperialism continues its present policy, as long as it continues to operate—and they are allowed to operate by certain regimes like that of Pakistan—newly independent countries and regions are not safe, sub-continents are not safe and Indian sub-continent can be no exception.

I do not want to take much time of the House. As long as these forces are hostile, we will continue to have this problem, because this is based on certain fundamental objectives of imperialistic policy and that of neo-colonialism. I would only refer to a very pertinent passage from Sir Olaf Caroe, who, as you know, was very important in terms of British colonial strategy and subsequently, I am told, he exercised a profound influence even on the thinking of the American State Department! Why is the Indian Ocean important? Why is Pakistan important? It is not merely that some of us do not like some faces or they do not like our faces. Here is what Sir Olaf Caroe says:

“The Mesopotamia campaign of the first world war and the strategic movements of the allies in the second

war were made possible from the Indian bases. At present the establishment of independent States on the Indian peninsula entails a new approach to old problems. In this quarter, as on the north-west frontier, Pakistan has succeeded to much of India's responsibility, for the Gulf opens directly on Karachi, in a real sense its terminus. . . . The importance of the Gulf grows greater, not less, as the need for fuel expands, the world contracts, and the shadow lengthens from the north. Its stability can be assured only by the closest accord between the states which surround this Muslim lake, an accord which is underwritten by the great powers whose interests are engaged.”

These are strategic and tactical considerations which weigh with the United States and it has some effect on our relationship with the United States; with whom I have no quarrel, because they are a great and creative people who have made great contribution to our civilisation.

But as long as the military industrial complex continues to dominate the thinking and the actions of the United States, there will be a certain amount of contradictions. I am surprised that the Report says that there are no contradictions between India and the United States! I am not saying that there should be conflicts but there are contradictions. We can try to resolve them on States-to-State basis. Undoubtedly, we must develop cordial relations and I am all for it. But to shut our eyes and ears and say something, that our relations have deteriorated because somebody spoke here something, will be purely childish.

Similarly, I would say that our relationship with China must be viewed in mature terms and not merely in terms of somebody wanting to do something. These relationships between these major powers—and I understand that India is a major power—are not determined by anything other than vital national interests. These are conditioned by forces of history also. So

long as they remain so, I don't think there are any chances of improving our relations further. Well, we may try to continue to have a dialogue if there is a need and we should undoubtedly do so.

So, what I would like to say is while we should pursue a policy, whether in terms of *detente* or disarmament that we have pursued, we can certainly be more active in the field of disarmament. As long as the *detente* is in our national interest, we must support it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am concluding. There has been certain unjustified criticism regarding our foreign service because I saw some cut motions also on that. While there might be some black sheep here and there, there might be people who do not adhere to certain norms, I can say, by and large, we have a very fine set of people in our foreign service. Not merely the question of their pay revision and various other things should be gone into but also the question of foreign allowances....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have made your point. Please conclude Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Foreign Minister on his successful trip to Turkey and I welcome him back in the country and in this House.

It is always a pleasure to hear Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. We always look forward to hear him in this House. But today, it seemed, it was not his professorial self and it was a different Hiren Mukerjee. The criticism of our foreign service was not very fair. I think, the foreign service contains a dedicated cadre and they have implemented, by and large, the foreign policy of this country with dedication, wisdom and dynamism.

Similarly, his criticism of President Sadat was something very uncharitable and very unfair. I think, he lacked objectivity. President Sadat is a good friend of this country and he is not, in any way, betraying the Arab cause.

I was most interested to hear the concluding remark of my hon. friend, Shri Sequira, when he appreciated the retirement of Prime Minister Wilson at the age of 60. I hope, the leader of his party, at the age of 75, will take due note of this.

With the emergence of 1976 we have entered into the fourth and final quarter of this century. The preceding decade, particularly in the last few years, has fully, totally and completely vindicated the basic premises on which the foreign policy of our country was built up. The foreign policy of our country is based on the principle of consensus and cooperation in place of conflict and confrontation. The greatest achievement and the tribute to the framers of our foreign policy, specially the great Prime Minister Nehru, was the achievement of the Helsinki Conference in 1975. I think, that Conference vindicated the stand taken by the framers and policy-makers of the foreign policy of India.

Right from the beginning we tried to project an image of our country which is interested in world peace. We are trying to promote world peace not as a policy of convenience but as a policy of conviction. It is because we as a newly independent nation felt the necessity of world peace for the development and prosperity of the people of newly developing countries and, for that, the policy of peace and cooperation throughout the world was necessary. It was also necessary for the developed nations because in the post-war period the world had experienced a holocaust. For the European countries also, the policy of peace and friendship was necessary.

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

In this context, in the post-war period, just after independence the greatest achievement of India's foreign policy has been the projection of the personalities of the newly independent nations on the world stage. It was necessary to project the personalities of these nations on the international stage because these countries were suppressed and oppressed by developed nations, the superior nations, the industrially forward nations, for centuries. Therefore, a period came in the life of the world when the Indian struggle for national independence paved the way for the independence of almost all the Afro-Asian people. This is something of which we should be proud.

The first phase of India's foreign policy was devoted to this cause, and the second phase has been rightly devoted to the case of developmental activities of the developing nations. In this context, the role played by our countries at international forums like the UNCTAD, Asian Development Banks, ECAFE etc., is really something to be proud of. But, here also, in the powers also, but we cannot be dictated legs have been put, especially by some of the big powers; and here I quote the reaction of some of the American politicians towards the efforts made by Asian and African countries and other developing countries. There is nothing wrong in the efforts of the people who are trying to develop their countries with their natural resources and with mutual cooperation. If, in this, they were not to be dictated to by the super powers, it is not our fault. We have to live in this world and we have to cooperate with the super powers also, but we cannot be dictated to and we cannot be forced to be dictated to just because we are developing. In this context, I quote a recent statement of Senator Jacob Javits, a republican of the United States. He said, while addressing foreign students:

"The era of massive aid such as the Marshall Plan is drawing to an

end. We are growing tired of giving out money. Future American military and economic aid may depend on the willingness of developing nations to allow the United States access to their natural resources".

This is a most distressing statement from an American Senator and politician. I hope it is not representative of the United States' Government's thinking because it reflects the money-lenders' approach—that unless one mortgages something, one will not be given aid. This approach must be denounced outright.

We have also seen that there is a kind of uneasiness and open criticism of the approach of our country, in the United States of America. It is true however, that we do not mind that uneasiness. India is a great country and we are courageous enough to take certain stands which may not be to their liking. This is the kind of approach that would have to be adopted by our country for exercising our due role in international affairs, and I am glad that the Government has withstood all pressures from all sides.

Now, the framers or those responsible for the conduct of our national policy should realise that times have changed and no power, small, medium, big or super, can hope to dictate to others in the closing decades of the present century. This has been a century which has witnessed not only two great revolutions—the Russian and the Chinese—but also the greatest revolution in history, namely the liberation movement of the former colonial countries, in which India has been in the lead.

15.00 hrs.

Since the time is limited, I will confine myself to only one or two points more.

We have rightly stressed the necessity of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. It is necessary for us not only for the security of our country but also from the point of view of the vast sea wealth that it has. The Indian Ocean should serve as the international waterways; there are no differences on that; it should be open to the shipping of every country. But the wealth of the Indian Ocean should be controlled by the littoral countries only and by nobody else.

I welcome the Prime Minister of Nepal who has just arrived in our country. India and Nepal have very close relations of historical and cultural importance. Our country has a long border with Nepal, particularly my Constituency has a long border with Nepal. From that point of view also, I welcome Dr. Tulsi Giri, who was educated in India, in the Dharbanga College. I hope, his visit will prove very fruitful for all of us.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South). Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year when the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs are discussed, all the Members from the ruling Party as well as from the Opposition try their best to see that the interests of the country are safeguarded and the foreign policy of our country is framed in that light. I would like to congratulate the Minister of External Affairs as well as the entire Government for taking a very realistic approach in the recent international situation, and specially in the context of our country, in the context of the situation in the subcontinent.

Before I come to the main content of my speech, I would like to raise one important issue, for the last three years, in the entire world, except in two or three countries, there has been a serious crisis of leadership—from West Germany to the U.S.A. from Willy Brandt to the present Government of West Germany, from De Gaulle to Pompidou, from Pompidou to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in France, from Nixon

to Ford in the USA and from Heath to Wilson and from Wilson to Callaghan in the U.K.; equally in the East in that country which is trying to dominate the whole world, which is not politically clear of its ideology but is known to be a great ally of the United States, in China, the leadership crisis was not acute till Premier Chou-En-lai was there, but after his death, the same situation which is obtaining in other countries, the leadership crisis, is prevailing there. In this entire situation, we have seen that, in the whole world, there are only three leaders who have emerged out of all chaos and problems, both internally and externally: one is Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in our country, another is Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet Union and the third is Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia. The reason why the leadership of these three nations has emerged out of all problems, fighting all the evils, is not only because they have been supported by the people but also because they have tried to evolve a policy, both domestic and external, which really gives a new direction to the other countries and at the same time protects their own interests and views. The leadership of these countries, by their practical views, are trying to foster the possibilities of world peace in a much more practical way, evading all sorts of slogans and illusions.

Today, I would like to concentrate only one one point, which is the burning question in India, specially among the intellectuals, academicians, politicians and patriots of the country and that is, whether it is not a fact that India's relation with United States is not improving further because India is friendly to the Soviet Union. We may ask, whether the Indo-Soviet Treaty has become an obstacle in the way of United States becoming friendly with us, though it is a fact that the United States officials have stated on many occasions that they are not interested in it. In that light I would like to quote two things from the Report for 1974-75

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.]

of the Ministry of External Affairs
On page 70, it is stated:

"Speaking at Press Conference on 30th October the Secretary of State said that the United States did not consider Indo-Soviet Treaty for peace and friendship as an obstacle to improve relations with the United States. He stated that the United States was not engaged, directly or indirectly, in any attempt to influence the domestic situation in India. He also said that the United States was not trying to link up the question of food and the policy on the energy crisis."

Similarly at the end of the Report, it is mentioned:

"On 26th February, it was announced that under the present circumstances, Minister of External Affairs would not be able to attend the meeting of the Indo-US Joint Commission in Washington due to be held on 13-14 March 1975."

After the statement of the Secretary of States that they were not interested in influencing our politics and our domestic situation in the light of Indo-Soviet Treaty, we got a very good response from the United States. Indo-US Joint Commission was set up, but immediately thereafter we found that they lifted the embargo on supplying arms to Pakistan and, therefore, our Foreign Minister had no alternative, but to announce that he would not be able to attend the meeting of the Indo-US Joint Commission in Washington to be held on 13-14th March, 1975.

After that, we have been telling frequently 'inside the country and outside that we are agerly waiting and we want to develop very healthy and friendly relations with United States for mutual interest. While initiating the debate from our side, Shri Dinesh Singh, ex-External Affairs Minister of

the country tried to emphasise on one point that India and United States should find out some common points whereby they can coordinate their activities. What are these points? Points are economic cooperation and economic development. But as you know, in the modern world, the temple obviously say that the common dency of the imperialist powers and the colonial powers is not merely political interest in abstract terms, but essentially economic interest in economic terms. When the emergency was declared in this country, it was announced very clearly to the people of this country and outside that it is absolutely an internal matters and we want to resist the right reactionary forces of the country, who had a very peculiar economic interest and economic base in our country through the multi-national corporation monopoly houses and various other means and methods. Similarly, the emergency announced in Bangla Desh also. You might have witnessed two interesting things. When India announced emergency and when Bangla Desh announced emergency, that was supported by all the socialist and other democratic countries and developing nations; some of them supported, some of them kept quiet. But it is the western powers, specially the United States of America, which not only criticised it but also tried to find some evils behind it. This happened when Sheikh Mujibur Dehman announced emergency in Bangla Desh and when Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad announced emergency in India because of the serious situation in the country.

To refresh our memories, I would like to go back. When Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was alive, and he was dreaming to develop the country on the basis of Panch Sheel with mutual cooperation of United States, China and other countries on the basis of non-alignment, you might have witnessed that the entire plan prospect of the country was curtailed and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had to say with

tears in his eyes that he could not just provide all the opportunities to the people of this country through the planning, since India was facing great problems with China. That was in 1962. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru died in 1964. After that from 1967 to 1971, in the streets of India, only one party was parading and that was the party of frustrated youth who did not have any economic opportunities. That frustration led to anger and anger amounted to extreme violence. At that time, we found that Radio Peking was extremely vocal with regard to the internal developments of India. Similar was the situation when Bangla Desh declared emergency in 1971 and after 1972 when Shri Indira Gandhi tried to lead the country in a new direction. In 1974 and 1975, there were drought, flood, recession in economy and shortage of foodgrains.

The discontent of the people of this country started getting shape and a few political forces tried to generate that. In their voice, we found in 1967-71 Radio Peking was vocal in the frustration of the Indian people and in 1973-75 Voice of America became vocal in the frustration of the Indian people. This is the main problem of the country. While India is very sensitive to solve its own problem, additional unwanted sympathy comes from Radio Peking. While India is sensitive to solve its own problem with the help of democratic system, additional advice comes from the Voice of America to distort it without any interference and without any reference. This gives us a peculiar symptom whether our foreign policy should move in the same line as we have been moving in earlier? Our foreign policy is all right. Our approach is all right. But we must be very much courageous. Now-a-days we are not that India of 1947, we are not India under the First Five Year Plan, we are not India under the Second Five Year Plan, but we are that India with the mighty millions of people of the country, with all support to the Government. Government tried to define and educate the people who are their friends

and who are enemies. Yesterday, in his speech the Defence Minister tried to define the countries in two terms where hostilities are there and where friendly relations are there. I do not like to define what I mean by hostility and hostile attitude towards the nation. But is it not a fact that while Mrs. Gandhi tries to support Shikh Mujibur Rehman, signs the Indo-Bangla Desh treaty, at the same time signs the Simla treaty with Bhutto, at the same time making for some mutual arrangement between Shri Bhutto and Sheikh Mujibur Rehman for the repatriation of all the prisoners of war. A very very healthy situation was generated in the sub-continent—friendly situation between India and Pakistan and Bangla Desh? Please look at the angle with which the Western Powers tried to interpret Simla Agreement. They tried to interpret visit of Bhutto, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's attempt to settle things with Pakistan in a context which did not promote friendship between the nations, which did not promote peace in this sub-continent. I do feel that the countries who think that because our relations with some friendly countries are still existing not in a casual term but in practical terms, unless that is weakened or threatened, they will not come forward. We must take a positive stand very clearly that we cannot make friendship with the nation at our cost. This should be the basic policy of the country. I do not like to plead for the country on the floor of the House but I should carry a gospel of truth. India in the very beginning got support from all the countries after its liberation, but both politically and economically, we got support from only those countries which believed in the value of democracy which believed in the value of secularism, which believed in the value of socialism. Now, I feel India is in a position to say that our democracy is safe. India is in a position to say that our things are all right, India is in a position to say that people are prepared to protect its sovereignty. But India will have to take one step further to say that the entire forces of the country are preparing a ground by which the final thing will

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi.]

come i.e. socialism. If socialism is the domestic will of the country, then external policy of the country cannot be reflected in a manner opposed to socialism, opposed to justice to the poor. That should be the lesson from this time. Otherwise, I feel, we will be simply in illusion and people will not understand who are our real friends and who are not our real friends.

I come to the Arab cause and the Middle East problem. It is from Gandhiji's time. From Gandhiji to C. R. Das, from C. R. Das to Moti Lal Nehru and from Moti Lal Nehru to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we all supported the cause of the Palestine people since those days. We all supported the cause of the Palestinian people of course at that time we were not independent, I think we should tell to the Arabs that the Arab cause and the Palestinian cause is the same. The Arab cause is the Palestinian cause; so also the Palestinian cause is the Arab cause. They are not separate but they are the same thing. There is an attempt being made by western powers to try to identify the Arab cause with something and the Palestinian cause with something else, trying to deal with these two as two separate things. This is not correct. We have seen that this sort of view is being held by western diplomats, by the USA and others. But they should try to understand that the Arab cause and the Palestinian cause is one and the same things; it is not a separate thing, but one and the same thing. We hope that the problems of the Arab nations and the problems of the Palestinian people will be ended one day with the hope that there are other nations which stand solidly behind them.

The concept of non-alignment is not a new thing. This concept of non-alignment was evolved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, out of his wisdom. He was the architect of this entire concept. This was equally supported by Marshal Tito. What we found was that this concept of non-alignment had been misused and misinterpreted by certain imperialist, western, powers. Unless the non-align-

ed nations themselves come forward for their mutual help and economic co-operation without much dependence upon the colonial and imperialist powers, the concept of non-alignment would not be fruitful and successful. There are Middle-East countries and the newly emerging liberated nations and if you go and visit these countries you will see the position. They fought against colonialism. They fought against imperialism. After their liberation, even for putting up or building their Parliament House, or Assembly building, they seek cooperation from them and the western powers are intelligent enough and clever enough to twist the situation in their favour and they try to diffuse their political and moral fervour. The fight against imperialism and colonialism should go on within the ambit of non-alignment.

There is the conference of non-aligned developing nations to be held shortly in Sri Lanka. Our Government should make a new effort in this conference to create sort of guild I am not saying any bloc. This sort of guild can be thought of and I am sure India can give a helping hand and all support in this matter. India can give all cooperation to the newly developing countries. If India can give such help, what is the use of their going to USA or UK. etc? I feel if this help is given without any motive, this concept of non-alignment would be protected and fully safeguarded. We have seen the efforts of western powers (especially the USA to make agreements, treaties, etc. with smaller nations, with developing nations, in a manner which is the very contradiction of the concept of non-alignment, so as to weaken the base of non-alignment. I feel that we should take a lesson in this respect and we should try to protect our interests in this regard.

श्री कृष्ण भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं ने विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। मैं श्री बक्राण को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि जब से उन्होंने विदेश मंत्रालय का कार्य भार सम्भाला है, तब से वह उस को

प्रवृत्ति की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। आज हम जिस]
 जमाने में चल रहे हैं, उस में लॉग चारों तरफ]
 हथियारों की पहाड़ियां खड़ी कर रहे हैं। चीन ने हमारी सीमा पर तकरीबन पाच लाख सेना खड़ी कर रखी है। उस ने हमारी सीमा के पास न्युक्लियर बेस और मिमाइन्ज के भण्डे भी बनाये हुए है। हमारे पड़ोस में तिब्बत एक छोटा सा देश था। चीन ने उस को बिल्कुल एनिमिनेट कर दिया है और वहां की माइनारिटी को समाप्त कर दिया है। उस ने अपने यहां की भांच और इधर मगोनिया आदि की सभी माइनारिटीज को समाप्त कर दिया है, और हमारे पड़ोस में एक फागिष्ट स्टेट खड़ी हो गई है। हिटलर से ज्यादा खतरनाक है। हिटलर की जिननी ताकत नहीं थी उतनी आज चाइना की है। हिटलर तो नेशनल मोनोपली को सपोर्ट करता था, चीन इंटर नेशनल मोनोपली को सपोर्ट करता है और इंटरनेशनल इम्पीरिअलिज्म को सपोर्ट करता है। डिमो ग्राशिया में अमेरिकन्स और ब्रिटेन को सपोर्ट करना है। यही नहीं है इका में मजीबुर्रहमान की हथ्या के संबंध में चाइनीज और अमेरिकन इंटेलिजन्स ने मिल कर काम किया। हथ्यायें अमेरिका के लिए तो कोई नई बात नहीं है। लेकिन चाइना के लिये जितने हिन्दुस्तान में उस के समर्थक थे वह भी आज सोच रहे हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत गलत काम किया। जैसे बेस डिमो ग्राशिया में है उसी तरह का बेस वह बिटागांग में भी बना रहे हैं और वहां चाइनीज और अमेरिकन एक्स्पर्ट्स दोनों मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। बर्मा में भी काफी बड़ी तादाद में चाइनीज किसी न किसी रूप में वहां के निवासी बन कर या और दूसरे रूप में आ गए हैं और इस तरह से हमारे बोर्डर पर काफी उन के सैनिक बहा आ कर बस गए हैं। बंगला देश में भी वे काफी दखल रखते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अग्नेजों से तो हम दो सी साल लड़े लेकिन अगर चीन बर्मा और बंगला देश में अपने पैर मजबूत कर गया

तो हमें कई साल लग सकते हैं। इस के साथ साथ पाकिस्तान में भी जहाँ अमेरिका ने पहले बन्दुख की थी कि उसको हथियार नहीं देंगे अब उस को हथियार देना शुरू किया है, ग्वादरा और मकरान में नये बेसेज बनाए जा रहे हैं और छोटे छोटे देशों को उस से बहुत खतरा है, अफगानिस्तान को और भी दूसरे पड़ोसी देशों को खतरा है। हमारे लिए पाकिस्तान कोई खतरा नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है और हमारी सेना भी बहुत मजबूत है। फिर हम लोग कोई जल्दबाजी भी नहीं करने किसी से छेड़खानी भी नहीं करते। इसलिए हमें कोई चिन्ता नहीं है और हमारी तरफ बड़े भ्रष्टे सीडर हैं। लेकिन छोटे छोटे और देशों के लिए बहुत खतरा एशिया में बढ़ना जा रहा है। यह जो अमेरिका और चीन का दोनों का मिला जुला प्रभाव हमारे क्षेत्र में है वह एशिया को जो नई ताकतें उन के लिए खतरा है। अब हम उस के लिए अपने देश में नैपारी करें और जो फासिस्ट ताकतें हैं उन को समझे कि आखिर इन फासिस्ट ताकतों से हम को मुकाबला करना है। कुछ हमारे लोग हाब नाब करने हैं कि चीन से भी हम कुछ बातचीत करें और कुछ समझना करें। कई बार तो ऐसी कांशिश भी की है कि जो यहां एक पार्टी है उन के पोलिटे ब्यूरो के मेम्बर से मिल कर बात करने की कांशिश करें। लेकिन एक बात बिलकुल सीधी है कि जब तक चीन के बराबर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत नहीं हो जाती और जब तक हम बिलकुल अपने पैरों पर नहीं खड़े हो जाते तब तक चीन से हमारी दोस्ती नहीं हो सकती। चीन से दोस्ती चीन के बराबर जबाब में होगी। चीन में जो नेता मर जाते हैं सब रिएक्शनरी बहा हो जाते है चाहे लिन प्याओ—थ्यो—शाओ ची हों, अथवा चाऊ—एनलाई हों या दूसरे लोग कन फ्यूशस जै से हों, वह भाग्यशाली हैं जो मरने के बाद रिएक्शनरी हुए, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भाग्यशाली है जो मरने के पहले ही रिएक्शनरी साबित होंगे जो आजकल बहा हो रहा है वह हम सब लोगों

[बी शक्ति प्रबंध]

के सामने है। बहरहाल मैं चीन के संबंध में ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन उस खतरे की खास तौर से सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

अब हम जो नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज हैं जिन की लीडरशिप हिन्दोस्तान ने हमेशा अपने हाथ में रखी है, वह कोई इसलिए नहीं कि बहुत बड़ा देश है या बहुत खूबसूरत देश है बल्कि कुछ हमारी बेसिक पालिसीज थी, जैसे बेसिक पालिसी गांधी जी ने इन्डायल के सबध में दी, उस वकत उन्होंने कहा था कि अरब देशों से किस तरह का संबंध रखना है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज तक हम उस पालिसी पर चसते रहे। अरब देशों में जिन के नेता बिल्कुल साम्राज्यवाद से बिके उन की बात मैं नहीं करता लेकिन अरब की जनता जहां आज नासिर भरे नहीं, [सारे अरब देश में जिनदा है, जहा बाशिर अरफात जैसे लीडर मौजूद हैं, वहां की जागरूक जनता हिन्दुस्तान के इसलिए साथ है कि हम ने हमेशा इन्डायल के सबध में उन की मदद की। इसी तरह माउथ अफ्रीका के सिलसिले में बात है। वह भी गांधी जी की एक बेन है। सब से पहले मन्थाग्रह उन्होंने वहा शुरू किया। आज अफ्रीका के लोग गांधी जी को याद करने हैं और हमें याद करते हैं। हमें फका है इस बात का कि हम ने भगोना में उनको जल्दी रेकग्नाइज करके एक अच्छा कदम उठाया। उस के लिए मैं मंत्री महादय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और जब तक हम साउथ अफ्रीका में रंगभेद के खिलाफ लड़ने रहेंगे अफ्रीका के लोग हमारे साथ रहेंगे। जब तक इन्डायल के खिलाफ और जियोनिज्म के खिलाफ हम लड़ते रहेंगे अरब देश हमारे साथ रहेंगे और इसी तरह एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, पोर्टरिफो का प्रश्न है जिसे कृष्णा मेनन ने अर्ली फिफटीज में यू एन को ने उठाया था, मैं लोग भी इतने ही सेंसिटीव हैं जैसे अरब के लोग इन्डायल के लिए और अफ्रीका के लोग साउथ अफ्रीका के लिए हैं। इसी तरह पोर्ट

रिफो के लिए जितने स्पैनिश स्वीकिंग मैटिब कमेरिकन कंट्रीज के लोग हैं वे सेंसिटीव हैं और वे पोर्टरिफो को धाज्जद देखना चाहते हैं। इन प्रश्नों पर जैसे हथ मजबूती के साथ उन के साथ हमेशा रहे हैं वैसे ही रहेंगे तो स्पैनिश स्वीकिंग कंट्रीज के लोग हमारे साथ रहेंगे और वहां के नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज के लोग खास तौर से कॅरेबियन सी के किनारे के लोग, क्यूबा और दूसरे देशों के लोग हमारे साथ हमेशा रहेंगे और अगर हम इन पालिसीज से कही भी हटे तो यह संभव नहीं होगा कि हम नानएलाइन्ड कंट्रीज को साथ रख सकें ख स तौर से जहां जहां अमेरिकन बेसेस हैं, चाहे साउथ कोरिया में हों चाहे डिप्लो गार्सिया में हों, चाहे जापान में हों या आस्ट्रेलिया के किसी हिस्से में हो, उनका हमने विरोध किया है। हम किसी फारेन पावर को, किसी फारेन पावर की फौज को या किसी विदेशी अड्डे को कही भी और किसी देश में नहीं देखना चाहते हैं - यह हमारी पुरानी पालिसी है। इस पानवी पर आप रहे तो नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज के लोग आप से साथ रहेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे चव्हाण साहब ने नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज का एक नयी दिशा दी है - चाहे अकटाड का जरीए से या किमी और जरिए से कि हम लोग साम्राज्यवाद के एकोनामिक शोषण से युद्ध कर जो नये विकसित देश हैं उनकी सहायता कर सके। इस दिशा में जिस तरह से यूरोप के देशों ने अपना एक संगठन बनाया है उसी तरह से एशिया के जो भाल निर्यात करने वाले देश हैं, उनका जो रान-मैटीरियल है या दूसरी चीजें बनाते हैं - ऐसे देशों के सम्बन्ध में भी अगर संगठन प्रयास करें तो उनको संगठित कर सकेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ इन देशों में जितनी न्यूज एजेंसीज हैं उनके एकीकरण का भी सवाल है क्योंकि अफ्रीका और एशिया की खबरें हम आज भी अमरीका और इन्डो या दूसरे साधक

अध्यायी देशों के अर्थ से लेते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ जो नान एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज के देश हैं हम उनकी पक्षकारिता को डेवलप करेंगे, उनके आपसी सम्बन्ध बनायेंगे। यह सब आज बहुत जरूरी है। साथ ही साथ हमारी ओट्टेड यूनियन्स हैं उनके नान एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज के साथ अयादा सम्बन्ध होने चाहिए अनिश्चित उन ताकतों के जो कि शोषक ताकतें रही हैं। तो इस दिशा में भी कदम उठाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ जब आप कान्बों जायेंगे तो इन प्रश्नों पर आप तौर से ध्यान रखेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया में समाजवाद की बात तो लोग करते हैं लेकिन स्पूडों सोशलिस्ट। विली ब्राट और विल्सन जैसे लोगों ने समाजवाद को बदनाम किया है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी उनके जैसे जय-प्रकाश और दूसरे लोग हैं। ऐसे स्पूडों सोशलिस्ट जापान से लेकर बेल्जियम तक और जर्मनी से लेकर इंग्लैंड तक मिलेंगे। इनसे दुनिया को मुक्त करने के लिए, नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज में जो सोशलिज्म पर विश्वास करते हैं, जो साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हैं उन देशों को इकट्ठा करें और एक नया सोशलिस्ट इंटरनेशनल बनायें। अब्बाय साहब इसको लीड वैं और हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जो कि सारे विश्व में सानी छात्री हैं, उनके अलावा अरेरे साहब हैं और दूसरे नेता हैं, उनके अलावा इंग्लैंड में भी आपको अच्छे सोशलिस्ट मिलेंगे, इटली और जापान में भी मिलेंगे, दूसरे नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज में मिलेंगे—सभी मिलकर एक सैकण्ड सोशलिस्ट इंटर-नेशनल की स्थापना करें—मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार से जो स्पूडों सोशलिस्ट हैं, जो सोशलिज्म के नाम पर समाजवाद और समाजवादी देशों का विरोध करते हैं और साम्राज्यवाद का समर्थन कर रहे हैं उनसे हम कम से कम मुक्ति पा सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ इसके लिए हमारा देश लीडरशिप

दे सकता है। अगर आपको नान-एलाइन्ड ही रहना है और दुनिया में जो समाजवादी हैं, जो प्रगतिशील हैं उनको भी साथ रखना है, उनको अगर आइडियोलॉजिकली साथ नहीं रख सकते तो और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जहाँ पर आर्थिक लड़ाई के लिए लोग लड़ रहे हैं या जैसे इजरायल, साउथ अफ्रीका और पोर्टो रिका का प्रश्न है या फिर अमेरिकन फ्रीजी अइडे का प्रश्न है—इनकी आप मुखालिफत करते रहे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि इसमें विदेशी नीति में आप कामयाब होंगे। जहाँ तक समाजवादी देशों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका हमें सहयोग रहा है और हम भी उनको हमेशा सहयोग देते आये हैं। मित्रता तभी होती है जब बराबर के देश एक दूसरे की बराबर इज्जत करें और एक दूसरे की साबरेन्टी का ब्याल रखें। हम देखते हैं समाजवादी देशों ने हमें हमेशा मदद दी है और हमने भी, जब उनके प्रश्न आये हैं तो उनकी मदद की है। यह मित्रता जब मजबूत होती जा रही तो कभी कभी देश में समाजवाद के विरुद्ध कुछ लोग हवा चला देते हैं लेकिन उसका मतलब सोवियत संघ या अन्य समाजवादी देशों का विरोध नहीं है बल्कि वह देश का अपना कंट्राडिक्शन है। इस कंट्राडिक्शन का जवाहर लाल नेहरू को भी मुकामला करना पड़ा था। सन् 1929 से लेकर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के समय तक बराबर बड़ी बड़ी पर्सनैलिटीज समाजवाद का विरोध करती रही हैं। वे समाजवाद के शब्द को सांप बिच्छू की तरह समझते थे लेकिन इसके बाद भी समाजवाद का अभियान, समाजवाद का रथ आगे बढ़ता रहा। मैं नहीं समझता इस देश के समाजवाद के रथ को, समाजवाद, के अभियान को कोई पिण्मी (बौना) रोक सकेंगे, यह सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए समाजवादी देशों के साथ मित्रता और मजबूत कीजिए। इस के अलावा जो समाजवादी देश हैं, नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज हैं, उनका "सैकण्ड सोशलिस्ट

[श्री शशि भूषण]

इन्टरनेशनल" बनायें। पहला तो फ़ेल हो गया, इसी लिए दूसरे की जरूरत है।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता था।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We appreciate the varied and rich experience of our hon. Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Chavan. The hon. Deputy Minister Shri Bipinpal Das and the hon. Minister Shri Chavan are shaping the destiny of the External Affairs Ministry and directing it in the proper direction. I offer my congratulations to them.

When we look at the development of our foreign policy since 1946, we find that there is a degree of consistency and loyalty to the underlying principle. The foundation for our policy was laid down by the late Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 and it is being consolidated under the able leadership of our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Few countries in the world have followed this policy to the logical conclusion, I refer to the policy of non-alignment. In 1946 Shri Nehru said: We are from Asia and the people of Asia are nearer and closer to us than others. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi we gave shape to this principle. We built our relations with the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Nepal and other countries around us. Non-aligned policy is for a spirit of cooperation in the comity of nations. Our is one of the glaring examples, glorious examples of a nation devoted to this principle. In this connection, I want to refer to the conflict that took place between India and Pakistan. After that conflict, there was a magnanimous offer and the Simla summit took place. The Simla spirit was adhered to fully by our country. The Super Powers, the imperialist powers are creating difficult conditions and they want to see that the non-alignment policy is destroyed. Durable peace in the world is our goal, and not international conflicts. We want to create an atmosphere in which there can be durable peace in the world, not only in our sub-continent. We tell the super powers: here is

a country which has a policy of non-alignment and which has carried that policy to its logical conclusion. Therefore, I should like to say that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has forged national unity and also sound international relations with neighbours including Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The relationship with socialist countries had been strengthened. Our trade relations with them have developed and there is a growing atmosphere of understanding between the socialist countries and our country; through strengthening and consolidating the non alignment policy, so that there may be durable peace not only here but in other places like Middle East or Africa where conflicts had been created. This is the spirit in which the External Affairs Minister' has been working.

Our Prime Minister attended the Commonwealth countries Conference which was held in Belgrade. In the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned countries, there were 57 members. Now the membership has gone up to 83. Recently, in August 1975, the non-aligned countries' Conference was held in Lima. The views expressed by the members of the non-aligned countries in Lima Conference are more positive and stronger than those expressed at the Belgrade Conference. The grand work done by these non-aligned countries has helped in creating international peace. If Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of the non-aligned policy. Shrimati Indira Gandhi would be considered by the historians in the future as the great consolidator of peace. This is how our Prime Minister has been creating an atmosphere for the establishment of durable peace. What happened to the forces of Imperialism? The forces are still working there. The belligerent activities of the imperialist forces are going on our borders and through the third country they are operating. Huge arms and ammunitions are supplied to Pakistan through other countries. We have not closed our eyes to these activities. Yesterday, our Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal, said

that we must be careful and watchful against the infiltrations into our country by air and sea. We must not lose sight of the foreign military base at Diego Garcia. It is a great threat to our country. This matter should be looked into by the External Affairs Ministry rather the Defence Ministry. The deliberations and conclusions reached in regard to the foreign policy of our country should reach the Litteral States of the World so that our policy and spirit of non-alignment and also the detente are respected. The spirit of cooperation and amity between the non-aligned countries should be respected.

Since the declaration of Emergency, certain foreign elements are still operating against our country. Today, our Embassies in foreign countries should be asked to handle their work properly in consonance with the spirit of the foreign policy of our country. I have visited various countries and I have had the opportunity to see how our officials in foreign Embassies are playing to the tunes of super-powers. That is very bad. Some members of our Embassies go here and there and they are making propaganda against our country. Necessary steps should be taken to see that this kind of propaganda by our Embassy officials is stopped immediately. Our External Affairs Ministry should take care of this activity and our foreign Embassies should have some guiding principles as to how they should function. The ideology of any nation today is based on its economic condition rather than political. Now, you can observe how the USA is trying to have its relationship with China. Now, the relationship between the developing countries is increasing and that is why they are interfering in the affairs of the developing nations too much. Our foreign policy is shaped by taking necessary action like recognition of Angola which is in the right spirit.

I appreciate the foreign policy shaped by the Prime Minister. She has taken proper decisions at the proper time and these have been appreciated. There are imperialist forces operating in this country whose aim is that our economic growth should be stopped, so that India is weakened and thereby Asia is weakened. That is why we say that even our Himalayan policy has to be formulated properly. It is in that right spirit that we have made Sikkim a State of India and the relationship around Asia has been strengthened.

It is not enough that we are politically strong. We have to see that economically also we are strong. After the emergency, the 20-point economic programme has to be implemented not only in the interests of internal growth but also to see that India stands out as a strong nation in Asia. We should also see that all the developing nations are also helped and their foreign policy shaped on the basis of the foreign policy enunciated by our country, which was laid down by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and followed by our present Prime Minister.

The economic relationship between our country and the socialist countries has to be strengthened and it should not have any strings. Our relationship with the Soviet Union, for example, is a great success and it is in the right spirit of cooperation and understanding. This will also help to minimise international tensions. In that spirit, I request the Ministry of External Affairs to see that our relations with the socialist countries in and around Asia are developed. We should be careful about pseudo-socialist countries who claim to be socialist but who under this garb try to nullify the independence and growth of other countries. The External Affairs Ministry must see to it that these international belligerent activities, either inside or outside, should be stopped. There are not only the multinational corporations, but other institutions who operate under the garb of religious institutions. The CIA activities are growing

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

by leaps and bounds all over the country, in Bihar and other places. There is another organisation—Brahma Kumaris—in Mt. Abu. These things have to be unearthed and their clandestine activities should be stopped. Consolidation inside is as important as consolidation outside so that India may grow. Once again, I congratulate the External Affairs Minister, Shri Chavan and his Deputy, Shri Bipinpal Das, for shaping our foreign policy properly.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्री श्री चव्हाण और उप-विदेश मंत्री श्री विपिनपाल दास को अपने सुन्दर दायित्व का निर्वहण सक्षमता से और सक्रमतापूर्वक करने के कारण अभिवादन करता हूँ और स्वागत करता हूँ ।

श्रीमन्, किसी भी देश को अपनी स्थिति को कायम रखने के लिए एक नीति को अपनाना पड़ता है। जब हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र भी नहीं हुआ था, उस वक्त भी इन विषय पर सोचा गया था और नेहरू जी के भलाबा और लोगों ने भी यह सोचा था कि जब हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र होगा, तो हमारी विदेश नीति नान-एलाइनमेंट की रहेगी ।

जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ तो उन्होंने इसी नीति को अपनाया और आज भी हमारा देश इसी नीति पर चल रहा है। इस नीति से हमारे देश को जो सक्रमतायें मिली हैं उनको भिन्नाने के बजाय एक शब्द में यही कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे देश के लिए यह नीति बड़ी सफल रही है और इसे विश्व में हमारी शक्ति बढी है। इस नीति के विरोधी अब नहीं हैं या पहले नहीं थे, ऐसी बात नहीं है। स्वतंत्रता के पहले जब 1946 में बंकिम नेहरू ने इस विषय को रखा और नान एलाइनमेंट की बात कही तब सितम्बर 1946 में इन शर्तों में उन्होंने यह बात रखी :

As early as September 1946, even while India was preparing to get her independence, Nehru said: "We propose as far as possible to keep away from power blocs or groups aligned against one another which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disaster."

उसके बाद जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ तो पहली नान-एलाइंड कंट्रीज की मीटिंग हुई तब उस में 25 देशों ने भाग लिया :

The first Non-aligned Conference took place in Belgrade in September, 1961. 25 Afro-Asian and one Central European State participated, three Latin American States came in as Observers.

उसके बाद दूसरी बैठक हुई ।

At the second meeting of the Non-aligned Nations, held in Cairo in October, 1964, the number of participating nations had increased to 47 and of Observers to 11, from all over the world. India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri then put forward a concrete programme for non-alignment. This consisted of five basic points which found acceptance by the Conference.

फिर तीसरी मीटिंग हुई :

The Third Non-alignment Summit in Lusaka in September 1970 drew 54 States as Members and 9 as Observers.

फिर जब चौथी बैठक हुई नान-एलाइंड कंट्रीज की संख्या में 1975 में बड़ा उस में देशों की संख्या बढ़ कर 83 हो गई। इसी से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमारी नान-एलाइनमेंट की जो नीति है वह कितनी सुन्दर है, देश के लिए कितनी उपयोगी है ।

मैं कुछ राष्ट्र थे जो यह समझते थे कि भारत नया नया शाखाव हुआ है वह बहुत सी बातों पर ठीक से और नहीं कर सकेगा और हमारी और मुखातिब होगा। उनको इससे बड़ा धक्का लगा। वे भीतर से हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मन हो गए और ऊपर से दोस्त बने रहे। समय आया जब असल बात प्रकट हो गई। जो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े पक्षधर कहलाते थे वे उनके नम्बर एक विरोधी हो गए।

पाकिस्तान की बात मैं नया कहूँ। जब से उसका जन्म हुआ है तब से वह हिन्दुस्तान का दुश्मन बना हुआ है। वह हिन्दुस्तान से दुश्मनी किस तरह में छोड़ सकता है इस पर बार बार हिन्दुस्तान की ओर से सोचा और विचार गया है। कई बार हमने दोस्ती का हाथ उनकी ओर बढ़ाया है लेकिन अभी तक हमें उस में सफलता नहीं मिल सकी है। 1972 में शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। तब बहुत सी बातों पर सहमति अर्जन की गई थी और समझौता किया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी पाकिस्तान को सन्तोष नहीं है। वहाँ के अखबार और वहाँ की सरकार ने अपनी रबैये को बदला नहीं है। पहले वाली नीति को छोड़ा नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ अभी भी वहाँ वे बिच बचव कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं कब वे हमका त्याग करेंगे।

वहाँ तक चीन का सम्बन्ध है चीन के साथ हमने दोस्ती करने की बड़ी कोशिश की थी। तब विश्व को हमने हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का तारा भी दिया था। सारे विश्व में यह तारा पूजा भी था। हमने अपने सम्बन्धों को पंचशील के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित किया था। ये पांच सूत्र थे :

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression.

3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit and
5. peaceful co-existence.

ये बड़े सुन्दर सिद्धांत थे। पंचशील बहुत व्यापक हुआ। जिस समय पंचशील का तारा दिया तो इसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा की गई। लेकिन पता नहीं चीन के हृदय में क्या था। जब वक्त आया उसने दण दिया, धोखा दिया हमें और हमारी बहुत सी जमीन को हड़प लिया और अब भी हड़पे हुए है। फिर भी हमने उसके माथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया है। लेकिन कोई लक्षण दिखाई देने नहीं देते हैं कि चीन चाहता हो कि हिन्दुस्तान से दोस्ती करे। चीन अपनी जगह पर है और हमारे देश की नीति और हमारा देश अपनी जगह पर है।

हमारे देश का यह सोभाग्य है कि हमारे देश को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नेतृत्व प्राप्त हुआ और उसके बाद भी हमें बहुत अच्छे प्रधान मंत्री मिले। वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में चल कर देश अग्रति बहुत तेजी से कर रहा है और सब काम ठीक चल रहे हैं। हमारा किसी देश से झगड़ा नहीं है। हम दूसरे देशों के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं।

अभी हाल ही में दो बार दिन ही हुए हैं भारत और ईराक के बीच आर्थिक और तकनीकी मामलों में समझौता सम्पन्न हुआ है।

भारत-ब्रिटेन संयुक्त उपसमितियों की बैठक नहीं हो रही थी, अब वह अगले सप्ताह में लन्दन में होने जा रही है। उनमें भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच व्यापार और आर्थिक सहयोग के विस्तार आदि पर विस्तार

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

से बातें होंगी, ऐसी आशा है। इसी तरह से भारत-वैतसत्राना के राष्ट्रप्रतिष्ठानों ने अफ्रीका के रंगभेद को खत्म करने में विश्व के लोगों से सहयोग करने की अपील की है।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री अभी बहुत से देशों का दौरा कर के वापस लौटे हैं। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि ये सभी देश हमसे हिल-मिलकर हमारे साथ रहते हैं, और हम किसी से परे नहीं हैं। परे सिर्फ उन्हीं से हैं जो अपने को विशाल समझते हैं, विकसित समझते हैं या यह समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान उनकी खुशामद करे। मैं उनका नाम भी लेता हूँ, वह है अमरीका। अमरीका का यही कथन है कि अगर हमसे सहायता लेते हो तो हमारी नीति माननी होगी और उस पर चलना होगा। जो ऐसा नहीं करेगा, उन्हीं से साफ कहा है कि उनको सहायता नहीं देंगे। इसके जवाब में हमारी प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा है कि हम किसी के मातहत नहीं हैं, हम किसी से सहायता नहीं मांगेंगे, हम देखेंगे नहीं उसकी तरफ, क्योंकि हमें अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होना आ गया है। हमारे सभी किसान मजबूत हैं। जब देश में लड़ाई होती है तो जवान सीमा पर लड़ाई लड़ते हैं और किसान खेतों में उत्पादन करते हैं। हम झुकने वाले नहीं हैं, और किसी भी शर्त पर झुकेंगे नहीं। इस प्रकार से हमारा काम चल रहा है।

कुछ थोड़े से राष्ट्र क्या कर रहे हैं, वह पयूडल राष्ट्रों को विरोधी बनाने का प्रयास चला रहे हैं। उन्हीं ने ऐसा कर दिया है कि हमारी समुद्री और पर्वतीय सीमाओं को भी दुर्लवनीय नहीं रहने दिया है। इसीलिये प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी अपील में थोड़ा दुःख के साथ कहा है कि हमारे देश पर चतुर्दिक् आक्रमण का खतरा है और हमें इसका सामना करने के लिये सतर्क रहना है। यह बड़ी सुन्दर और सामयिक बात है, और देश ने इसको गंभीरता से लिया है।

अभी एक बहुत प्रतिष्ठित और सम्मानित सदस्य इसी सदन में बोल रहे थे उन्होंने इस विषय में कुछ और कहा था। उन्होंने अपने ढंग से इस बात को समझा, खैर, उनकी अपनी समझ थी। हम समझते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री का यह कहना सामयिक और अच्छा था और इससे देश सतर्क होगा, जागृत रहेगा और एकता पैदा होगी।

जो मदद देने वाले देश हैं, वह पहले तो अपनी शर्त रखते हैं और फिर अपनी मदद देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब उनकी मदद के बिना भी कोई देश आगे बढ़ जाता है, तो वे उससे दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से आज हमारा देश बढ़ रहा है, जो देश आज हमारे दुश्मन हैं, वह भी आगे दोस्ती के हाथ बढ़ायेंगे और हमारा कोई भी दुश्मन नहीं रह जायेगा।

यह कहते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है कि भारत में जो राष्ट्रियता की भावना जाग गई है, इसको निर्गट और समाजवादी देश अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं और उसमें किसी को कोई शंका नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि जिस तरह से आज हम सावधान हैं, सभी तरह से खेतों और फार्मों में उत्पादन बढ़ने लग गया है, गत लड़ाई में जिस तरह से हमारे सैनिक तत्पर रहे और विजय हासिल कर सके और आज भी जिस तरह से तैयार उसी तरह से एकता कायम रही, उत्पादन बढ़ता रहा तो कोई भी हमारा बालबांका नहीं कर सकेगा। हमारी जो वैदेशिक नीति है, उसकी प्रशंसा न केवल हमारे देश में बल्कि सारे संसार में होगी। मैं अपने दोनों वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रियों को बधाई देते हुए, इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय सभापति जी, विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदानों

पर आज सदन में चर्चा चल रही है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति और राष्ट्रों के आपसी सम्बन्धों का मूल सिद्धान्त सह-अस्तित्व और एक दूसरे देशों के मामलात में दखलन्दाजी न करना है। हमारी नीति है—“लिव एंड लैट लिव, फ्रैंडशिप विद आल एंड एनीमिटी टुवर्ड्स नन”।

हमारी इस सह-अस्तित्व की नीति ने संसार के उन देशों को, जो बड़ी ताकतों के शिकार और चंगुल में फँसते चले आ रहे थे, बड़ी आशा और धैर्य दिया है और उन्हें नये मार्ग की ओर अग्रसर किया है। यही नहीं, अग्र पिछले दशक में आप देखें तो जो हमारी नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति है, उन देशों के लिये जिनको तीसरी दुनिया कहा जाता है, उनकी शक्ति और उनकी आवाज बुलन्द करने का एक बड़ा माध्यम बनी है। नान एलाइनमेंट के अर्थ यह नहीं है कि किसी देश पर अन्याय हो रहा हो तो भारत कुछ कह ही नहीं सकता है। नान-एलाइनमेंट का मतलब है खुद भारत एक पार्टी न बनते हुए शान्ति, अमन और देशों को युद्धों से बचाने के लिये सब कुछ करना। किन्तु भारत को देशों के आपसी झगड़े में पार्टी नहीं बनना है।

आज हमारी नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति को संसार में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त होता जा रहा है। कुछ समय पहले दुनिया के 83 मुल्कों ने लीमा में तटस्थ राष्ट्रों की कॉन्फ्रेंस में भाग लिया था, और जल्दी ही कोलम्बो में होने वाली नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज की कॉन्फ्रेंस में 90 से ऊपर मुल्क भाग लेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि संसार के राष्ट्रों को अन्ततः नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति अपनाती पड़ेगी। भारत ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के समाधान और विभिन्न विवादों के निपटारे के लिए हमेशा इसी नीति के आधार पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं।

पाकिस्तान और भारत के युद्ध के बाद दोनों देशों में शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ, और भारत ने पिछले युद्ध में पाकिस्तान की जो जमीन जीत ली थी, उस ने उस को खुशी से छोड़ दिया। शिमला समझौते के अनुसार यह तय किया गया कि बाकी मामलों को आपसी समझौते, बाइलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट, के द्वारा सुलझाया जायेगा। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि पाकिस्तान की नीयत और इरादे बदल गये हैं। इस की वजह यह है कि साम्राज्यवादी देश यह सोचते हैं कि अगर दुनिया में शांति कायम हो गई, और विभिन्न देशों के बीच भाई-चारे के सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो गए, तो उन की इम्पीरियलिज्म और कालोनियलिज्म की पालिसी को भारी धक्का लगेगा, और इस लिए वे देश पाकिस्तान को भारत के प्रति एक शत्रुतापूर्ण रवैया अपनाने के लिए उकसाते हैं और पाकिस्तान भारत के आपसी सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं होने दे रहे हैं।

अमरीका की कालोनियलिज्म, एक्सप्लायटेशन, वार-सांगरिंग, एक्सपेंशन और हथियार बेचने की नीति हमारी बुनियादी विदेश नीति से मेल नहीं खाती है। अमरीका देशों को भिन्न नहीं बनाता है बल्कि क्लाइन्ट बनाता है। जहाँ तक भारत का सम्बन्ध है, वह पाकिस्तान, और संसार के सब देशों, के साथ भाई-चारे और दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध रखना चाहता है और वह इस तरफ कोशिश भी कर रहा है। अमरीका के साथ हमारे ताल्लुक तेजी से सुधरने चाहिए थे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि हमारी और अमरीका की विदेश नीति में बुनियादी फर्क है। दोनों देशों के आपसी सम्बन्धों में सुधार के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि अमरीका की विदेश नीति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हो, क्योंकि सोशलिज्म और इम्पीरियलिज्म का कोई मेल नहीं बैठता है और एक्सप्लायटेशन तथा सभानता एक साथ नहीं रह सकते हैं। एक्सपेंशन और शांति एक साथ नहीं चल

[श्री हरी सिंह]

सकते हैं। यह एक तथ्य है कि दुनिया के अधिकतर देश अमरीका द्वारा प्रतिपादित नीतियों को अच्छी नजर से नहीं देखते हैं। अमरिका चाहता है कि संसार में उस को वह सम्मान मिले, जो एक महान राष्ट्र को भिन्नता है, तो उस को अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करना होगा। अपने सोचने के ढंग में भी तबर्द, लौ लानी होगी।

अमरीका आज इंडियन ओशन में अपना प्रभुत्व जमाने के लिए अरबों रुपए खर्च कर रहा है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि इंडियन ओशन को कंट्रोल करने वाला देश ही एशिया को कंट्रोल कर पायेगा। वह इंडियन ओशन में अपना बेस बना कर एशिया के मुल्कों को अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र और आधिपत्य में लाना चाहता है।

विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों और समस्याओं के बारे में अपना पक्ष रखने के लिए विदेश-बंगलाय का प्रचार-तन्त्र बड़ा कमजोर है। भारत अपनी समस्याओं को प्रचार के माध्यम से दुनिया के सामने रखने में पिछड़ा रहता है। आर्थिक तौर पर यह देखते हैं कि दुनिया के जो प्रेश बाले हैं, दुनिया के जो प्रचार के माध्यम हैं वह बड़े पावरफुल होते हैं। जैसे हुआय पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान है वह सीटो और लैंडो के पैक में शामिल है। सिन्हावा उन देशों को जो उस पैक में उसके साथी हैं, अपने प्रचार का माध्यम बना कर पाकिस्तान बड़ा भारी प्रचार करता है। एक तो पाकिस्तान की खुद की मशीनरी, उसकी जो एम्बसीज हैं वह और इन पैक में के उसके साथी सब उसके लिए प्रचार करते हैं। तो हमारी अपनी जो प्रतिपादित नीतियाँ हैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में दुनियावी सवालों पर उनके प्रचार के लिए हमको बहुत ही पावरफुल माध्यम बनाना चाहिए

और इस मय में अमर एण की मीव कल पकती है तो मैं विदेश बंगलाय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य के लिए एक बड़ी धनराशि हमको रखनी चाहिए। और बड़ी धन राशि हमें स्वीकार करनी चाहिए क्योंकि आप देखते हैं कि बहुत सारे अखबार आए दिन तरह तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रचार करते रहते हैं। विश्व में भारत की तस्वीर को गलत ढंग से रखते हैं।

16.00 hrs.

पड़ोसी मुल्कों के साथ हमारी जो नीतियाँ काम में लाई जाती है उसमें हम सिर्फ राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध ही बढ़ाने की बात नहीं करते हैं बल्कि आर्थिक तौर पर भी हम उन मुल्कों से अपनी ताल्लुकान बढ़ाने में बड़े सक्रिय रूप से और तेजी से कार्य कर रहे हैं। आज आप देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने पिछले चार पांच सालों के अन्दर दुनिया के बहुत सारे मुल्कों से आर्थिक समझौते, लेन देन और ध्यापार के समझौते किए हैं। यह इस बात का संकेत करता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति बाहर के मुल्कों में एक अच्छा रूख और विचार, भावना बनती चली जा रही है क्योंकि हमारी जो नीतियाँ हैं वह दुनियावी बसूलों पर आधारित हैं। जैसे अरब लोगों की स्वतंत्रता और उनकी सावरेनिटी का सवाल है, उस को लेकर हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान ने उनकी ध्याबाव को बुराब किया है हालांकि दुनिया के जो बहुत शक्तिशाली मुल्क हैं वे इस बात से नाराज भी हुए लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने कभी भी अपनी मूल नीतियों से हटने का इरादा नहीं किया। यों तो आपसी ताल्लुकान में बहुत से उतार चढ़ाव आए, और बहुत से ट्रेडकर करने की कोशिशें हुईं लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी फर्मिस, दूरदर्शिता और पक्षे विचबिसिटी दिखा कर विश्व में एक अच्छा

उपाहारण प्रस्तुत किया है। समानता के आधार पर कदम बढ़ा कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थ में हिन्दुस्तान के विश्व को बहुत ही ऊंचा पेश किया है। यह हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीति, और उनके अनुभव की खूबी है जिसके लिए मैं इस मौके पर इनको हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसार में जो भी मुल्क आगे बढ़े हैं वह हमेशा अपनी बुनियादी नीतियों को लेकर आगे बढ़े हैं। आज पाकिस्तान के अन्दर हथियारों का ढेर चारों तरफ से चला आ रहा है लेकिन उसका आर्थिक ढाँचा भीतर से खोखला होता चला जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि दूसरों का सहारा लेने वाले मुल्क कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं। और एक टैक, बम, बन्दूक मिसाइल रखने वाला देश पाकिस्तान बिना आर्थिक मजबूती के घड़ाम से गिर पड़ेगा।

यूगांडा के ईदी अमीन हमारे लिए एक समस्या बने हुए थे। उन्होंने लाखों भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति को यूगांडा में ज्वत कर लिया था। विदेशियों का वरोडां रुपया वहा पड़ा हुआ था और ईदी अमीन साहब कभी उस रुपये को देने की वान नहीं सोचते थे। भारतीयों के लिए तो उनके दिल में एक बहुत अजीब भावना थी। लेकिन यह हमारी नीतियों की सफलता है कि हमारे देश के नागरिकों का रुपया उन्होंने कम्प्लेन्ट किया और हमारे उप-विदेश मंत्री उसका चेक भी लेकर भारत आए है। ये जो बुनियादी सवाल है हमारे ताल्लुकात के और आपसी सम्बन्धों के उनमें हमें बड़ी कामयाबी मिली है। पड़ोसी देशों से जैसे अफगानिस्तान, बर्मा और सीलोन से हमारे ताल्लुकात सुधरे हैं और और भी मुल्कों से हमारे सम्बन्धों में सुधार की बात चल रही है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान को आगे जाना है और दुनिया को भी आगे ले जाना है तो अन्य देशों को भी जो भारत द्वारा प्रतिपादित

नान-एवाइन्मेंट की पालिसी है, दूसरे के मामलों में दखल न देने की और सहयोग की जो उसकी नीति है उस नीति को अपनाना होगा और अन्त में दुनिया के सभी राष्ट्रों को भारत द्वारा जो नीति अपनाई गई है उसी नीति पर चलना होगा। इन्हीं अल्फाड के साथ मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की मागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for calling me, as I do welcome this opportunity of participating in the debate on Foreign Affairs, which comes to us because of the Ministry's Demands for Grants. When I say I welcome this debate I must also add quickly that I feel rather sad that the foreign affairs debates in recent years have been fewer and milder. In fact, quite often, we have allowed ourselves to be without any debate on foreign affairs, partly because there have been so many happenings in our country, and partly because I suppose, things in the foreign affairs, to an extent, are stabilised and the Parliament may feel that the debates are not necessary.

I remember distinctly the very stimulating debates that took place in this very august House 10 years back, 15 years back and 20 years back, especially when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, and I recall also, the country, through Parliamentary Debates, showed a tremendous interest in the dynamic initiative which India's Foreign Affairs Minister and Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took and showed. From that point of view, I feel, and this is not in any way a reflection on the Prime Minister's absence, but I feel that on an important debate like this, it would have been better if the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, were also available in this

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

House not only to listen to the debate but also perhaps to intervene, to the extent possible for the Prime Minister to do so.

In modern times, whether it is a democracy or a non-democracy, it has become the business either of the Prime Minister or the President, namely, the Head of the Government, to take a direct interest in the foreign affairs of the country, and no Prime Minister and no President can afford to leave the portfolio of Foreign Affairs entirely to his or her Foreign Minister only. It is from that angle also, I feel and wish that the Prime Minister's presence and participation would have contributed significantly to this debate.

Sir, Mr. Chavan, who is being known for his political sagacity and skill in various portfolios, has also shown tremendous sense of patience and diplomacy during his present Ministership of External Affairs, and we are happy that he is ably assisted by our good friend, Shri Bipinpal Das and both of them have been doing, whatever is possible, both through the official channels and through their own personal visits to various countries of the world from time to time. I think this is an opportunity for complimenting them both, for the good job they have been doing for our country.

Only two or three days back, we had the distinction of receiving in our country the President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama and his wife Lady Ruth Khama. We have also been receiving from today onwards the Prime Minister of Nepal Hon. Shri Tulsī Giri. That only shows—if anybody wanted an evidence—India's close interest in smaller countries and neighbours. India has advantages and disadvantages—if not disadvantages, at least a kind of handicap—in diplomatic dealing because of its big size and vast population. Therefore, smaller countries

with lesser size and lesser population would tend to look at us with a sense of awe, with a sense of suspicion and with a sense of difficulty. But if we are able to deal with these smaller countries, lesser in size and population, in terms of equality, and treating them with the same respect and honour as we do with major powers, then I am sure that is one good way of showing genuine friendship with smaller countries all over the world. Therefore, these personal visits do help and contribute to a dialogue, a thing which has become part and parcel of modern diplomacy, modern international politics, where personal and direct diplomacy plays such an important part. Peace and collective security are the aims of foreign policy of any country and more so of the major powers. But apart from these two aims, the major powers are also interested in power blocs.

In fact, one of the definitions of the major powers is that simultaneously they are interested in all countries. That is the definition of a major power. I don't think India wants to be a major power in that sense of the term. We are certainly interested in seeing that peace and collective security are brought about; but we are also interested in seeing that India begins to take an active initiative, which she has taken, and goes further in that direction in building up a vast reservoir of genuine co-operation among the third world countries which are neither in favour of the Eastern Bloc nor the Western Bloc but which are really interested in rapid economic development. From that point of view, one of the basic tenets of our foreign policy would always be peace, because unless peace is there which must be essential for our development, we cannot have rapid and healthy economic development.

- Sir, non-aligned in India, since Jawaharlal Nehru's time, to us, is not just being neutral; I don't think it is like that nor does it mean non-involved; it means a positive approach of taking an attitude of purposefully aiding with everybody who is for peace and progress, and being on the side of the just and fair, and trying to support those who are weak and oppressed.

We have been doing it in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in Europe both before Independence and, I am glad to say, even after Independence. If non-alignment is not a negative approach but a positive approach, then, to me, it means, a positive approach of saying to the world, beginning with ourselves, that we are interested not in domination but we are involved in genuine cooperation and friendship for all. If that is so, then our foreign policy has to be looked at from the point of view of our domestic policy, internal policy, as well.

No country's foreign policy can be successful if its internal policy, domestic policy, home policy, is on weak grounds. If a country is not internally strong, it cannot help to project its image better to various parts of the world. From that point of view, both foreign policy and home policy are the two sides of the same coin. You cannot have a strong home policy but a weak foreign policy or a better foreign policy but no good domestic policy. Both will have to go side by side and hand in hand together because both affect each other and influence each other. We do this because, we believe, our foreign policy is in tune with our strong home policy.... (Interruptions) I do not know why there should be any criticism of what I am saying. Emergency or no Emergency, the country must develop internally on strong economic, democratic, socialistic and egalitarian grounds. If you do that, if you are a strong country internally,

you can project your image better. For that, I do not think Emergency is necessary. What is necessary is a sense of dedication and a sense of discipline. That can come even without Emergency. We do not want to compromise our sovereignty, our self-respect and our sense of values and ideals for which our ancient land has stood for centuries.

Coming to India's relations with USSR and USA, I would like to ask: Why can't we have friendship with both these Super Powers? Some people argue and even want that because we have good relations with Russia, therefore necessarily, we must not have good relations with America. I cannot understand this logic. These two Super Powers are supposed to be fighting with each other but in reality the areas of cooperation between them are getting greater and closer. Now, Russia and America are having *detente*. If they can come together, why not a country like India have friendship with both these Super Powers?

With regard to the Commonwealth, I would like India to take still more positive steps for the development of the Commonwealth, particularly by helping the African and Asian member countries and the non-white member countries of the commonwealth.

About the normalcy and friendship between India and China I could not agree more than what the External Affairs Ministry's Annual Report says on p. 28:

"The Indian Government followed a consistent policy of seeking to normalise relations with China."

I would only say, with regard to China, we should be cautiously optimistic without trying to give an impression that we are the only persons interested in a shake-hand.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

They must also be willing to shake hands with us.

With regard to Pakistan, the Ministry's Report is right when it talks of India's positive approach. I am sorry that President Bhutto's gimmicks and his political manoeuvres, his political interest, are coming in the way of normalisation of relations between our country and Pakistan.

Then, I would like to make a brief observation about the foreign service and the appointment of Ambassadors and the High Commissioners. We are glad that Indian Foreign Service has come of age. We are glad that from the first of this month the Foreign Secretary is one who has been recruited from the regular Indian Foreign Service. What I want to say is that younger people and more talented people who normally go to medical, engineering and other faculties should be attracted to foreign services and administrative services as well. We should recruit them and give them good training and absorb them.

Regarding appointments of Ambassadors and High Commissioners, I would like the career diplomats to be assisted and strengthened by appointments of eminent and experienced men from our public life. We should not forget the idea of appointing tall people, eminent men and women, from our public life to various parts of the world as our Ambassadors and High Commissioners. Pandit Nehru did that in his time. I cannot believe that today we are short of such tall, eminent men and women in our public life. We should send them to our Missions abroad. Certainly, the career diplomats are doing a good job. But we must have a good number of Ambassadors drawn from the public life of our country.

Finally, our Missions abroad are too many with too much bureaucracy and a lot of expenses. This must be reasonably curtailed.

श्री विश्वनाथ राव (देवरिया) : विश्व शांति का प्रवर्तक भारत, सत्ता से प्राचीन समय से ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भावना के लिये प्रयास करता रहा है। अशोक के समय ही भारत का संदेश दूसरे देशों में पहुंचा था और वहां शांति के लिये, उन्नति के लिये और सद्भावना के लिये प्रचार किया गया था। उसके बाद महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में नया युग आरम्भ होने के पहले ही अफ्रीका में जिस समय गांधी जी थे तब वहां के दबे हुए लोगों, पीड़ित लोगों के उद्धार के लिये उनके बचाव के लिये वहां पर उन्होंने आन्दोलन शुरू किया और इससे भारत की भावना, भारत का भाव अफ्रीका में 1920 के पहले ही पहुंचा। यह भारत की वैदेशिक नीति का या भारत की सद्भावना का प्रतीक है। उसके बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उमी को आगे बढ़ाया, उन्होंने पंचशील का नारा विश्व में दिया। इसमें बहुत से देश शामिल हुए, एक दूसरे के प्रति सद्भावना बढ़ी। यद्यपि चीन ने हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नाग लगाने के समय भी हम पर आक्रमण किया, उसमें एक कमी आयी, लेकिन उसके कारण वह पंचशील का नारा और कार्यक्रम तथा भाव दूषित नहीं हुआ बल्कि वह ज्यों का त्यों विश्व के लिये लाभदायक है। उससे न केवल दूसरे देशों से हमारी सद्भावना ही बढ़ी है बल्कि हमें भी लाभ हुआ है, और उसका प्रतिफल यह है कि हमारे सामने आज हमारे अडीस पडीस के जो देश हैं जिन में कुछ भारत के प्रति आशंका थी, कुछ सन्देह हम पर हो रहा था, उनमें भी हमारी सद्भावना बढ़ी है। इस तरह से दूसरे देशों से जो सहयोग करने की हमारी नीति रही है वह सासकर के ऐसे देशों के लिये लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो रही है जो अभी स्वतन्त्र

हुए हैं या जो विकास कर रहे हैं। जिन के विकास के लिये हमारा सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा रहा है, और उस विकास में न केवल हमें सद्भावना मिल रही है बल्कि आपसी आदान-प्रदान में एक दूसरे से पारस्परिक सद्भावना के लिये हम को आर्थिक लाभ भी हो रहा है। इस प्रकार भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता न केवल भारत के हित के लिये है, उद्धार, उन्नति और उत्थान के लिये है, बल्कि विश्व में ऐसे देशों की सहायता के लिये भी है, सद्भावना के लिये भी है, विकास के लिये भी है जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो अभी स्वतन्त्र हुए हैं या स्वतन्त्र होने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता की सहायक है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता की तरफ से जाती है। इस तरह से जो भी पाटियां हों, चाहे विरोधी पाटियां हों या दूसरे लोग हों वह यह समझ लें कि राष्ट्रीयता प्रगतिशील शक्तियों के मार्ग में बाधक नहीं होती है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीयता अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता सद्भावना को बल देती है। भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता इस बात को सिद्ध करती है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत् में सब के उद्धार के लिये, सब की उन्नति के लिये जो भावना होनी चाहिये वह भारत में है, और ऐसे ही अन्य देशों को भारत को अनुसरण करना चाहिये ताकि विश्व में शान्ति रहे, विकास हो और जो पिछड़े हुए देश हैं उनमें उन्नति हो।

कभी कभी यह भी कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सद्भावना चारों तरफ तो है तब भी चीन हम पर कुदृष्टि रखता है। लेकिन ऐसे समय में जब चीन और अमरीका में आपस में खेल बँट रहा है हम क्यों किसी से झगड़ने जायें, क्यों किसी के प्रति कटु भाव रखें। होना यह चाहिये कि उनकी नीति चाहे हमारे प्रति कटु हो, लेकिन हमारी सद्भावना इसमें है कि विश्व में जहाँ कुदृष्टि हो, उसकी उपेक्षा करके हम अपनी नीयत ठीक रखें, अपना विकास करें और विकासशील देशों के साथ

सहयोग करें ताकि उनमें भी उन्नति हो। ऐसी बधा में आप देखें कि जो हमारी नीति रही है, जो पंचशील या गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति रही है उससे हमें लाभ हुआ है और पड़ोसी देशों में भी लाभ हुआ है। श्रीलंका की बात आप लें। उसके साथ हमारा हर तरह का व्यवहार बढ़ रहा है, सहयोग बढ़ रहा है, कूरल टैक्नीक सेंटर कायम करने के लिये हमारी मशीनें वहाँ जा रही हैं, भेड़ और मवेशी जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं, अभी जो मछली मारने के सम्बन्ध में हाल में समझौता हुआ है उससे भी हमारी उनकी सद्भावना आपस में बढ़ी है।

भूटान को हम जें आर्थिक सहयोग दे रहे थे वह ज्यों का त्यों है, बल्कि और बढ़ता जा रहा है। बांग्ला देश में अवश्य कुछ थोड़ी सी गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है, कुछ भ्रम पैदा हुआ है, लेकिन तब भी वहाँ से ट्रेड मिशन यहाँ पर आया और उसके साथ हमारा ट्रेड के बारे में समझौता हुआ। उसमें न केवल भारत और बांग्ला देश शामिल हुआ है बल्कि नेपाल भी उसमें सहयोग करने के लिये नैवार है।

नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। एक अवसर पर, कुछ महीने पहले वर्तमान विदेश मन्त्रालय के मन्त्री को भी मैंने संकेत किया था कि हमारा ध्यान नेपाल की तरफ अधिक जाना चाहिये। उसके विकास में हम सहायता देना चाहते हैं और पहले जो थोड़ी सी गलतफहमी दोनों देशों के बीच में थी, मुझे इस बात की प्रमत्तता है कि उसको दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया है और हमारे विदेश मन्त्रालय के वर्तमान मन्त्री के वहाँ जाने से लाभ हुआ है। उनके सम्बन्ध में नेपाल के प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो बयान दिया है, उससे भी सिद्ध होता है कि हमारे मन्त्री जी का वहाँ जाना बहुत व्यवहारिक सिद्ध हुआ है और लाभदायक हुआ है। मैं डॉ॰ गिरि के बयान से पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है :

[श्री विश्व नाथ राय]

"Today Nepal will never try to damage India's interests, notwithstanding any misunderstanding, accidental or incidental."

मतलब यह है कि जो कुछ भी भ्रम नेपाल में था वह दूर हुआ है। यों तो अपनी तरफ से हम सदा से उस के साथ सहयोग करने का प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं और न केवल सहयोग का प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं बल्कि उसके साथ दैनिक कार्य भी हमारा बढ़ रहा है जैसे गंडक योजना का काम, कोसी नदी की योजना का काम करीब करीब पूरा हो रहा है। जलकुंडी योजना के लिए उसको देना तय हुआ है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि हम हमेशा उसके सहायक रहे हैं और सन् 1951-52 से लेकर 1975 तक 113.06 करोड़ पया हमने नेपाल के विकास के लिए वहां पर लगाया है। इस प्रकार जहां तक नेपाल का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी जैसे पहले इच्छा थी, उसके साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध और भी ठोस होते जा रहे हैं।

एक और बात में इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि विदेश मन्त्राणय को उसको इस बात के लिए प्रभावित करना चाहिए कि चीन जैसे हमारे लिए सकट है, उससे अधिक वह संकट नेपाल के लिए है। हमें उसको यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि नेपाल के रास्ते तिब्बत की जो सड़क बनी है, वह सड़क हमारी सीमा तक आती है और वस्तुतः देवरिया और गोरखपुर तक आने में उसको कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। स्थिति यह पंदा हो गई है कि चीन के टैक या जीप 36 घंटे में हमारी सीमा तक पहुंच सकते हैं। इसलिए संजीवनी से इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। इस समय कोई मन्त्री यहां पर नहीं है। मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि वे नेपाल से यह स्पष्ट कर दें कि हमारी रक्षा उनकी रक्षा है और उनकी रक्षा हमारी रक्षा है।

इसके साथ ही साथ इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूंगा कि नेपाल की जनता और भारतीय जनता का जो दैनिक सम्पर्क होता है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए जो ग्रामीण केन्द्र या बाजार बगैरह होते हैं, वहां पर हमको सामाजिक सहयोग के लिए, सामाजिक मेल-जोल के लिए कुछ काम करने चाहियें ताकि दैनिक जीवन में नागरिक के बीच सम्पर्क बढ़े और जो थोड़ी बहुत गलतफहमी आपस में हो जाती है, वह हमेशा के लिए दूर हो जाए।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि गोरखपुर में गुरु गोरखनाथ का मन्दिर है जिस पर नेपाल के नागरिकों को बहुत श्रद्धा है और प्रेम है। इस तरह की भावना को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए और उन लोगों को वहां पर आकर्षित करने के लिए हमें कुछ ऐसे काम करने चाहिये जिससे कि नेपाल के नागरिकों की श्रद्धा बढ़े। ऐंमे म्यानों को विकसित करना चाहिए। यह न केवल हमारे देश के लिए अच्छा होता है बल्कि इसका अच्छा प्रभाव दूसरे देशों के नागरिकों पर पड़ता है। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि यह न केवल नेपाल क सम्बन्ध में ही होना चाहिए बल्कि बर्मा के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा ही होना चाहिए। वहां से तीर्थ यात्री हमारे यहां आते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि लुम्बिनी, कपिलवस्तु और 'कुशीनगर' आदि जो तीर्थ स्थान हैं, जहां पर बर्मा के यात्री और दूसरे अनेक बौद्ध देशों के यात्री आते हैं, इन को हमें आकर्षक बनाना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग हमारे यहां से एक सन्देश लेकर अपने देशों को जाए और हमारे देश के विकास से वे लोग प्रोत्साहित हों। इससे हमारे देश का लाभ होगा और साथ ही साथ उन लोगों को भी लाभ होगा। इस तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भारत की जो तस्वीर बनी हुई है, उस को सुदृढ़ करने में हमको सहायता मिलेगी।

बर्मा, श्रीलंका और नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में कहने के बाद, अब मैं कुछ शब्द अफगानिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। विदेश मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध उसके साथ सुधरा है। वैसे तो पहले से ही वह देश नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति का अवलम्बन कर रहा है जैसा कि हमारा देश कर रहा है। उसके और हमारे सम्बन्धों में पहले से ज्यादा निकटता आई है, यह बड़ी प्रमत्ता की बात है।

मैं योरोप और अमेरिका की बातों को छोड़कर एशिया और अफ्रीका के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। चाइना का खतरा हमारे ऊपर रहेगा। उसने बांगला देश को उकसाया। पाकिस्तान को वह तरह के हथियार दे रहा है—चाहे नेबो की बात हो, चाहे हवाई जहाज की बात हो, चाहे स्थल सेना की बात हो—वह सभी तरह से उसकी सहायता कर रहा है। उससे आने सम्बन्ध अच्छे बनाने के प्रयाम में, उसे प्रमत्त करने के प्रयास में, हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि अन्य देशों से हमारा मतमुटाव न हो, मित्रता के सम्बन्ध न टूटे। पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि उसमें हमें सजग, जागरूक और सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है।

अफ्रीकी देशों से हमारी सद्भावना बढ़ रही है, उनकी सद्भावना हमारे साथ हो रही है, उनका सहयोग हमें मिल रहा है, हमारा सहयोग उन्हें मिल रहा है। अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद समाप्त हो रहा है, कोलो-नियलिज्म समाप्त हो रहा है। वहाँ पर नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक रेवोल्यूशन हो रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक रेवोल्यूशन हुआ, उसका असर भी उन देशों पर उसी तरह से पड़ा जिस तरह से रूसी क्रान्ति का असर संसार के देशों पर पड़ा। फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति का असर अन्य देशों में लोकतन्त्र की स्थापना पर पड़ा। इसी तरह से जो हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्रारम्भ क्रान्ति चल रही है, उसका प्रभाव अफ्रीका के

देशों पर भी पड़ रहा है। उनसे हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो रहे हैं, हमारी सद्भावना उन देशों में बढ़ रही है। वे देश भी मुटनिरपेक्षता के नीचे आ रहे हैं। आपकी जिम्मेदारी भी हो जाती है कि जो देश स्वतन्त्र होने जा रहे हैं, स्वाधीन होने जा रहे हैं, उन देशों को आप सहयोग दें, सहायता दें। संसार में परतन्त्र देशों को विदेशी शासन से स्वतन्त्र कराने के लिए आपको सक्रिय सहयोग देना चाहिए, उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देनी चाहिए। अमेरिका और रूस तो करते ही हैं लेकिन अपने देश पर भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि विश्व में जहाँ भी आवश्यकता हो, स्वाधीनता के लिए, लोकतन्त्र के लिए, डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म के लिए हम अवश्य सहयोग दें।

भारत का एक प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिए कि अफ्रीका के जो देश स्वतन्त्र हो रहे हैं, उनकी एकता बनी रहे। साम्राज्यवादी अमेरिका और दूसरे देश उनमें फूट डालने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उन पर तरह तरह के दबाव डालते हैं। हमें प्रयत्नशील रहना चाहिए कि उन देशों में एकता बनी रहे और वे देश प्रगति करते रहें। आज अफ्रीका के सभी देशों में चाहे मोज़म्बिक हो, लीबिया हो, हाल ही में स्वतंत्र हुआ बोत्सवाना हो, हमारे देश की सद्भावना बढ़ रही है।

हमारे देश की सफल नीति को वजह से सोवियत रूस से हमारी अनिच्छता बढ़ रही है। हाल ही में हमारे मन्त्री जी तुर्की से वापस आये हैं, उससे भी और ईराक से भी हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे बने हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मन्त्रालय की मांफों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs, I shall

[Shri B. V. Naik]

first quote Article 51 of our Constitution relating to Directive Principles of our State Policy:

"The State shall endeavour to—

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration."

This is there in the Constitution for the last 25—30 years. This has given us a basic ground work for our principles of non-alignment as well as peaceful co-existence which we have followed. But before we lose sight of this Directive Principle of State Policy, as a first point I would urge upon our Minister for External Affairs, that when our Constitution is in the process of review, all these things can be incorporated. It was post atomic era, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki when we drafted this Constitution. The question of disarmament, particularly, the nuclear disarmament has reached such menacing proportions today that I think nuclear disarmament, ultimately aiming at total disarmament, should be incorporated in the Directive Principles of State Policy. I think this amendment should be taken up when we consider the major changes in our Constitution. I think it would be an ideal worthy of attempt.

16.22 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISWANATHAN in the Chair]

Yesterday, in the course of discussions in respect of Defence, there was something which was not said in so many words, but one could understand that the defence policy of this country, our armaments, our preparedness has some object, something which is haunting us. It looks as though Pakistan has been hanging very heavily on our minds. It is true as one of our friends said to-day that our experience in respect of Simla and subsequent pronouncements should keep us on the alert, but, try as I may to convince myself not only at the intellectual level, but on the basis of statistics, figures and investments, I do not think that for this country the principal challenge in the decades to come will be from the West. I am completely conscious of one fact that professing particularly in the sphere of international relations has been the graveyard of the great soul—the late Krishna Menon who over-estimated danger from Pakistan in the year 1962 as against that of China. It has been a graveyard of great intellects. But still the way in which the things have been shaping themselves in recent years, it looks that the Indian economy poised for a take off and, perhaps, the next five to 10 years proving to be the most crucial in our development, the challenge would come not from our neighbour in the West. Now that it has been split into two independent States, the challenge to the way of life, to the sort of polity that we have, to the type of socio-economy that we want to build, to the values that we are trying to cherish, will definitely come from North Western neighbour—China—rather than our blood cousins, near cousins or distant cousins—Pakistan—much less from Bangla Deah. I wonder, with the frame of reference in which we have to formulate our policy, within the broad frame work of the policy of non-alignment and

peaceful co-existence, the most important part according to my personal assessment is that India develops friendly relations with her neighbours as well as other countries in all parts of the world. There was, however, no change with China. China continued to misrepresent, and the rest of it is a part of the quite well-documented report of the External Affairs Ministry.

There is another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. This is not only in regard to the word and the wording. I wonder, whether the word non-alignment has come to be something like non-vegetarian. There is no non-vegetarian as such because a non-vegetarian eats chapati, dal, etc. and he also takes mutton, chicken and things like that! I wonder therefore, whether non-alignment is not a negative concept. I am not trying to take it to its logical absurdity. But what I wish to say is whether we should not have a sort of selective alignment, that is to say, choosing our friends, identifying our enemies, trying to guard ourselves against our enemies, standing by our friends, standing up to enemies and taking action and ultimately taking the consequences, as it is well said. Yesterday we discussed about the expenditure of the People's Republic of China which is a story in itself. We have had the advantage of discussing in camera with our Minister for External Affairs Shri Chavan ji. With the expenditure running upto 10 to 11 billion dollars which is about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 thousand crores plus the present imbalance being caused by the armaments being pushed into the market particularly the conventional armaments, with the equation reached in regard to what they call detente, between the super-powers, I was wondering, whether this country, without declaring any country in the world as an unfriendly nation, should not, by now itself, try to prepare and

equate itself to come to a stage of near-parity if not equality. For this I see no other way except that we have to enter into friendly alliances. I have been making the point at least at the sub-minimal level that it has begun to act. Egypt's Sadat has taken arms from USSR on a large scale. He has made a volte face; he has swapped partners overnight. Now that he has got Suez, the cross-routes of the entire world, which will limit the manoeuvrability of the Russian fleet in the Caspian, now that he wants to go in for financial assistance on a large scale from the West (which they can afford to give to him) he has swapped his partners all of a sudden. When we see the position in China, what we find is that 50 per cent of the most sophisticated navy of the Chinese is built by the Russians, while we have hardly about five or six submarines given by Russia to us. Now that there has been a breach between Russia and China, the Sino-Soviet conflict having become one of the realities of the last part of the twentieth century, has there been any real loss, suffered by China? Actually, they have become stronger in facing Russia. Well, have anybody bombed Cairo because Sadat has changed his postures? Therefore, what I wish to say is, abandoning this concept of non-alignment (which I consider is negative), if you go in for a positive concept of selective alignment, having right friends, making friends, influencing people etc., I think, we would have gained much.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): Mr. Chairman. Sir, Pakistan is still talking about the U.N. Resolution which is long dead and it is just to defeat the normalisation of relations which we want in the sub-continent.

Then, again, setting up councils in the Pak. occupied Kashmir is only to sabotage our efforts to bring in normalisation in the sub-continent. It is again obstructing us in the construc-

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

tion of a project known as 'Salal Project' and postponement of this project only hinders the development of Kashmir. All these things are done by it not in its own interest but to perpetuate a sort of a tension in the sub-continent. All that we want in the sub-continent is normalisation. Our Indian Government's policy may well be to continue to make an effort to see that Pakistan behaves. We want normalisation in the sub-continent.

The other point that I want to make is this. Under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, India has emerged as a power. India is leading the non-alignment movement. It has entered the nuclear field by the nuclear test at Pokhran; it has also launched Aryabhata. India is now self-reliant. Because of all these things, the imperialist forces do not like us and they want to weaken us

I am here reminded of what I had read in newspapers about two months ago. Ford said to *Times Magazine* on 19th January, 1976 This is what exactly Mr Ford had said. I quote him:

"I strongly believe in covert operations and have no hesitation to say so"

Then, again he said:

"I don't know how the President could conduct the foreign policy without a degree of covert operation".

This is something which nobody should ignore because we also see that there are 77 CIA agents according to Paris daily as 'Liberation' who are operating in the 22 countries of Africa. How disastrous they are we all know that. I would lay stress on one thing. Our Government will have to be very vigilant. We cannot be complacent. We have seen what happened in Bangladesh. They were complacent; but we cannot afford to

become complacent. Therefore, our Government will have to be very vigilant.

The other point that I want to make is about the policy of non-alignment. It is not a negative policy. Our policy in fact helped the liberation movement throughout the world. Non-alignment policy is for the just causes. We always stood by the Arabs. We stood by the African liberation movement. Our non-alignment policy is an anti-imperialistic policy. It is not a question of selecting some friends. The entire non-aligned countries are standing together and the non-alignment policy is going to stand the test of the whole world's future. We had stood against racialism, we had helped liberation movements in Africa. We had helped the Arabs.

I am reminded of what happened in the Arab world in spite of our efforts. What happened in the Arab world is something in which we need to be much interested. I know that what will happen in the Arab world—if there is anything wrong—is going to disturb peace. The Sinai Agreement has weakened the cause of the Arabs. It has brought the most powerful superpower America into that area, by giving it first information post in Sinai. The Sinai agreement gives port facilities to Israel. The US gives a huge aid to Israel and now perhaps also to Sadat.

So I do not think this attitude of Egypt today is helpful. It has divided the Arabs and weakened their cause. We also know that the imperialists started the trouble in Lebanon in Beirut. We have seen the trouble between the Falangists and the radicals. They have made it look as if it is a communal trouble. It was not a trouble between Christians and Muslims; it was a trouble between the forward looking people, the progressives, and the Falangists. Israel was also helping Phalangists. All these things are there. So we have to see that we take some positive steps to see

that we plead the cause of the Arabs at the Colombo Conference and for the return of their land and to the Palestinians, a home for them.

We have already seen in the papers—everybody must have read it—that Israel has 13 atom bombs which are of the same destructive power as the Hiroshima bomb. So I do not think that we can be complacent so far as West Asia is concerned. We must see that normalcy returns to West Asia and injustice is removed.

So far as the Colombo Conference is concerned, we are expecting some 90 countries to attend. At this Conference, what we should stress is that the imperialist powers are coming into Asia for exploitation. What is the exploitation? We have mineral wealth in Asia and in the Indian Ocean. They are coming for it. Here I am reminded of a verse of Iqbal. There is the story of a sea pirate. He was arrested and brought before Alexander. Now the conversation begins. The sea pirate stands in chains before Sikander. Sikander says:

सिला तेरा तेरो जजीर या शमशोर है मेरी
कि तेरो राहजनी से तंग हैं दरिया की सहनाई
[सले तूरा तेरी जजोर या शमशोर है
मेरी
के तेरी रोजनी से तंग है दरिया
की तलहानी]

'What should be your reward? Chains or my sword? Because of your piracy, everybody is tired'. Then Kazak says:

सिकन्दर हूँफ तू इसको जवाँमर्दी समझता है
मबारा इस तरह करते हैं हम चरमों को रुसवाई
तेरा पेशा है शफाकी मेरा पेशा है शफाकी
कि हम कजाक हैं दोनों तू मैदानी में दरियाई
[सिकन्दर हूँफ तू इसको
मेरी समझता है]

कौला अस طرح کرتے ہوں ہم چشموں
کی رسوائی
تورا پوشہ ہے سفاکی مہرا پوشہ
ہے سفاکی
کہ ہم قزاق ہیں دونوں تو میدانی
میں دریائی]

'Oh, Alexander, shame on you! You consider it your bravery that I am in chains before you? Is it correct to degrade your own colleague? Your job is exploitation. My job is exploitation. You belong to the same tribe as mine'.

This is exactly what is the position of the imperialist powers in the Indian Ocean today. I would appeal to our dynamic Minister to see that what we must stress is that these resources which are in Asia, in the Indian Ocean, belong to us, to the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean. Diego Garcia is there to threaten. Then there are the threatened CENTO exercises which are going to take place on the 12th April, a few days hence. All these things are to threaten us. They are trying to use the Indian Ocean as a launching pad for their missiles which have a range of 2,500 miles. All these things are for threatening the Asian countries.

What is the answer to this? The answer is that we must forge a sort of unity of all Asian countries. The Asian countries must be united. The unity of the Asian countries must be the main plank. The main point to be stressed is that through Asian unity we can have a sort of Asian security and also peace in the Indian Ocean which all of us want. Here I am reminded of another verse. I am talking of the vast resources that are there in the Indian Ocean: oil, rubber, jute, tea, diamond, uranium, gold, copper, manganese, iron ore, silver, salt, cobalt, nickel and coal.

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

मुझे बलुचों का गिला बुलबुले नामाद
नकर तू गिरफ्तार हुई अपनी सदा के वायस ।
گل و گلشن کا گلہ بلبل ناماد
نه کو
تو گرفتار ہوئی اپنی سدا کے باصاف -

We have got minerals here and the imperialists like sea pirates and Alexander are coming to rob us of our riches and therefore all this trouble goes on. Otherwise we should be left alone and we will develop ourselves. They are using Pakistan as a satellite. Pakistan had said: Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. But small powers cannot dictate to big powers. Pakistan for instance cannot dare talk to the United States; it is at the mercy of the United States. It is not independent in its views. In a moment I am concluding. I hope that Mr. Chavan as a dynamic person would plead the cause of Asian Unity and reassert Asian sovereignty over resources in Asia. With these words, I support the demands.

श्री जगन्नाथ विवेकी (मछलीपुर) :
माननीय समापति जी, मैं विदेश विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। स्वतंत्रता के तुरन्त बाद हमारे देश ने जिस विदेश नीति को अपनाया उस विदेशी नीति की सफलता हम आज अपने देश में और विश्व में बहुत अच्छी तरह से देख रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो विदेश नीति अपनाई गई वह, स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन के समय में हमारे राष्ट्र के नेताओं ने जो विचार अपनाये थे जो सिद्धान्त अपनाये थे, उसी के अनुरूप है। हमारे देश ने मुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति अपनाई। द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद विश्व में एक तीसरा मुट पैदा हुआ वह, जो विश्व में राष्ट्रों के दो मुट हो गए थे उनमें किसी की तरफ न रहेकर, अपने स्वतंत्र विचार जो उचित लगते थे उस पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए स्थापित हुआ। इस नीति का यह परिणाम

हुआ कि प्रथम महायुद्ध, जो 1918 में बर्मे की लड़ाई के साथ समाप्त हुआ था, उस के बीस-बर्ष बीतते-बीतते, वे लड़ने वाली शक्तियाँ फिर से, एटामिक बलों का लेकर, लड़ाई के मैदान में कूच पड़ी। यह दूसरा विश्व महायुद्ध एटामिक बलों की लड़ाई से समाप्त हुआ, जब हिरोशिमा और नागासाकी पर वे बम गिराये गये। उस की समाप्ति के बाद अनेकों राष्ट्रों ने अपने यहां एटामिक शक्ति का अर्जन किया, बर्मे को बनाया। लेकिन भारत ने अपनी स्वतन्त्रता के बाद जिस नीति पर चलने का निश्चय किया यह उसी नीति का परिणाम है कि 30 वर्षों के बाद भी हम ने ये धानक हथियार नहीं बनाये। भारत के महान नेता पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने प्रारम्भ से ही गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति को अपनाया और वह उसी नीति का परिणाम है कि विश्व में एक-दो नहीं सान बार ऐसे मौके आये जब कि विश्व युद्ध की भाग भटक सकती थी, एटामिक शक्ति के उपयोग से विश्व का संहार हो सकता था, लेकिन भारत ने अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द किया और विश्व को उस भाग की तरफ जाने से रोका। आज भारत की इस नीति की सफलता का ही यह परिणाम है कि हम विश्व का विकास होते हुए देख रहे हैं, दुनिया के अन्दर शान्ति कायम है, जब कि दुनिया के अनेकों देशों के पास एटामिक शक्ति मौजूद है और ये देश भी आज शान्ति की ही बात कर रहे हैं।

हमारे देश की आजादी के पहले विश्व की हालत यह थी कि एक देश का राष्ट्राध्यक्ष दूसरे देश में खुल कर नहीं जा सकता था, सब एक दूसरे से डरते थे। हमें वह दिन अच्छी तरह से याद है जब दूसरा विश्व युद्ध चल रहा था, उस दरमियान जो मित्र राष्ट्र बने हुए थे—अमरीका, रूस और ब्रिटेन, उन के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष—कनेडेट, चर्चिल और

स्टालिन—किसी एक देश में नहीं मिले, यदि मिले तो प्रक्षान्त महासागर में एक जहाज पर मिले थे। लेकिन हमारे देश की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद पं० जवहारलाल नेहरू ने एक नई परम्परा का प्रारम्भ किया, उन्होंने दूसरे देशों में जाना शुरू किया और वह सन्देश दिया कि आज हम देख रहे हैं कि अमरीका और चीन, जो आपस में कभी दोस्त नहीं रहे, उन के नेता भी एक दूसरे के देशों में जा रहे हैं। दूसरे बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र भी एक दूसरे के नजदीक आने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, एक दूसरे को समझने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और परस्पर मिलने का एक अच्छा वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है। इससे आपस में भाई चांग पैदा होता है, आपस में कटुता कम होती है और विश्व में शक्ति का वातावरण बन रहा है। आज जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है—इसका श्रेय—अगर कोई इतिहासकार ईमानदारी से देगा, तो भारतीय नेताओं को मिलना चाहिये, जिन्होंने उसी नीति का अनुसरण किया है, उसी पद्धति को अपनाया है, जिसे अजादी के बाद पं० जवहार लाल नेहरू ने शुरू किया था।

श्रीमन, जब दूसरा विश्व युद्ध समाप्त हुआ, उस वक्त मित्र-राष्ट्र कहे जाने वाले देशों ने इजराइल नाम का एक नया राष्ट्र बनाया। दुनिया भर में जितने यहूदी थे, वे सब बिखरे हुए थे, उनका कोई राष्ट्र नहीं था, लेकिन इन मित्र राष्ट्रों ने उन यहूदियों के लिये इजराइल नाम के राष्ट्र को जन्म दिया। हमारे नेता शुरू से ही इसके विरुद्ध थे, फिनस्तीन के अस्तित्व को एक तरह से समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया, हम नहीं चाहते थे कि सम्प्रदाय या जाति के नाम पर कोई राष्ट्र बने, इसी लिये हमने उस समय भी उसका विरोध किया और आज भी उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों ने भी उसी नीति के अनुसार हमारे देश को दो टुकड़ों में बांटा। जो लोग पाकिस्तान बनवाना चाहते थे, उन के सामने उस का

साम्प्रदायिक आधार था, वे उस को एक मुस्लिम राज्य बनाना चाहते थे और वे उस में कामयाब हो गये, लेकिन उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ—आज हमारे देश को अगर कोई खतरा है तो पाकिस्तान से है। चीन भी पाकिस्तान को हमारे विरुद्ध भड़काता है और अमरीका भी पाकिस्तान को हमारे विरुद्ध भड़काता है—इसी कारण आज पाकिस्तान हमारे लिये एक सकट का क्षण बना हुआ है। तीन-तीन बार उसने हमारे देश पर हमला किया, चाहे काश्मीर के बहाने, चाहे कच्छ के रन के लिये, चाहे बगला देश के बहाने। तीनों बार भारत ने उसको हराया। हमारे देश ने उसकी काफ़ी जमीन पर कब्जा किया, लेकिन फिर भी हमने उदारता का व्यवहार किया, उसकी तग़फ़ मिवला का हाथ बढाया। शिमला समझौता हुआ। इतिहास में एक नई मिसाल पैदा की—उसकी 93 हजार फौजों ने हमारी फौज के सामने आत्म-समर्पण किया था, हमने उन फौजों को छोड़ दिया। यह भाग्य की महानता और शक्ति का प्रतीक था, ऐसा उदाहरण दुनिया के इतिहास में नहीं मिलता, जब कि किसी देश ने जीती हुई घर्ती को, आत्म-समर्पण की हुई फौजों को इस तरह से छोड़ा हो। पाकिस्तान अब फिर से जो हरकते कर रहा है—यह खतरा हमारे देश के नेता पहले भी समझते थे, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश ने अपनी सहनशीलता और उदारता का परिचय दिया। आज विश्व के अन्दर जो सकट पैदा हुए हैं—उसके दो उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं—पहला उदाहरण इजराइल का है और दूसरा उदाहरण पाकिस्तान का है। इन दोनों देशों को यह मिल रही है—अमरीका से, चीन से। जहाँ तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, आप जानते हैं उसके पास अपार धन है, उसने दुनिया के बाजारों पर कब्जा कर रखा है, अविकसित देशों का शोषण कर रहा है, अपने सी०आई०ए० के पैसाचिक कार्यों के द्वारा उन देशों के

[श्री नारोडकर द्विजेवी]

नेताओं की हत्या कराने की कार्यवाही कर रहा है, जो उस की राय से सहमत नहीं है। और इस से वह चाहे अपनी धाक कुछ दिन भले ही जमा ले, लेकिन विश्व के इतिहास में उस का नाम कलंकित हो रहा है और वह दिन दूर नहीं हैं जब कि उस का नाम इतिहास के पन्नों से मिटने वाला है। अमरीका का साम्राज्यवाद ही बल सकेगा चाहे उस के पास कितनी ही सम्पत्ति हो। हम ने देखा जिस अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य में कभी सूर्य अस्त नहीं होता था उस की आज क्या हालत हो गई है। सूर्य उदय होने तक उस की स्थिति नहीं रह गई है। जो इसी तरह से अमरीका आज भले ही अपने धन दौलत के बल पर दुनिया पर अतंक जमाने तथा सी०आई०ए० के द्वारा दूसरे देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों को गिराने की माजिग करें, दूसरे देशों पर अतंक जमाने की कोशिश करे, लेकिन यह अधिक दिन चलने वाला नहीं है।

17.00 hrs.

दूसरा राष्ट्र चीन है, जिस के लिये मैं क्या कहूँ, आज अमरीका को छोड़ दिया जाये तो उस का और कोई साथी नहीं है। उस की जो अतंक भरी नीति है, विश्व राजनीति में जिस प्रकार वह उपद्रव और गुंडागर्दी का सहारा लेता है, वही गुंडागर्दी आज हम देश में दिखाई पड़ रही है वह आज अमरीका का साथी बना हुआ है। बात साम्यवाद और समाजवाद की करता है, लेकिन जीपति देश के साथ गठबन्धन किये हुए है। ऐसे चीन का कोई पुरसाहाल नहीं होगा। हमें विश्वास है कि चीन की जो नीति माओ-त्से नुंग की है वह चीन में देर भरे परिवर्तन लायेगी और वह चीन, जिस का सदा भारत से सम्बन्ध रहा है, कभी भारत और चीन में लड़ाई नहीं हुई, उस में ऐसी स्थिति आयेगी कि उसे अपनी कुनीतियों का फल मिलेगा। एक समय था जब कि हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाया गया लेकिन आज वही

चीन भारत के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहा है जो निन्दनीय है। हमारे नेता चीन के प्रति मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन चीन अपना दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। उस की परिस्थितियाँ हैं। लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि चीन भी अपनी इस नीति में परिवर्तन लाने के काबिल किसी दिन बन जायेगा।

हमारा कहना तो सिर्फ अपने देश के बारे में है। हम ने अपनी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ, चाहे वह दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के हों, चाहे अफ्रीका के राष्ट्र हों, चाहे दक्षिण अमरीका के राष्ट्र हों, ऐसा व्यवहार किया कि आज उस की प्राप्ति दुनिया व्यापक हो रही है कि दुनिया के जो मदनमिन्न राष्ट्र हैं, जो अभी थोड़े दिनों पहले ही स्वतंत्र हैं उन राष्ट्रों के नेतागण हमारे भारत की तरफ आ रहे हैं, दिवनी की तरफ दौड़ आ रहे हैं। उन को अरोगा हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री पर है जिस से मजदूर और सहायता लेने के लिये वह दिवनी की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं। अब वह हमारे देशों की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं। इस बात से पता चलता है कि हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की नीति में, हमारे भारत की उस पुरानी नीति में, कितनी शक्ति है।

हम इस बात को भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की आजादी के पहले स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्रों की संख्या 52 थी। और आज हमारे देश की आजादी के बाद उन की संख्या बढ़ कर 144 हो गई है। और जो राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुए हैं वह कोई युद्ध करके स्वतंत्र नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि जिस तरह से भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ है उस का अनुसरण कर के उन में एक शक्ति आयी है, एक आत्म-बल आया है जिस के भरोसे वह इतने संगठित हो गये हैं कि आज स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

इस के परिारक्त मुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है, जिस का मगुवा भारत बना हुआ है, जिस के नेतृत्व में सब लोग एक गय हो कर के समय समय पर विचार करते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति पर प्रभाव डालते हैं। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश की जो वैदेशिक नीति है उस का परिणाम न केवल हमारे देश के लिये बल्कि विश्व के लिये बडा शानिदायी और कल्याणकारी दिशाई पड रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी विदेश नीति का पूरी तरह समर्थन करने हुए इन अनुदानों की मागा का समर्थन करना हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my senior colleagues will reply to the debate tomorrow and therefore, I would only touch on a few points. It is the unique feature of our foreign policy that over the years it has evolved as almost a national policy, which has general acceptance over the whole country.

This has evolved over the years and has matured over the years. But sometimes, I am surprised to find some small groups here and there who try to interpret our policy of non-alignment in one way and there are some others who try to interpret it in another way. It is also surprising that some small groups in the country tend to be the spokesmen of some other Countries and try to push us about sometimes push us in this direction or push us in that direction. This tendency is there in the country confined to some groups, as I have already said.

But I want to make it clear that we follow a policy of our own guided by two basic considerations. One consideration is that we are guided by certain ideals and certain principles

like world peace, principles of co-existence, liberation of colonial people, humanism, equality, justice and so on and so forth. These are certain ideals which we have acquired even during the freedom struggle under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. And these ideals and principles guide our policy. This is one aspect. The other consideration which guides our foreign policy is our national interest. I think, there is no country in the world whose foreign policy is not guided by their own national interest. Therefore, these are the two major considerations which guide our foreign policy. I must make it clear that we are not pro-some body, pro-some country or anti-some country. If we are anything, we are pro-India. We have to serve the interest of this country in the international field consistent with the basic principles that we have accepted. That is one of the points I wanted to make clear because I see this tendency here and there.

My friend, Mr. Nank, who is not here, has propounded one new philosophy today. After practising non-alignment for 30 years, he now comes forward and says, have a policy of selective alignment. Honestly speaking, I have failed to understand this great philosophy. I do not want to enter into arguments but I want to say emphatically that non-alignment is not a negative policy. Gandhiji proved that non-violence was not a negative policy. It was a positive policy. It gave shape to a positive weapon with which the colonial people could win freedom. This has been shown. Similarly, over the last 28 years or so, we have shown it and it has been proved and establishment that non-alignment is not a negative policy. It is a positive policy; it is a dynamic policy; it is going forward, daily gaining strength and therefore, I do not understand why he is saying that it is a negative policy. At the same time, it is not neutralism or it is not something like pacifism. It is an active policy; it is a positive policy; it

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aims at certain objectives like world peace through friendship and co-operation among nations based on equality and mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and all those principles. So much blood and flesh has been put into this whole philosophy of non-alignment over the years that I do not think it needs any further elucidation today.

Prof. Mukherjee has said that we do not know our friends and enemies. We do know. But how do we define it? Now, we follow certain principles and we adopt certain policies based on certain principles and guided by our national interest. Those who agree with us, certainly they are our friends and those who do not agree with us, they are just on the other side. That is true. But this is not a permanent feature in world politics. It never becomes a permanent feature. There are people who agree with us on certain matters, certainly we go together, we work together and we are friends. There are people who may not agree with us. We constantly and continuously try to win them over and to make them understand our point of view. So, this process goes on. It is an approach of cooperation. It is not an approach of hostility. We do not approach any country, even if we disagree with that country, with a spirit of hostility.

Even with respect to a single country, there are areas where we may agree, and areas where we may not. Where we agree, we cooperate. We go ahead. Where we do not agree, we try to understand each other's point of view. And this effort goes on. And this is the only way, we believe, to achieve world peace based on friendship and cooperation among nations, on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

I do not want to go into the question of our image abroad, because our Foreign Minister, in his speech while

intervening during the debate on the Presidential Address, made it clear that the image abroad would be as it was inside. If we are strong inside, socially and politically, if we are stable and strong politically certainly our image abroad will become quite bright. Therefore, this question need not be raised. If we can build up a stable political system, a strong economy and a nation of discipline and order, certainly automatically it will be projected outside. And our image will grow brighter and brighter.

Some people say that in view of the developments that have taken place in the world during the last 20 years or so, non-alignment perhaps is no longer a valid or relevant policy, and that its validity and relevance are over. Some people want to say that because the centres of power have cracked and are breaking up and new centres of power are emerging slowly in the world scene, non-alignment is no longer valid and relevant. But I do not agree with this. As long as military blocks exist, as long as military alliances exist and foreign military bases exist in other countries and such forces as colonialism and imperialism continue to operate, and also causes for the conflicts in the world exist in the context of great power rivalry, I think non-alignment will continue to be a valid and relevant policy to be pursued by those who want to build a new world order based on peace, freedom, economic cooperation, equality and mutual understanding. Of late, we have noticed that some dangers have appeared. Some attempts are being made to dilute the principles of non-alignment, the criteria on the basis of which the non-aligned movement was built up. They are trying to divide the non-aligned countries; and some forces are even trying to infiltrate into the non-aligned movement. In recent years, this danger has assumed quite an amount of seriousness. And we have to guard against it. Non-alignment not only continues to be a valid and relevant policy, not only it is a positive policy, but it has a trans-

dous potentiality and it is a creative policy. This policy alone will ultimately be able to contribute towards world peace based on equality and justice. Therefore, any attempt from any quarter, trying to dilute the principles of non-alignment, trying to divide the non-aligned group and trying to weaken the group from inside by infiltration, must be combated and guarded against; and we hope that in the coming summit conference in Colombo, all non-aligned countries will be quite alive to this danger and will show sufficient unity and solidarity to guard against danger and not allow this movement to be diluted or weakened by any force.

I do not want to go into the factors that constitute a threat to world peace, like colonialism, imperialism, spheres of influence, military alliances and blocs. These have been the factors and some of them still remain. Colonialism perhaps is on its last legs. But in some form it still remains. But the most serious factor which still operates and which continues to be a serious threat to world peace, is the economic disparity among nations

Therefore, the non-aligned group has taken up this issue in all seriousness, and when the Foreign Ministers met at Lima last August, they made it very clear that they would strive for a new world order, based on economic equality, equality among the nations by narrowing down the disparity through co-operation among developing countries and also through co-operation between developing and developed countries. This was the approach adopted by the non-aligned group at the Lima Conference, and it has become a very important task before the non-aligned group to work for a new economic order, based on equality and justice.

Guided by these principles, we in India have also taken steps in recent years in this direction, particularly in the direction of developing more and more co-operation between us

and other developing countries. Co-operation between developing and developed countries is already there. It is now co-operation between developing countries themselves.

In the past we were mostly at the receiving end in getting aid and assistance from others for our development. Even today we receive some aid and assistance from developed countries. Their co-operation continues to be necessary. But today we have emerged also as a country which can lend its co-operation to other developing countries for their development. This is a new development that has taken place. I should say that this economic co-operation has become a new component of our foreign policy. I must make it clear that by economic co-operation I do not mean commercial co-operation or trading co-operation. Because, trading co-operation has been a feature of foreign policy for centuries. This has been the basis of international relations for centuries.

In what form is our economic co-operation? One form of assistance is lending the services of our experts. The House would be glad to know that today India has the third largest reservoir of trained man-power. We require them for our own development. But when the other developing countries are asking for the assistance of experts, we are lending them as far as possible, subject to our own needs and requirements. So, lending the services of experts of developing countries is one form of assistance.

Then, there is consultancy services. Again, the House would be happy to know that although we are still backward, although we are still struggling very hard to develop ourselves, although we are still fighting poverty, we have been able to develop some of our consultancy services, whose competence today can be compared with any consultancy service anywhere in the world. And some-

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of these consultancy services that we have built up over the years have been able to get contracts or business in other countries through open competition with developed countries. Though we have not made very good progress, still we have made some progress in this matter of lending our help and co-operation to other friendly countries.

Then, there are joint ventures, some industries, some paper mills, textile mills and things like that. Our private sector is co-operating with their private sector and our State sector is co-operating with their State sector and jointly, through collaboration, we are building up industries in friendly countries which have asked for this kind of co-operation.

Then, a new concept has come into existence, which is of recent origin, and that is joint ventures in third countries. Some countries have vast capital resources, some others large man-power and still some others plenty of raw materials. Those countries which have capital and man-power build up new ventures in a third country which has plenty of raw materials.

This is the pattern in which we are making progress, developing economic co-operation with friendly countries, developing countries and non-aligned countries, and this is a new component of our foreign policy.

Formerly the experts used to be directly recruited by the foreign Governments, but now we are trying to regulate this so that there is no brain drain. If any foreign Government wants doctors or engineers, they write to us. We have a register of these technical people. We call them for interview, and the foreign representatives select the people that they want on term and conditions agreeable to us.

Shri Dinesh Singh said very rightly that there is need to have more co-ordination among the different Ministries in the Government and that we have to build up some area specialists and discipline specialists. We are not blind to it. Now in the Foreign Ministry itself we have developed an exclusive division on economic co-operation, whose volume of work is expanding every day. We are certainly seeing how we should proceed further to meet the situation. We are quite alive to this need. We are in agreement with the suggestion and are trying to do our best in the matter, because in the coming years, I am quite clear in my mind, this particular function of our Government in maintaining relations with other friendly countries will increase in volume and intensity. Therefore, we have to pay enough attention to the question of co-ordinating the activities of various Ministries and building up specialists in different areas and disciplines.

We have also built up cultural co-operation with various countries in various ways. I do not want to take the time of the House, but I may give a rough idea of the fields in which we have done this. They are: exchange of visitors, cultural delegations and exhibitions, lectures, Nehru awards, orientation programmes, Indian Centre for Africa, essay competitions in foreign countries, presentation of books, chairs and centres of Indian studies abroad, Indian cultural centres abroad etc. These are the ways in which we are trying to develop cultural contracts and relations with other friendly countries under the auspices of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Sir, we are giving some importance to Africa for various reasons. Firstly, it is a continent which is just waking up. Most of the countries in Africa have become independent within the last 15 years or so. They want to

build their countries, develop their countries. Secondly, continentwise, the African contingent is the largest in the U.N. There are 46 African Members already and when Angola also becomes a Member, it will be 47. And they are playing a very important role in the General Assembly and, other committees of the U.N. Thirdly, all these countries are non-aligned. They have an organisation called the Organisation of African Unity. This OAU in the charter itself has laid down that they are committed to the policy of non-alignment. This is the only continent where all the newly independent countries are committed to the policy of non-alignment.

This is also the continent where the last battles against colonialism are going to be fought. Although Mozambique, Angola and other Portuguese colonies are free, we can see very well that the last battles against colonialism operating in the form of racialism and apartheid are going to be fought on the soil of Africa. That is also a matter of importance to us. We have been consistently supporting these people against racialism and apartheid. We have also given assistance to the freedom struggles as far as possible. They have great regard for this country. After visiting some of these countries, I got the impression that they have tremendous regard for India firstly because of Mahatma Gandhi—almost everywhere people know Mahatma Gandhi, because he was the first man to raise the banner of revolt against racial discrimination; they remember it. Secondly, they know Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great leader of non-alignment, the great leader of freedom struggles; and thirdly, they have a tremendous regard for our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. You will be happy to know that although there was some criticism against our emergency or internal affairs in some Western Press—nobody from the developing countries, non-aligned countries has criticised us. On

the contrary, at least those countries which I have visited, every one of them (also those countries which the Foreign Minister has visited) has supported us in the steps which the Prime Minister has taken to bring about order and discipline in the country. This only indicates the amount of faith they have in this country, in the leadership of this country and in the policy that we pursue in this country.

This continent is also important because it has tremendous potentialities—very rich countries but not yet developed fully. So, economically speaking it has tremendous potentiality; politically speaking, it has tremendous possibilities, and that is why, I said in the beginning, we give sufficient importance to this continent and we are trying to build our relations, as intimate as possible, with the countries of this continent.

Something was said about Angola. I think Prof. Mukerjee said that we had decided to recognise the Government of Angola only after the visit of President Nyerere. This is not true. President Nyerere's visit had nothing to do with our decision to recognise the Government of Angola. As a matter of fact, we recognised the independence of Angola immediately after they became independent. Then we took a little time for assessment. We had so many things to consider, and that naturally took little time. But I don't think we were very late; we were not too late. As a matter of fact, majority of the countries of the world followed us. And therefore, to say that we waited for somebody to advise us, to educate us is not fair on the part of a learned Member like Prof. Mukerjee. He also said that our diplomatic staff failed to report to us properly or they did not send us their assessment. They continued to send us their assessment and their reports regularly. The Government took a little time, because

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we had to examine so many things, so many factors, and therefore, it is not correct to say that our diplomatic staff failed in this regard.

About Mozambique, Prof. Mukerjee made an unfortunate remark which naturally I did not relish. Most probably he has not gone through the statement which I made in the House. He said, "what is this? Only Rs. 9 lakhs?" Rs. 9 lakhs we offered as an immediate measure, as a token help to the Commonwealth fund. But I made it very clear in my statement that we were committed to give a larger assistance to Mozambique; we were only waiting for the reports of the Secretary-General, UN, Secretary General of the Commonwealth and also from the Government of Mozambique as regards priority of their requirements. Unless we know the priority requirements, unless we know what is the total requirement from the UN and the Commonwealth, naturally we cannot make an estimate of what amount of help we should give. And therefore to say that we gave only Rs. 9 lakhs—a very small help—he just laughed at it—is not fair. This was only a token contribution. We are yet to make a major contribution and we are waiting for necessary information from the sources concerned.

Some friends have made some adverse remarks about our diplomatic cadre not being very competent, not well trained, not doing their job very properly not tuned to the needs and aspirations of this country or the philosophy or conditions of this country. All kinds of things were said by people here. If you permit me, I would like to make a few remarks on this question, because this is a very important matter. The diplomatic cadre is the working machinery. If you run them down all the time, demigrate them and call them unpatriotic, I think, it is not fair. I think Mr. Mavalankar—he is not here

—objected to the absence of the Prime Minister in the House. But now after making his speech—he came here only to make his speech—he ran away. He did not have the patience to wait and listen to our reply about his remarks. It is not fair on the part of Mr. Mavalankar to have run down our diplomatic staff like this.

The Indian Foreign Service was created in 1946 as a specialised service for conduct of the whole range of India's foreign relations, political, consular, commercial, cultural, and has been functioning successfully for nearly three decades. As the diplomatic work of the Foreign Service forms the base for all its functional tasks, whether they be political, commercial or publicity, it is ensured that the Foreign Service officers are adequately trained with emphasis on (i) sound knowledge of our country, its institutions, its cultural heritage and the genius of its people; (ii) correct understanding of its problems, needs and objectives; (iii) correct appreciation of our basic policies and (iv) adaptability to foreign environment. An officer of the IFS is, through a series of training programmes, enabled to keep himself informed of all developments and current thinking in the Government.

17.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is the general outline that I have given. This is how we try to build up the cadre. As I said the other day, in the other house, it is not simply the UPSC examination and a little training at Mussoorie. There is a very elaborate programme of training in all aspects with which they should be acquainted so that they can function effectively in foreign countries. May be, one or two individuals may fail. That happens everywhere, in any community, in any service. That does not mean that we have not taken steps to properly build up this cadre.

I do not want to take the time of the house by reading out in detail the training programmes that we have taken up in order to build up the foreign service.

Regarding expenditure on our Missions abroad, some hon. Members have made remarks. I would like to place some facts before the House so that the House may know the correct position. Some people feel that our Missions abroad are very expensive, that we spend too much money on them and that we are not doing anything to economise expenditure. We have taken a number of steps to economise expenditure. But, at the same time, one should remember that there is a world-wide inflation. The cost of living has gone up everywhere tremendously. In spite of whatever steps we have taken to economise and cut down expenditure, the opposite factors appearing in other countries nullify these efforts and neutralise these efforts. Therefore, our efforts to economise and cut down expenditure may not have resulted in substantial savings. But even then, I think, we have been able to keep our expenditure on our Missions abroad at the absolute minimum.

That is all I would like to say. I do not think I should burden the House by reading out all these details, the facts and figures. I think, I have covered some of the points raised by the hon. Members.

Mr. Mavalankar, you were not here. I said, you criticised the Prime Minister's absence in the House, but you yourself came to the House to make a speech and left the House after making the speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I never remain absent. I listen to practically all the speeches. But today, I had to attend the executive committee meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group here. That is why I was absent.

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श्री राजबेब सिंह (जीनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करते समय यह स्वाभाविक है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच पर दुनिया के देशों की गतिविधियाँ सामने आ जाती हैं। इस सदन में आज दिन भर इस पर चर्चा हुई जिसमें पावर ब्लॉक्स की भी चर्चा की गई और दूसरी तथ्यात्मक चर्चाएँ हुई।

आज जो हमारी विदेश नीति है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आजादी की लड़ाई के समय जो हमारी नीति थी, उसी के समान है, उसी की नकली है। उस समय हमारे जो नेता थे, आजादी मिलने के बाद वे ही सरकार में आये और बड़ी पालिसी जो मंचर्व के समय थी, उसी पर उन्होंने चलने का प्रयास किया, दूसरे देशों के प्रति उसी नीति को कायम रखा।

यहाँ पर पावर-ब्लॉक्स की बान कही गई है। यह ठीक है दुनिया दो पावर ब्लॉक्स में बँटी हुई है—लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानना। आप इसको इस तरह से देखिये—एक तरफ सोवियत रशिया है, उसे एक पावर ब्लॉक का नेता माना जाता है। पूर्वी यूरोप के कुछ देश और दुनिया के कुछ अन्य देश उसके कहने में चलते हैं, उसकी आइडियोलोजी में विश्वास रखते हैं, उसकी आइडियोलोजी के साथ रिश्ता समझ कर चलने की कोशिश करते हैं, कुरबानी करते हैं—यह एक ब्लॉक है। दूसरा ब्लॉक पूँजीवादी देशों का है, जिसका नेता अमरीका कहा जाता है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आज अमरीका का वह सोलिड ब्लॉक नहीं है, जिस तरह का सोलिड ब्लॉक रशिया का है। ऐसी बड़न सी कन्स्ट्रिब हैं जो अमरीका के साथ हैं, लेकिन अमरीका का उतना प्रभाव उन पर नहीं है। उदाहरण के तौर पर पाकिस्तान को लीजिये—पाकिस्तान में चीन के कहने का ज्यादा असर

[श्री राजवैद्य सिंह]

होता है, अमरीका के कहने का कम असर होता है। यूरोप के देश, जैसे फ्रांस, बेस्ट बर्न, हालैंड—इन देशों पर अमरीका का कोई ज्यादा प्रभाव नहीं है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे अमरीका के ही पीछे चलें। फ्रांस में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ताकत बढ़ रही है और लोग समझते हैं कि आगे चल कर वे शासन में बैठेंगे। इसी तरह इटली में भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ताकत बढ़ रही है। यह समय दूर नहीं है जब कि वहाँ के शासन का स्वरूप कम्युनिस्ट होगा, इससे आज अमरीका बहुत चबरा रहा है। इसी तरह से कुछ आन्वीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया कि अफ्रीका में ऐसे अनेकों छोटे-छोटे देश हैं जो अपनी स्वतंत्र नीति के आधार पर चल रहे हैं। हमारे उप-विदेश मंत्री जी भी अभी बगला रहे थे—यू०एन०ओ० में अफ्रीकी देशों का काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। गूट-निरपेक्ष देशों की संख्या दुनिया में बढ़ती जा रही है।

मैं एक चीज जानता हूँ—आज से दस वर्ष पहले जो हमारी विदेश नीति थी, वह कमबोर मालूम होती थी, लेकिन आज मजबूत मालूम हो रही है। ऐसा क्यों है? ऐसा इसलिये है कि आज हमारे पास ताकत है। जिस समय मैं आपके सामने ऐसी बात कहता हूँ तो मुझे डी० बेल्लेरा की याद आती है—वह कहा करते थे—युष्मन के साथ हाथ बिलाते के लिये तैयार रहो, लेकिन हाथ बिलाते समय दूसरे हाथ की संयुक्तियाँ रिवाल्वर पर होनी चाहियें, ताकत के साथ हाथ बिलाना चाहिए। जहाँ तक ताकत का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा देश प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में बंगला देश की लड़ाई के समय अपनी ताकत दिखाता चुका है, 14 दिनों के अन्दर इतना बड़ा देश आबाद हुआ, दुनिया में ऐसी बिलाल आपकी नहीं मिलेगी। 94 हजार प्रौद्योगिकी के आत्म-समर्पण की विप्लव आपकी नहीं मिलेगी। इतना ही नहीं, उनकी जीती हुई अर्ध-न हम ने उनको बुला कर बापक डी,

उन्होंने हम से प्रार्थना नहीं की, लेकिन हम ने बिना किसी मुद्दाबन्ध के उनके लोगों को छोड़ दिया। यह हमारे उदारता और ताकत की निशानि है। दुनिया ने देखा है—हम ने अहितकारक, एंटाभिक एक्सप्लोजन किया—लेकिन उसके पीछे हमारा उद्देश्य स्पष्ट था, मानवजाति के लाभ के लिये हम उसका उपयोग करना चाहते थे। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे विदेश नीति कामयाब हो तो हमें अपनी ताकत को बनाना होगा। ताकत आती है—अनुशासन से, प्रोडक्शन से—कल-कारखानों की पैदावार से, खेती की पैदावार से, अगर हमारी ताकत बढ़ेगी तो दुनिया हमारी बातों को सुनेगी, हमारी बातें दुनिया को मीठी लगेंगी।

हमारी विदेश नीति के दो पाये हैं— एक नान-एलाइन्मेंट की पालिसी और दूसरे—की-एक्विस्टेन्स की पालिसी। बोड़े दिन पहले यह अच्छी नहीं लगती थी, लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल रही है और बड़ी खुशी की बात यह है कि नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज बहुत तेजी के साथ एक जुट हो कर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, और यह बड़ा मजबूत लक्षण है कि हमारे ही देश में बोड़े दिनों के बाद एक कानफ्रेंस होने जा रही है। नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज जितने हैं उनके म्यूज मीडिया का कोऑर्डिनेशन बन जाय, हम विशा में हमारे नेताओं ने जो काम किया है वह बड़ा ही मराहनीय है।

चीन की शुरु में हम से दोस्ती थी, लेकिन पता नहीं कौन सी बात ही गई जो हमने हमारे ऊपर हमला कर दिया। कोई बिबा पड़ी नहीं हुई, कोई बाद-बिबाव नहीं हुआ और न ही यह कहा कि आपकी और हमारी बातें नहीं हैं। इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं हुई। कानफ्रेंस कोई होती, बिल कर बैठते कोई बात होती और अगर कोई सरकार होती तो उनका हमला समझ में आ सकता था। लेकिन बिना किसी प्रोडक्शन के उसने

हमला किया। उसकी भी एक वजह है और वह है उसकी ऐक्सपैकनिस्ट की भावना। चीन के पश्चिम और उत्तर में रूस पड़ना है और दक्षिण में हिन्दुस्तान पड़ता है और पूर्व में पॅसिफिक ओशन है। चीन फैलना चाहता है। लेकिन किधर जाय? उसके सामने कबने का सवाल है। थोड़ी सी पाकिस्तान की वाउन्ट्री पड़ती है। पाकिस्तान से उसने जमीन ले ली है जो कि पाकिस्तान की नहीं है बल्कि श्रीनूपाइड काश्मीर की है और एक दिन उन्हें वह छोड़नी पड़ेगी। तो चीन क्या करेगा? वह तो हम से इसलिये दुश्मनी करता है कि हम उसके लिये दीवार बन कर खड़े हैं, उसको धामे नहीं बढ़ने देते। रूस से भी इसीलिये दुश्मनी है कि वह दीवार की तरह खड़ा है और उसको बढ़ने नहीं देता। मैं तो यह फ़ील करता हूँ कि जो हमारे नेता बार-बार कहते हैं कि हम तो चीन से बात करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह हम से नहीं करना चाहता, यह सब हमें कुछ अच्छा नहीं लगता। कुछ नेशनल इंग्लिट सी मालूम होती है इसमें। वह हम से बात नहीं करता और हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि हम उससे दोस्ती चाहते हैं। आज भी वह हमारे बीचों और नागा विद्रोहियों को ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है, उन्हें हथियार दे रहा है। और बंगला देश में भी कूराक़ात में उसने हाथ बटाया है। तो इन सब बातों को देख कर भी हम बार-बार यह कहें कि हम उससे दास्ती करना चाहते हैं, इसमें मुझे कुछ नेशनल इ्यूमिलियेशन सा मालूम होता है। मैं अपने नेताओं से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में चुप रहें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है क्योंकि देश इसे पसन्द नहीं करता।

थोड़ी सी डिप्लोमेटिक सर्विसेज की बात आई। पंडित नेहरू जिस समय विदेश नीति के बारे में बोलते थे, उस समय मैं हाउस में था, उन्होंने कहा था कि वह जो डिप्लोमेट्स होते हैं और इनकी जो खूबसूरत बीजियां होती हैं वह देशों में बड़ा अच्छा काम करती हैं।

अगर इस तरह से हम सोचते हैं तब तो हमारे देश में दो, तीन जातियाँ ही हैं जिनको डिप्लोमेटिक सर्विसेज में रखना पड़ेगा। हमें इसको रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा। यह अपोइंटमेंट्स मिशनरी जील के लोगों को मिलने चाहियें, पोलिटिकल अपोइंटमेंट्स होने चाहिए, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। चीचे की सर्विसेज तो रहेंगी, जैसे क़स्ट्रै सेक्रेटरी, सेक्रेण्ड सेक्रेटरी। लेकिन जहाँ तक ऐम्बेसेडर्स का सवाल है वह अपोइंटमेंट पोलिटिकल होना चाहिए। कई दफ़ा यह भी सवाल आया, मैं उस देश का नाम भूल रहा हूँ, जहाँ कू हुआ, लेकिन हमारे राजदूत महोदय यहाँ उस बात की कोई खबर नहीं भेज सके इसलिये कि वह हंटिंग पर गये हुए थे। उनको हंटिंग में ज्यादा शौक है, और उस देश की पोलिसी में कम इंटररेस्ट था।

वेस्ट एशिया के मुल्कों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि वह देश हमारे साथ हैं इसलिये कि हमारी क्रोरेज पोलिसी कंसिस्टेंट रही है, उसमें कोई बदलाव समय समय पर नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये उन्हें यकीन हो गया है, वेस्ट एशिया के देशों को, जहाँ कि पाकिस्तान दिन रात कोशिश कर रहा है, ईरान में काफ़ी कोशिश कर रहा है, लेकिन तब भी ईरान से हमारी दोस्ती है। ईराक और सीरिया की बात दूसरी है, वह सोगलिस्ट कन्ट्री हैं उनसे हमारी दोस्ती है। लेकिन और कन्ट्री भी हैं जिनको सोशलिज्म से कोई मतलब नहीं है और वह कभी धमरीका के साथ थे, आज पाकिस्तान के कहने पर हमारे खिलाफ़ जा सकते थे, लेकिन हमारी बैदेशिक नीति को देख कर के वह हमारे साथ रहे हैं और हमें नुकसान पहुंचाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक चीज और कह देना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से पेट्रोलियम कन्ट्री ने, जोकि कूड प्रायल एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं,

[श्री राजशेखर सिंह]

एक प्रागेनाइजेशन बनाया है और इससे बहुत से डिप्लोमेटिक मूब सीक करते रहते हैं, उसी तरह से मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश जो चीनी पैदा करता है, आइरन-और पैदा करता है और इसी तरह से बहुत से दूसरे देश जो आइरन-और और चीनी पैदा करते हैं वे आपस में मिल कर एक प्रागेनाइजेशन बनाएं और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों पर डिप्लोमेटिक प्रेसर डालें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Banarach): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the policy of non-alignment and co-existence has paid rich dividends in the past. It is increasingly paying rich dividend in the present and it has stood the test of time. Those who advocate the creation of a third bloc to which India should be a party or creation of an international socialist forum are ignoring the facts of international life. Things do not move in an ideological group or rut. China is a socialist country claiming its adherence to Leninism and Marxism. So is the USSR. But they are diametrically opposed to each other, posing for confrontation. Therefore, as expounded by Shri B. B. Das, policy of non-alignment is not a policy of international isolation. It is not a political or international sanyas. It is a dynamic concept which reserves the right of choice to decide every question on its merits and demerits, make practical adjustment, of course, subject to or within the framework of the basic policy of India, as it stands for anti-colonialism, anti-racialism and for the creation of an international society which should be free from exploitation, free from imperialism and free from economic domination.

Now, without going into these ideological aspects of the foreign policy, I would like to submit what has been achieved and what has been lost during the year 1975. Our ties with our friends have become stronger. Those who were hostile, they have become less hostile. Those who were neutral, they have tilted their attitude towards us. Take the case of Nepal. It is a country which is our immediate neighbour. It is governed by a system of monarchy. If we follow the ideological affiliation, then probably there would be fear and anxiety in the minds of the people of Nepal and we would not gain anything thereby. The way in which outstanding problems between India and Nepal had been successfully solved gives credit to our Foreign Minister. Mr. Chavan, who always has put the stamp of his strong commonsense and sense of pragmatism. Whatever he has touched, he has adorned.

Now take the case of West and East Asian countries. They have different systems. They have different ideologies but by our persistent adherence to the policy of non-alignment, which means non-interference in their internal system, we have built up a base where our industrial goods can be consumed and that will promote their interest and that will promote our interest.

Take the case of the African countries. We have constantly stood by them. We have supported them in their fight against racialism, colonialism and against imperialism. Certain countries headed by US imperialism are against us. There is a couplet in Hindi which says:

ऊँच निवास नीच करतूनी
देख न सकी पराई विभूति ॥

This is because India is an emerging developing country. It is going to be the sixth or the seventh industrial country in the whole world. Therefore, they are afraid that their goods will

not be taken. They fear that they will not have their old sphere of influence in the world. Therefore, they are trying to de-stabilise the Government duly established in this country by the support of the mass of the people. We all know what the situation in 1975 after the proclamation of emergency has been. There was terrific pressure from these countries who claim themselves to be champions of democracy! They started mourning over what they called the demise of democracy in India! Their President and the Secretary did not hesitate to shake hands with China which is a totalitarian regime. They are arming Pakistan where dictatorship has only changed a bit by adopting Mr. Bhutto as its head. Our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister have by their statements tried to remove the misgivings of these so-called champions of democracy. There is a better understanding, a better climate now in USA and other European countries. They have come to understand that our proclamation of emergency was justified by the internal circumstances of the country. China is cracking under the internal weight of its own contradictions. Regarding Bangla Desh, we are sorry that though it has emerged as full-fledged sovereign State, it has again fallen into a regime which neither people of Bangla Desh like nor we like but certainly it is their internal affairs and we in this House should not go into details of such matter which concern them most.

Take the case of Sri Lanka. We have entered into bilateral agreement with Sri Lanka. We have entered

into bilateral agreement with Pakistan and this is known as the Simla Accord. If certain undesirable posture and attitude are adopted by Pakistan, certainly, our foreign policy is not responsible for those things. We have got enough strength to give a severe deathblow to them if they ever try to raise their finger or fist against us. We have no expansionist design in the world. We want to live; we want others to live. This is to be within the concept of international understanding and cooperation.

Regarding Nepal, I would submit, a bright future awaits both the countries. The Prime Minister of Nepal is on a visit to our country. A treaty is to be negotiated for construction of various dams on various Himalayan rivers like Rapti, Ghagra, Karnali and Bagmati. These will generate tremendous power and energy and provide water for irrigation. This will be of benefit for millions of Nepalese people and also of this country. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say that ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 8, 1976/Chaitra 19, 1898 (Saka).